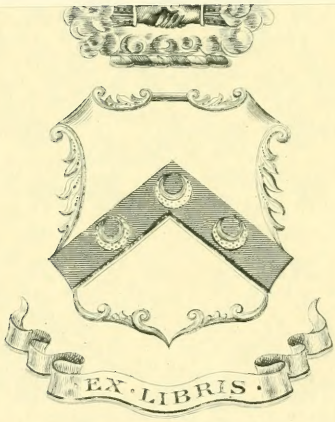

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THE HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF AMHERST,

MASSACHUSETTS.

PUBLISHED IN TWO PARTS. PART I.—GENERAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN. PART II.—TOWN MEETING RECORDS. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

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TOWN OF AMHERST
INCORPORATED
1759
MASS.

To the memory of

THE "EAST INHABITANTS" OF HADLEY

AND OF THEIR

HONORED DESCENDANTS

WHO HAVE MADE THE TOWN OF AMHERST

WHAT IT WAS AND IS

THIS VOLUME

IN LOVE AND REVERENCE

IS DEDICATED

PREFACE.

AMHERST is child of Hadley, grandchild of Hartford and Wethersfield, great-grandchild of the settlements that, clustering around Boston Harbor, united to form the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Never was there more honored lineage, never a more honorable descendant. The life-story of those strong men and true-hearted women who braved the perils of the North Atlantic and dared the dangers of a wilderness unknown that, in a stranger land, they might find the freedom which a jealous and imperfect civilization denied, who built their rude cabins in Roxbury and Cambridge and Charlestown, surrounding primitive meeting-houses wherein they found "freedom to worship God," their story, rich in heroism, in devotion to principle, in glorious self-sacrifice, has been written and rewritten, in poetry and prose, in song and legend, in history and romance, until it has become a classic. Nor has the historian slighted the doings of that goodly company who sailed from Boston Harbor, rounded Cape Cod, traversed the waters of Long Island Sound and ascended far up New England's fairest stream, the broad Connecticut, until they reached the fertile meadows where they planted the first inland settlement and called it Hartford. Hadley's history has been written by a master hand, a noble history, bravely written, a wealth of information secured to generations yet to come. What of Amherst? A settlement in 1731, a district in 1759, a town in 1776, its history has, up to this time, remained unwritten save in the pages of old record books, with naught else to preserve it save the memory of succeeding generations. The history of Amherst should have been written long time ago; each passing year destroys or renders less available historic matter of interest and value; each year removes from the scene of life's activities men and women whose memories are treasure-houses of historic fact. These facts borne in mind furnished a leading motive to those who have compiled and published this History of the Town of Amherst. Claiming no special fitness for the work, realizing that others might, if they would, achieve greater success in such an undertaking, they believed that the time for action had come, that a history of Amherst should be written, and written now. Realizing fully the magnitude of the work involved, they entered upon it with the determination that no effort should be spared to make the history worthy of the town. In what they have succeeded, in how much they have failed, time must bear witness.

INTRODUCTION.

A TOWN, not without a history, but without an historian. Such a distinction is not to be coveted, but it has rendered Amherst unique among the towns of any considerable size or importance situate in Massachusetts or New England, dating back in time of settlement to the earlier years of the Eighteenth century. Amherst is not a town of mushroom growth such as dot the prairies of the West, whose history can be written in one brief paragraph. It is rich in historic incident and association; it occupies historic ground. The forests that clothed its hills and valleys once resounded with the savage cries of King Philip's dusky warriors as they rallied to the attack upon Old Hadley, the parent settlement. Along its highways marched the captive troops of Burgoyne on their weary journey from Saratoga to Boston. Later on, these same highways re-echoed to the hurried tread of Shays' insurgents retreating to Pelham after their unsuccessful attack upon the arsenal at Springfield. Amherst militia-men were in the army that Gov. Strong reviewed on Boston common when a British fleet threatened invasion during the war of 1812. For more than one hundred and sixty years Amherst, as settlement, precinct, district and town, has borne an honored and honorable part in history-making events in the life of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The history of such a town is worth the writing, and the reading. That writing might well have engaged the services of some student of history, some polished rhetorician, but such have failed to embrace the opportunity and, lacking these, the task has fallen upon one who may, with some propriety, be regarded as an intruder in the field of historical writing. The importance of the work and the inexpediency of longer waiting may excuse what otherwise might seem presumption on the writer's part.

For many years the proprietors of the Amherst *Record* have been engaged in the collection of material relating to the history of the town of Amherst. This was done, at the first, with no settled purpose of writing and publishing an historical work, but with knowledge that such material is of value and should be preserved. When the suggestion of compiling and publishing a history of Amherst was first made to some of the older and more influential residents of the town, it was received with such hearty favor and so warmly encouraged that a determination was formed to enter

upon the work forthwith. After careful consideration, it was decided to arrange and print the history in two parts, to be bound together in the same volume. The first should contain such matters relating to the general history of the town and its inhabitants as could be gathered from available sources of information, the second, a transcription of the records of town-meetings from the earliest days of the settlement down to the year 1800, with a record of the more important votes passed at such meetings from 1800 up to and including the year 1865. The material for the second part being already in hand, the work of printing began at once. The records from 1735 to 1800 have been copied entire, and generous extracts made from the town books covering the period between 1800 and 1866. The value of these records can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. They are a mine of information, and by placing them in print they have been made easily accessible and rendered secure from loss or injury.

The matter contained in Part I. has been collected from sources almost innumerable. Two aims have ever been in mind, completeness and accuracy. The task involved was the greater in that there had been no previous attempt at historic writing in connection with the town of Amherst. The lands comprised in the township of Amherst once formed a part of Hadley, hence for the earlier history of the settlement recourse must needs be had to the records of the parent town. The Hadley records were carefully examined and afforded an abundance of interesting and valuable information. Other facts relating to the town's beginnings were gathered from Judd's History of Hadley and from the unpublished manuscripts of Sylvester Judd, now in possession of J. R. Trumbull of Northampton, to whose courtesy in permitting free access to this most valuable collection the publishers are greatly indebted. In the arrangement of matter it was thought best that the opening chapters should follow closely the chronological order of prominent historical events up to the time of the founding of Amherst College, while after that date particular subjects should be treated under separate chapter headings. Thus the first eight chapters of the History are devoted to a review of the causes leading to the settlement of Hadley, the early history of that settlement, the setting off from Hadley of its "Third Precinct," the first settlers in the precinct, the founders of Amherst families, the organization of the First church and settlement of its first pastor, the first school-houses, the boundaries of the lands comprised in the precinct and annexations of land as made from time to time, the laying out of highways, and matters of interest concerning the early settlers, their homes and their occupations. In the ninth chapter is recorded the service of settlers in the precinct in the French and Indian wars, largely compiled from manuscript archives on file in the state-house at Boston. This is followed by a chapter containing facts relative to the

setting off of Amherst as a district, including an interesting biographical sketch of Jeffery, Lord Amherst, written for this work by Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University. A very complete and accurate history is given of the part borne by Amherst and its inhabitants in the war of the Revolution. But little of this matter has before appeared in print in any form. The list of Amherst soldiers who served in the war is compiled from original muster-rolls now on file among the state archives. Especial interest must attach to the story of the treatment accorded by the patriots to the tory element which was powerful in the town.

The next prominent event in Amherst history was the effort made to divide the town, and the bitter controversy which led to the organization of the Second parish; these subjects are treated at considerable length. Three chapters are devoted to the "Shays Rebellion," one of the most unique events in Massachusetts history, which affected the whole commonwealth but had its storm-center in Western Massachusetts, with Amherst and Pelham as rallying points for the insurgents. Much of interest concerning this attempted revolution is gathered from Minot's history, printed at Worcester in 1788, while valuable documents concerning it have been copied from the state archives and are printed for the first time in this volume. The history of Amherst Academy is of peculiar interest, from the fact that it was the first literary institution established at Amherst which gained more than local celebrity, and that it furnished a foundation for Amherst College. The originals of the petition for establishing the academy and the charter granted it by the state are copied entire from the state archives. Four chapters are devoted to an outline history of Amherst College, especial attention being paid to the part borne in its establishment by Amherst citizens. Brief sketches are given of the presidents of the college and prominent events of their several administrations.

Nearly 80 pages are devoted to the churches and other religious organizations of the town. This material was gathered largely from church and society records, access to which was readily granted by those having them in charge. Of particular interest are the records relating to the controversy between the First and Second parishes, the ownership of the meeting-house in the North parish and the great church quarrel in the South parish. The doings of the Hampshire East Association and Hampshire East Conference are here recorded. A chapter is devoted to educational institutions, including public and private schools. Extracts are made from records of the old school districts and sketches given of the Mount Pleasant Institute, the Amherst Female Academy, and other academies and schools well-known in their day. A chapter on agriculture gives a very complete history of the Hampshire Agricultural society, describing the old-time cattle-shows, and the controversy that arose over the purchase of the society's grounds

at East Amherst. Two chapters are devoted to a review of manufacturing industries, prominence being given to the textile industries which flourished for a time at North Amherst and the many manufacturing enterprises which centered at East Amherst and about the New London Northern depot. Residents of Amherst at the present time will be surprised to learn the extent and variety of the industries that from time to time have found a home in Amherst. Some twenty pages are devoted to a history of the various railway enterprises in which the town and its citizens have interested themselves. The "Hampshire and Franklin" and "Amherst Branch" railway companies may well be considered as the forerunners of the two railway lines that now pass through the town.

Other subjects treated under special chapter headings are banks, post-offices and courts, newspapers and printing, libraries and lyceums, fire organizations, militia companies, taverns and stage-routes, liquor selling and societies for the promotion of temperance, the care of the town's poor, cemeteries, village improvement, public improvements, including street-lighting, concrete walks, water supply and sewers, highways and bridges, public buildings, crimes, accidents and epidemics, schemes for acquiring wealth, including the "mulberry craze," the "mining craze" and assessment insurance, old business firms, old houses, town politics, amusements and celebrations, weather phenomena, the "old cannon," slavery and the abolition movement, authors and scientists, natural features of the town, locality names, society organizations. Fifty pages are devoted to the part borne by the town and its inhabitants in the war for the preservation of the Union. This feature of the History is as complete and accurate as careful investigation of all available sources of information could make it. It is presented in a form calculated to make it especially valuable for reference. An outline history of the Massachusetts Agricultural College occupies nearly forty pages, containing matter which must prove of value to the future historian of the college.

Six appendixes contain lists of town officers and representatives to the General Court, an exhaustive review of the town debt, showing how it was contracted and what payments have been made upon it, tables showing appropriations made for certain specific objects since the first settlement, a tabular review of total appropriations and expenditures for the past fifty years, valuation lists and tax-rates for the past thirty years, complete valuation lists for the year 1759, when the district was set off, and the year 1776, when it became a town, a voters' list compiled in 1802 and original documents of interest in connection with the town's early history. A special feature of the work is its illustrations, comprising a large number of portraits of some of the best known of the earlier inhabitants, together with many landscape views and pictures of old buildings, some of the

latter yet standing, others existing but in memory. The work involved in securing the originals of these illustrations was very great; many of them were copied from old daguerreotypes and oil paintings; many were procured from parties residing in distant parts of the country. The publishers consider themselves fortunate in having secured the portraits of so many representative men; they regret that of others whose names frequently occur in these pages no portraits are in existence. For the uniform excellence of these illustrations great credit is due to J. L. Lovell, the artist photographer, who secured nearly all the negatives from which the plates were made, and in them may be found some of his best work. The half-tone plates from which the illustrations were printed are the work of the Springfield Photo-Engraving company. It will be noticed that this History does not contain a portrait of any man now living. There are many residents of the town yet living whose portraits would honor these pages, but all could not be printed, and the task of selecting certain ones among them would be ungrateful.

In compiling the material contained in this volume the publishers have received valuable assistance from many sources. A complete list of individuals who have willingly and gladly aided in the work would occupy more space than the publishers feel at liberty to devote to it. There are some whose services deserve special recognition, and the publishers take pleasure in extending their cordial thanks to the officials in charge of the state archives at Boston, to James R. Trumbull of Northampton, to President Henry H. Goodell of the Agricultural College, to Librarian William I. Fletcher of Amherst College, to Town Clerk Charles H. Edwards, to Charles O. Parmenter, to Henry Jackson, to Deacon Thomas B. Read of South Amherst, to Loomis H. Merrick, and to any and all who have in any way aided them in their labors. The citizens of Amherst generally have shown a generous interest in the undertaking and have gladly furnished any desired information in their possession. Without their cordial coöperation success would have been impossible. Many valuable manuscripts have been contributed by lineal descendants of the earlier settlers.

This History contains no attempt at fine writing, makes no claim to especial literary merit. It is a record of facts, written in language concise and fairly intelligible, and so arranged that the reader will have little difficulty in referring to particular subjects. Comprehensive in design, it deals with many subjects in detail, the aim being to make it especially valuable as a book of reference. It is compiled in the main from original manuscripts; copies have not been used when originals could be obtained. Many interesting and valuable documents are copied entire, liberal extracts being made from others. Especial prominence has been given to matters pertaining to the earlier history of the town. Anything of possible value

concerning that history that could be secured is here preserved. So far as possible the line has been drawn between fact and tradition. While an attempt has been made to bring the History down to date the happenings of recent years have been accorded comparatively little space.

The publication of this volume will naturally invite criticism. While an attempt has been made to secure accuracy in all its details, it is hardly to be expected that it should be entirely free from errors. In many instances there has been discovered a conflict of authorities concerning matters here recorded; where such has occurred that authority has been accepted which has proved most uniformly accurate and reliable. Great difficulty has been experienced in insuring accuracy in recording the names of the earlier inhabitants. Old-time methods of spelling were largely phonetic, and a man's name underwent surprising transformation as it was recorded by one and then by another of his contemporaries. The common names such as Smith and Clark and Strong, could generally be recognized despite the various orthographical indignities to which they were subjected. Abbreviations were common, some readily recognized, others, like "Toon" for Mattoon and "Crummy" for Abercrombie, taxing the resources of one not an expert in philology. Confusion is also caused in many cases by the number of persons bearing the same name, family names being handed down from generation to generation. Such names as Daniel Dickinson and Jonathan Cowls and Edward Smith have figured on the assessors' rolls from the date of earliest settlement down to the present time. In indexing these names but one title has been used, although apparent that the references relate to different persons. The names of Cowls and Cowles are indexed together, being of common origin.

Several persons who have expressed a deep interest in the publication of this History have urged that space be accorded to genealogical reviews of the families of the earlier settlers. The publishers would have been glad to accede to this request, had they not realized that the addition of any considerable amount of matter to that already in hand would necessitate the publishing of the History in two volumes, making it more cumbersome and less convenient as a book of reference. There can be little question that, at some time in the future, probably not far distant, the genealogies of families prominent in the first settlement of Amherst will be written and published; the tendencies of the times are encouraging to labor in the field of genealogical research. There is hardly a family that can trace back its ancestry to the earlier settlers in New England but numbers among its members some one who is engaged in collecting statistics concerning the family history. Valuable beginnings for the genealogies of Amherst families may be found in the genealogies of Hadley, Amherst, Granby and South Hadley families compiled by Lucius M. Boltwood and published in

Judd's History of Hadley, and in the lists of Amherst families compiled by James W. Boyden and now on file in the office of the Amherst town clerk. These sources of information are in the main correct and are of great interest and value.

Brief biographical sketches are here presented of certain citizens who were prominent in the town in their day and generation. The list is not as complete as might be desired; it is possible, even probable, that names have been omitted from the list whose owners well deserve special mention. In making their selections the publishers have been largely governed by the prominence accorded to individuals in the town records and in the mass of historical data which they have collected. Information concerning many men known to have been prominent in the earlier history of the town has been gained with great difficulty. Some of the families once leaders in the community have no living descendants so far as can be ascertained. While it is matter for regret that these sketches are incomplete there is, on the other hand, reason for congratulation that so much of information concerning the early settlers has been secured and is here recorded.

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PART I.

A History of Amherst, Mass.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN DEED OF LANDS.—RIVER INDIANS.—ORIGINAL BOUNDS OF HADLEY.—CAUSES LEADING TO HADLEY'S SETTLEMENT.—BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN OF HADLEY.—INDIAN WARS, 1675—1748.

The lands comprised within the present limits of the township of Amherst are a part of those acquired by John Pynchon of Springfield, by purchase from the Nonotuck or Norwottuck tribe of Indians in 1658. In 1653 a number of men residing in Windsor, Hartford and other places in Connecticut petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to grant them a plantation at Nonotuck, above Springfield. This petition was granted and the General Court appointed three men of Springfield, John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke and Samuel Chapin, to divide the land into two plantations, the petitioners to have one of them. In December, 1658, Major Pynchon secured from the Indians the following deed of land:

This deed embraces the land from the mouth of Fort River, and Mount Holyoke, on the south, to the mouth of Mohawk brook and the southern part of Mount Toby, on the north, extending easterly nine miles into the woods.

"Here followeth a copy of a deed or writing whereby the Indians of Nolwotogg, upon the river Quienecticott, made sale of certain lands unto Maj. John Pynchon, of Springfield, together with the copy of the said Maj. John Pynchon his assignment of the said deed to the use and behoof of the inhabitants of Hadley, and his acknowledgment thereof.

Be it known to all men by these presents that Chickwollop alias Wahillowa, Umpanchella alias Womscom, and Quonquont alias Wompshaw, the sachems of Nolwotogg, and the sole and proper owners of all the land on the east side of Quonicticot river, from the hills called Petowamachu, and from the mouth of the brook or river called Towunucksett, and so all along by the great river upward or northward to the brook called Nepassooenegg, and from the hither part of south end of the great hills called Kunckquachu, (being guessed at near about nine miles in length) by the river Quenecticott—We the aforenamed Chickwallop alias Waahillow, Umpanchala alias Womscom, and Quonquont alias Wompshaw, of Nolwotogg, on the one party, do give, grant, bargain and sell unto John Pynchon, of Springfield, on the other party, to him, his assigns and successors forever, all the

grounds, woods, ponds, waters, meadows, trees, stones, &c. lying on the east side of Quenicticot River, within the compass aforesaid, from the mouth of the little Riverett called Towenucksett, and the hills Petowomuchu northward up the great river of Quenecticot, to the Brook Nepowssooenegg, and from the south end of the hills Quaquachu, being near about nine miles in length, from the south part to the north part, and all within the compass from Quenecticot River eastward nine miles out into the woods, all the aforesaid tract of ground called Towunucksett, Sunmukquommuck, Suchaw, Noycoy, Gassek, Pomptuckset, Mattabaget, Wunnaquickset, Kunckkiunk-qualluck, Neposeoneag, and to the south end of the great hill called Kunckquachu, and for nine or ten miles eastward from the great river out into the woods eastward—We the said Chickwallop, Umpanchella, and Quonquont, do for and in consideration of two hundred fathom of wampom, and twenty fathom and one large coat at eight fathom, which Chickwallop sets off, of trusts, besides several small gifts, and for other good causes and considerations do sell, give, grant, and have given, granted, bargained and sold to John Pynchon, of Springfield, and to his assigns and successors all and singular the aforenamed land, or by whatever other name it is or may be called, quietly to possess, have and enjoy the aforesaid tract of ground free from all molestations or incumbrances of Indians, and that forever, only the Indians aforenamed, and in particular Quonquont, doth reserve and keep one corn field about twelve, sixteen, or twenty acres of ground, a little above Mattabaget, by the brook called Wunnaquickset, lying on the south side of the said brook, and compassed in by a swamp from that brook to the great river, and also they reserve liberty to hunt deer, fowl, &c. and to take fish, beaver or otter, &c. but otherwise all the aforesaid premises the said John Pynchon, his assigns and successors and their heirs shall forever enjoy absolutely and clearly, free from all incumbrances of any Indians or their corn fields forever, except as before excepted. And in witness hereof, we the said Indians do subscribe our marks this present twenty-fifth day of December, 1658. It is only the corn field on this or south side of the brook called Wunnuckeckset, and the little bit of ground by it within the swamp and betwixt the swamp and the great river which the Indians do reserve, and are to enjoy. But the little corn field on the other side or further side or north side of Wunnaquickset, and all the other corn fields within the compass of ground aforenamed, the Indians are to leave and yield up, as witness their hands.

The mark—of Umpanchla alias Womscom.
The mark—of Quonquont alias Wompshaw.
The mark—of Chickwalopp alias Wowahillowa.

Witness to this purchase and that the Indians do fully sell all the lands aforementioned to Mr. Pynchon, and that the marks were subscribed by the Indians themselves.

Joseph Parsons,
Edwd. Elmore,
Joseph Fitch,
Samuel Wright,
Arthur Williams.

The mark R. T. of Rowland Thomas, who was privy to the whole discourse and conclusion of the purchase, and Joseph Parsons was present and acquainted with the whole agreement; the other witnesses came in to testify to the subscribing, and that the Indians owned all as it was read to them.

The Indians desired they might set their wigwams at some times within the tract of ground they sold without offence, and that the English would be kind and neighborly to them in not prohibiting them fire-wood out of the woods, &c. which was promised them."

In the earlier part of the 17th century the Indians dwelling in Western Massachusetts near the Connecticut river belonged to four small tribes or clans, the Agawams, located at Springfield and West Springfield, the Waranokes at Westfield, the Nonotucks or Norwottucks at Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield, the Pocomtucks at Deerfield. They were generally known as "River Indians," and numbered between ten and eleven hundred. They were allied to the Nipmucks or Nipnets, who inhabited the interior of Massachusetts, but were not subject to a common sachem. The principal chiefs of the Norwottucks were Chickwallop, Umpanchala and Quonquont. They claimed to be the owners of most of the lands on both sides of the river, Chickwallop of the southern, Umpanchala of the middle and Quonquont of the northern part. They seem to have been ever ready to dispose of their lands to the whites, and while the prices paid will hardly bear comparison with real estate values at the present time, there is little doubt the Indians were as well satisfied with their bargains as were the purchasers. In making these sales the Indians generally reserved the rights of fishing and hunting on the granted premises, which from the Indian standpoint constituted the principal value of land. In view of the general charge that the American Indians have been robbed and defrauded of their rightful heritage, it is pleasing to know that the lands of Amherst were fairly purchased of their Indian owners and fairly paid for.

Major Pynchon charged the residents of Hadley for the land purchased on the east side of the Connecticut river £62, 10s. That this was considered a high price at the time is shown by an extract from a petition to the General Court by the citizens of Hadley, dated May 25, 1663: "We have purchased of the Indians at such rates as we believe never any plantation in New England was purchased." The deed was assigned by Major Pynchon to "the present Inhabitants of Hadley," Oct. 28, 1663, in a writing in which he says he acted in the purchase as an agent entrusted by them. Pynchon received his pay from individuals and not of the town, from 1661 to 1668. The account was balanced Nov. 12, 1669. The sums were paid in money, grain and merchandise.

In October, 1663, the General Court determined that the bounds of Hadley, on the east side of the river, should be five miles from their meeting-house place up the river, five miles down the river and four miles from the most eastern part of the river. In October, 1672, the people of Hadley petitioned the General Court for an enlargement of their township.

In their petition they said: "The common feeding place of our working cattle, whereby we carry on our husbandry, is without our town-bounds." This "common feeding place" was probably in the present town of Amherst. In answer to this petition the General Court decreed, May 7, 1673: "that their bounds shall run from their meeting-house five miles up the river, five miles down the river and six miles from their meeting-house eastward." In April, 1739, Oliver Partridge of Hatfield was employed to survey the township according to the grant of 1673. He first ascertained the point or place that was exactly six miles due east of the old meeting-house, and from that point measured north five miles and south five miles and from each extremity of this line of ten miles he ran a line directly west to the Connecticut river. His south line was 7 miles and 94 rods long and his north line 4 miles and 142 rods.

The first white settlers in the town of Hadley came from Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, Conn. Between the years 1647 and 1657 serious differences arose among the members of the church at Hartford. Thomas Hooker, the beloved pastor for many years, died July 7, 1647 and was succeeded by Samuel Stone, a good man yet lacking something in prudence and in the spirit of conciliation which had kept the church free from discord during the ministry of Mr. Hooker. Mr. Stone endeavored to introduce some new practices into the church; these, according to the historian Trumbull, related to the qualifications for baptism, church membership and the rights of brotherhood. Some of the prominent members of the church, including Gov. Webster, Andrew Bacon and William Lewis, opposed the innovations; councils from the neighboring churches were convened and attempted to reconcile the parties but without avail. The minister was sustained by a majority of the church-members, and in the latter part of 1657 or the early part of 1658 the minority formally withdrew from the church, proposing to form a union with the church at Wethersfield. The General Court interfered in March, 1658, and prohibited the church from proceeding with the withdrawers in a course of discipline and forbade the withdrawers to prosecute their object.

In the early part of 1658 the minority of the church sent men up the river to view the lands east and north of Northampton. May 20, 1658, Capt. John Cullick and Elder William Goodwin, two prominent men among the "withdrawers" as they were called, presented a petition to the General Court at Boston, representing that they with several others wished to come under "the pious and godly government" of Massachusetts, and desiring "whether we may, without offence, view any tract of land unpossessed within your colony, in order to such an end, and in case we can present any thing that may be to the encouraging of a considerable company to take up a plantation, either at Nonotuck or elsewhere, we may

have your gracious allowance to dispose ourselves there." This request was granted, May 25, 1658, with the provision that "they submit themselves to a due and orderly hearing of the differences between themselves and their brethren." The agreement or engagement of those who intended to remove from Connecticut to Massachusetts is dated at Hartford, April 18, 1659 and is signed by 60 names, of which 38 were of men who belonged to Hartford, 20 to Wethersfield and two to Windsor; of this number 18 did not remove to Hadley or remained there but a short time.

May 28, 1659, the General Court appointed Capt. Pynchon, Lieut. Holyoke and Dea. Chapin of Springfield, and William Holton and Richard Lyman of Northampton a committee "to lay out the bounds of the new plantation, on either or both sides of the river, as they shall see cause." This committee reported, Sept. 30, 1659, that they had laid out the plantation on both sides of the river and designated the following as the boundaries: "On the East side of said river their southerly bounds to be from the head of the Falls above Springfield and so to run east and by north the length of nine miles from the said river: And their Northerly bounds to be a little brook called by the Indians Nepasoaneage up to a mountain called Quunkwattchu, and so running eastward from the river the same length of nine miles: from their southerly bounds to the northerly bounds on the east side the river is about 11 or 12 miles." It is believed that the broad street and the homelots were laid out in 1659 and that a party of the "engagers," as they were termed, came to the plantation and established themselves there the same year. Nov. 9, 1659, seven men called "Townsmen" were chosen "to order all public occasions." Oct. 8, 1660, a meeting was held at the house of Andrew Warner and a series of votes was passed and signed by 28 persons who were probably all that had taken up their residence in the new plantation. By an order of the General Court, May 22, 1661, the settlement was named Hadley, from a town of the same name situated in the county of Suffolk, England.

From 1660 until 1675 the inhabitants of Hadley prospered in their affairs. The rich meadow-lands yielded bountiful crops of grain and their cattle found good pasturage in the swamps and lowlands. On the 12th of December, 1661, the town ordered the erection of a meeting-house; the work was begun in 1665 but was not completed until 1670. The first minister was Mr. John Russell, Jr., who was born in England, graduated at Harvard college in 1645 and preached in Wethersfield beginning in 1649: in 1659 or 1660 he removed to Hadley, where he died in 1692. In those early days, among the settlers of New England, religion and education went hand in hand, and as early as 1667 we find the inhabitants of Hadley making a grant of land for a grammar school, the funds to establish which had been provided by Edward Hopkins, Esq., at one time governor of

Connecticut, who lived for a time in Hartford, returning afterwards to England where he died in March, 1657. Hadley received from Mr. Hopkins' estate the sum of £308, which furnished the foundation for the Hopkins grammar school, one of the most noted educational institutions of New England. In 1665 the town voted to give "£20 per annum for three years towards the maintenance of a school-master, to teach the children and to be as a help to Mr. Russell, as occasion may require." Caleb Watson appears to have been the first school-master. In May, 1667, the inhabitants of the town on the west side of the river petitioned the General Court to be set off as a separate parish; this petition was opposed by the inhabitants on the east side and it was not until December, 1669, that a committee appointed by both parties agreed on the terms for an amicable separation. The town of Hatfield was incorporated the 31st of May, 1670.

In 1675 began the first of a series of Indian wars which for nearly ninety years devastated the valley of the Connecticut, turning the settlements into armed camps, ravaging them with fire and sword, burning the dwellings and torturing and murdering their inhabitants. The pages of Hadley's history are stained with blood, but they are bright with deeds of valor and self-sacrifice. In 1662, Philip, on the death of his father Massasoit and his brother Alexander, became chief of the Wampanoags, an Indian tribe whose hunting-grounds were in the eastern part of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He at once entered into negotiations with chieftains of other tribes, his aim being to secure their aid in inaugurating a war of extermination against the English. Hostilities were begun in June, 1675, at Swanzey, and in August a party of horsemen commanded by Captains Hutchinson and Wheeler fell into an ambuscade near Brookfield and eight of their number were killed outright, three others being mortally wounded. This was followed by the burning of Brookfield, its inhabitants taking refuge in a fortified house and making such a stout defence that when reinforcements arrived the savages fled. The Indians concerned in this attack were Nipmucks. Toward the last of July Philip left his stronghold in the swamp at Pocasset, and with a band of his followers made his way into the Nipmuck country. The Indians about Hadley had for a long time acted in a suspicious manner, and Captains Beers and Lathrop from the eastern part of the colony were ordered with their companies to that town where they had under their command 180 men. The Indians were ordered to deliver up their arms; they expressed their readiness to do this, but deferred the matter until night when, it being the 25th of August, they secretly left their fort and fled up the river. They were pursued by the forces under Beers and Lathrop, and being overtaken near the base of Sugarloaf mountain in South Deerfield an engagement

followed in which the Indians lost 26 killed and the English 10. This was followed within a week by the burning of Deerfield and an attack upon Northfield where nine or ten white men were killed. Captain Beers with 36 mounted men while on the way to Northfield fell into an ambuscade, and after a gallant battle against heavy odds the Englishmen who survived, only sixteen in number, retreated and made their way to Hadley.

September 1st an attack was made upon Hadley by a band of Indians, who it is supposed were Nipmucks and Wampanoags that had come from the east. The inhabitants were assembled in the meeting-house engaged in public worship. The Indians made an attack upon the meeting-house; it was the custom of the time for the inhabitants to carry arms when they attended meetings, and they returned the fire of the Indians; the advantage was with the latter, when *"Suddenly and in the midst of the people there appeared a man of a very venerable aspect, and different from the inhabitants in his apparel, who took the command, arranged, and ordered them in the best military manner, and under his direction they repelled and routed the Indians, and the town was saved." This man, as was afterwards proved, was Gen. William Goffe, one of the judges who presided at the trial of Charles I. of England and condemned him to death. Gen. Goffe and Gen. Edward Whalley, another of the "regicides," fled from England on the restoration of Charles II. and coming to Hadley were received by Rev. John Russell and concealed in his house for many years.

In September, Captain Lathrop and 80 young men marched from Hadley to Deerfield to assist in securing a large quantity of wheat that was there in stack. They arrived safely at their destination, and after threshing the grain the baggage wagons were loaded and, Sept. 18, the party set out on their return. Arriving nearly opposite Sugar-loaf mountain, their path lay across a stream on which the events of that day conferred the name of "Bloody Brook." Concealed in the thickets by the side of the stream was a party of 700 Indians; the company halted when part way across the morass to rest and to watch the passage of the teams. The Indians from their ambush opened a deadly fire and in less than an hour Capt. Lathrop and all of his command with the exception of seven or eight were slain. The noise of the battle was heard by Capt. Morely who sallied out from Deerfield with a small company of men and attacked the Indians as they were stripping the slain: although greatly outnumbered, his command soon put the savages to flight, they were assisted in the pursuit by Major Treat and one hundred men from Hadley who arrived at an opportune moment. The number of white men killed in the fight at Bloody Brook is given by Rev. Mr. Russell of Hadley as 71.

*History of Three of the Judges of Charles I. published in 1794 by President Stiles.

Oct. 5, a body of Indians said to number about 100 attacked Springfield, killed two men and one woman and burned some 30 dwelling-houses and many barns. Oct. 19, an attack was made upon Hatfield but the Indians were repulsed. During the remainder of the year the Indians caused little trouble to the settlers, although the latter were constantly apprehensive of an attack. Rev. Mr. Russell estimated the number of whites killed in Hampshire county during the year at 145, of whom about 43 or 44 were inhabitants of the county the remainder coming from other parts of the colony. In the autumn and winter of 1675 palisades were built about the town of Hadley consisting of rows of stakes or posts, about ten feet in length, planted two feet deep in the ground and standing eight feet above ground.

In the spring of 1676 the Indians opened hostilities in Hampshire county by an attack upon Northampton, March 14; they were repulsed with considerable loss, after burning five houses and five barns and killing four men and one woman. About April 1 three men were killed at Hockanum. May 18, a party of mounted men numbering from 150 to 160 from Springfield, Westfield, Northampton, Hadley and Hatfield, assembled at Hatfield and marched from there to a place called "the falls," now known as Turners Falls, where about daybreak the following morning they surprised the Indians in their wigwams and killed between 130 and 180 men, women and children. On their return they were in turn attacked by the Indians and 38 whites were slain. May 30, a party of Indians estimated to number 250 attacked Hatfield, burning many houses and barns without the fortification. A rescuing party of 25 men crossed the river from Hadley and gave battle to the Indians, five Hadley men being killed. On June 12 an attack was made upon Hadley by about 250 Indians, but the garrison having been largely reinforced by troops from Connecticut the Indians were repulsed. Three soldiers who were surprised outside the fortifications were killed. This was the last Indian attack in Hampshire county in 1676. Sept. 19, 1677, a party of Indians attacked Hatfield, killed twelve persons and took seventeen captives; proceeding to Deerfield they killed one and captured four; the captives were taken to Canada. In October the corn-mill at Hadley was burned. There were no more Indian attacks on Hampshire county towns during the year, which witnessed the close of what was known as "King Philip's war."

In 1688 began what was known as "King William's war," between the English and French. The American colonies of the two nations were early involved in the conflict, the French securing as their allies some of the northern tribes of Indians. Hampshire county escaped the ravages of war in 1689 and 1690, but there were many alarms and men were often called to arms. Sept. 15, 1694, a combined attack was made by the French

and Indians upon the fort at Deerfield, but they were repulsed. Oct. 5, 1696, Richard Church of Hadley was slain by Hudson River Indians: four of the latter were tried and two were found guilty and shot to death at Northampton, Oct. 23. These were the first executions in Hampshire county. During this war which lasted nearly ten years, 28 of the inhabitants of Hampshire county were killed and several captured.

In May, 1702, still another war began between England and France, extending the following year to the colonies. Feb. 29, 1704, the French and Indians attacked Deerfield, their combined forces numbering about 340 men. The attack was in the early morning, the sentinels were unfaithful and had retired to rest and the entire party entered the place undiscovered. They broke in the doors of houses, dragged out their startled inhabitants, killed such as resisted and took prisoners nearly all the remainder: 38 were slain and 112 made captives, among the latter being Rev. John Williams, his wife and five children. Two men escaped and hurried to Hatfield; returning with a small body of men they overtook and attacked the enemy, but were compelled to retreat with a loss of nine of their number. The captives were taken to Canada, 22 being killed or dying on the way; 28 remained in Canada and 60 returned. May 13, 1704, a party of Indians attacked a hamlet of five families at Pascommuck, near the northeast end of Mount Tom in Northampton and killed 19 persons, capturing 14 others. This war came to an end in 1713, having lasted ten years; during this time 103 persons were slain in Hampshire county or in excursions from it.

The fourth Indian war lasted from 1722 to 1726; some soldiers from Hadley served at Northfield and Deerfield but no person belonging to the town was killed or injured during the war. The fifth war began in 1744 and lasted until 1748. June 17, 1745, Louisburg in Cape Breton surrendered after a siege of 49 days to an army from New England aided by a British squadron. In the English army were troops from Hadley, probably some from the east settlement. In a garrison that bravely defended a fort at Charlestown, N. H., in April, 1747, were six men from the Second and Third Precincts of Hadley, viz., Eleazar Smith, William Boltwood, Nehemiah Dickinson, Nathaniel Church, Jr., Josiah Swan and Ebenezer Dickinson. Of the sixth and final Indian war more will be recorded later on.

From the beginning of the first Indian war in 1675 until the close of the fifth in 1748 the inhabitants of Hadley were compelled to devote a large part of their time and effort to military affairs. A feeble little settlement in the heart of the wilderness, surrounded by savage foes, knowing not at what moment or from what quarter to expect an attack, it is wonderful that its inhabitants maintained stout hearts and refused to relinquish their homes bought at so dear a price and surrounded by such

manifold dangers, but such a thought seems never to have possessed them. The same spirit that moved them to separate from the churches in Hartford and Wethersfield and to found a plantation where they could enjoy the fullest measure of religious liberty, continued to animate and strengthen them when attacked by heathen hordes. They loved their new homes better than the old and were ready to do anything and dare everything to protect and maintain them. They preferred rather to dwell in an armed camp than to return to the peaceful plantations down the river. They gave not of their lives alone but of their substance as well, contributing their full share toward paying the expenses of long and bloody conflicts. Such was the fibre of the men, and of the women too, who founded the old town of Hadley, the parent town of Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst and Granby. No honor paid to them by their descendants can be too great, too loving.

CHAPTER II.

Early Settlements in Hampshire County.—Division of Hadley Outer Commons.—Equivalent Land.—Flat Hills Lands.—East Inhabitants in 1731.

The earliest settlement made by the English within the present boundaries of Hampshire county was at Northampton in 1654. The second was at Hadley in 1659 and at Hatfield, then a part of Hadley, the same year. In 1700, the first permanent settlement was made at Easthampton. In 1725 South Hadley, then a part of Hadley, was settled and in 1732 became the Second Precinct of the parent town. Ware was settled in 1729. In 1731 families from Northampton, Hatfield and Hadley settled in Belchertown, then known as "Cold Spring." In 1732 a settlement was made at Southampton and one at Pelham in 1739. In 1662 the county of Hampshire was established by an act of the General Court, being the fifth county in Massachusetts. It embraced the lands within the present boundaries of Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire counties, and also included lands in Connecticut; at the time of its erection it contained three settlements, at Springfield, Northampton and Hadley. Springfield was made the shire town, and the courts were to be held at that place and at Northampton alternate years. A settlement was made at

Westfield, then known as "Woronoco" in 1666, the settlers coming from Springfield and Northampton. In 1670 Hatfield was set off from Hadley and incorporated as a town. The same year a settlement was made at Deerfield, then known as "Pocumtuck." This was followed, three years later, by a settlement at "Squakheag," afterwards known as Northfield. This completed the line of settlements along the river-bank, at Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield and Northfield prior to the year 1703 when the bounds of the Third Precinct of Hadley were laid out.

"King Philip's war" came to an end in 1677, and for ten years the inhabitants of Hadley were allowed to engage in peaceful pursuits unmolested. They increased in numbers and finding themselves in need of more land for tillage and pasturage began to consider the division of their lands to the eastward. These lands had been granted to them by the General Court in 1673, on petition signed by 38 persons. At a meeting of the town held April 10, 1688 the following vote was passed:

"Voted by the Towne that all their Comon lands lyeing within their Bounds shall be laid out into particuler Alottments to the proprietors and Inhabitants of this Towne of Hadley acording to the rule they shall agree upon.

Voted by the Towne that every proprietor and Inhabitant shall receive his proportion in said Comon lands acording to a former Custom viz: acording to a 200 pound estate or a 150 or a 100 or 50 &c: or as the Towne shall see meet to grant to persons that have had no former grant of lands."

In July of the same year the second Indian war began, continuing ten years; during this period the attention of the inhabitants was turned to military affairs and to the protection of their lives and property from the savages. There is no further allusion to a division of lands, in the town records, until 1699, when the following appears:

"At a Leagall Towne meting January 8, 1699.

Voted that Capt. Cook Left Kellogg Mr Samuell Porter Cornet Dickinson Sergt Daniell Marsh Be A Committy To consider A method that may be best for the Laying out of The Commons; And Accordingly to make Report thereof to ye Towne."

There is no minute on the town records as to whether this committee made a report, but under date of March 4, 1700, the following appears:

"Voted by the Towne that 3 miles and one quarter Eastward from the meeting-house And so from the north side of mount holyoke unto the mill River shall Lye as Common Land forever supposing that this Line will take in the whole of the new Swamp.

Voted that the Rest of the Comons Eastward shall be Laid out in three Devisions that is to say Betwixt the Roade Leading to Brookfield and the mill River notwithstanding there is Liberty for the Cutting wood and timber so Long as it Lyeth unfensed.

There is Likewise to be left betwixt every Division forty Rods for highways: And what will be nesesary to be left for highways East and West Threw every

Division: is to be left To the discression of the messirers: And every one to have a proportion in the first or second Devision: And every one to have a proporsion in the third Devision: And every householder to have a fifty pound Allotment. And all others who are now the proper Inhabitants of Hadley from sixteen years old and upwards to have a five and twenty pound Allotment in said Commons."

It is evident from this vote and from action subsequently taken by the town that the lots in the first and second divisions were intended as homelots and those in the third division as pastures for cattle.

March 3, 1701, the following votes were passed:

"Voted by the Town that the proprietors of the Commons Agreed on to be Laid ought to the proper Inhabitants of sixteen years old mensioned in the vote in March Last past: is to be understood as an accommodation to the parent or master of such Inhabitant and is to be Laid ought to his allotment.

Voted that the Commons agreed upon this time twelve months To be Laid ought be done as soone as conveniently may be and that we now proceed to the drawing of Lots in order thereto.

Voted that so many as desire Their Lots to lye together may have Liberty to agree together and draw but once and so have their Lots Laid Sucksessively.

Voted that in the Laying ought of the Commons: having had Respect to the poules according to the vote last past that the Rest be Laid ought according to the meadow Land that each person is now in the possession of.

Voted that in the Laying ought of the Commons the first Lott shall begin next the path that Leads to Brookfield: And so to be Laid Norward Till they come to the mill River: And the next Lott to be on the second Division Next to said path: And so to go on to the said mill River."

Judd states in his history of Hadley that "In a division south of Mount Holyoke, lots were drawn in this manner. As many papers as there were proprietors were numbered, and put into a box and well shaken. Each proprietor drew out one of these papers, or if any were absent, the moderator drew for them." It is probable that in this, or in some similar fashion, the lots were drawn which decided the first individual ownership of lands in the town of Amherst. From the Hadley "town book" are copied the names of the following persons who had a part in this first distribution of Amherst lands.*

*For a plan of the lots drawn in the third division, see Town Records, Part II. of this volume, p. 152.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brookfield road.

		Rods,	feet.
1	Jonathan Marsh,	57	7
2	Samuel Nash,	16	1
3	Ebenezer Nash.	12	7
4	Samuel Marsh,	21	13
5	Ephraim Nash,	12	7
6	Samuel Crow,	35	0
7	Thomas Selding,	70	0
8	John Selding,	20	7
9	William Rooker,	22	11
10	Joseph Smith,	26	5
11	Widow Craft,	3	0
12	Sam'l Dickinson,	8	13
13	Mr. Wm. Williams,	7	5
14	John Cowle,	6	8
15	John Graves,	4	0
16	Stephen Belding,	10	5
17	Ebenezer Billing,	5	2
18	Samuel Belding, Jr.,	3	0
19	Daniel Warner,	8	7
20	Widow Warner,	8	7
	Highway 40 rods wide, S. of Fort River.		
21	Joseph Smith,	4	6
22	Ebenezer Wells,	21	14
23	Nathaniel White,	72	11
24	John Smith, Tailor,	44	8
25	John Preston,	29	9
26	Nathaniel Warner,	45	0
27	Daniel Hubbard,	60	8
28	Col. Samuel Partrigg,	40	8
29	Samuel Partrigg, Jr.,	75	0
30	Sam'l and Eben'r Moody,	69	5
31	John Ingram, Sr.,	42	5
32	John Ingram, Jr.,	24	1
33	Samuel Ingram,	17	9
34	Nathaniel Ingram,	17	9
35	Jonathan Ingram,	17	9
36	Thomas Goodman,	52	9
37	John Smith, Orphan,	48	2
38	Samuel Barnard,	45	0
	A Highway 40 rods wide, goeth over New Swamp, and runs to Foot's Folly.		
39	Samuel Church,	45	0
40	Josiah Church,	24	14
41	Joseph Church,	16	1
42	John Taylor, Sr.,	68	11
43	John Taylor, Jr.,	17	8
44	Eleazar Warner,	17	8
45	John Hilyard,	17	8
46	William Brown,	17	8
47	Nathaniel Dickinson,	3	11
48	Edward Church,	35	0
49	Samuel Smith, Sr.,	17	8
50	James Smith,	46	11
51	Preserved Smith,	17	8
	Highway 40 Rods N. end of Wells's Hill.		
52	Samuel Gaylord,	25	5
53	William Gaylord,	17	5
54	Wid. Hannah Porter,	25	10
55	Samuel Porter,	151	8
56	Hezekiah Porter	31	6
57	John Porter,	13	6
58	Experience Porter,	32	3
59	Ichabod Porter,	23	6
60	Peter Montague,	89	0
	Mill River, North.		

SECOND DIVISION.
Brookfield Road.

1	John Goodman,	67	1
2	Aaron Cook, Esq.,	39	7
3	Thomas Hovey,	48	9
4	Westwood Cook,	73	9
5	Samuel Cook,	44	1
	Highway 40 rods—removed 1734.		
6	Moses Cook,	44	15
7	Samuel Boltwood,	62	1
8	Daniel Marsh,	134	3
9	Thos. Dickinson,	44	15
10	Deac. Samuel Smith,	45	10
11	John Montague,	54	0
12	Isaac Warner,	17	8
13	Daniel Warner,	8	13
14	Widow Cooke,	2	15
15	Ens. Chileab Smith,	39	10
16	Samuel Smith, son of Ch.	34	2
17	Luke Smith, "	55	7
18	Ebenezer Smith, "	21	15
19	John Smith, "	26	0
20	Mr. Isaac Chauncey,	52	9
21	Town Lot, 60 acres,	40	0
22	George Stillman,	55	7
23	Ichabod Smith,	38	0
24	Jacob Warner,	44	1
	Highway 40 rods, "runs down to Foot's Folly from New Swamp."		
25	Land of Coleman,	39	6
26	John Kellogg,	32	8
27	Edward Kellogg,	17	8
28	Lt. Joseph Kellogg,	55	6
29	Nathaniel Kellogg,	17	8
30	Mr. Samuel Russell,	4	3
31	Mr. Jonathan Russell,	7	6
32	John Nash,	31	6
33	Joseph Nash,	31	0
34	Thomas Nash,	8	13
	Highway 32 rods in breadth.		
35	Neh'h Dickinson & sons.	113	13
36	Timothy Eastman,	69	5
37	Peter Tilton, 59½ acres,	39	6
	Commons, North.		

March 1, 1703, the town of Hadley passed the following vote:

"Voted That whareas we the Towne of Hadley About 3 yeres since Agreed upon Laying out A Trakt of our Common Land: east of the Towne: we desire that the Towne mesurers would proceed to Lay it ought to the Tŏwne Agreement And we desire and expect that Inasmuch as it is to be Laid in Large peces That they do it for one penny per acre in pay which they may demand of each person According to the number of Acres Laid ought for him or them and we oblige ourselves to pay them accordingly."

The town measurers, Capt. Aaron Cooke, Capt. Nehemiah Dickinson and Mr. Samuel Porter, proceeded to lay out these "Large peces" of land, unaided by a surveyor's compass; they began at the Brookfield road and, in running their line northerly, in order not to include the "New Swamp" and other lands, they inclined 13 or 14 degrees easterly of the east line of Hadley. This caused them to encroach upon province lands, now in the town of Belchertown and Pelham. May 3, 1703, the following vote was passed by the town:

"Voted, that whereas the towne mesurers have Laid out according to our order: Three divisions of Land East of our Town: That we desire the Clerk to Record said Lands in the Towne Booke together in the same order as they were drawn for by the Inhabitants According to the List presented by said mesurers:— for the doing of which we will pay him what is reasonable out of the Town Rate."

The lots in the first and second divisions were each 240 rods in length and in breadth as given in the foregoing table. The first division extended from the Brookfield road to Mill river, a distance of 1961 rods, including 120 rods that was set apart for three highways, each to be 40 rods in width. In this division 60 lots were laid out, comprising some 2760 acres. In the second division 37 lots were laid out, comprising 2343 acres and extending north from the Brookfield road 1674 rods, including 112 rods set apart for three highways. This division did not extend as far north as Mill river. The lots in the third division were two miles in length and the number of lots drawn was 93, two persons who drew in the other divisions receiving an equivalent elsewhere and three others drawing as one. The width of the 93 lots, according to the measurers, was 1971 rods and no land was set aside for highways. The division as laid out contained 7884 acres. In the drawing for lots in the first and second divisions the head of a family apparently drew $17\frac{1}{2}$ rods in width, or $26\frac{1}{4}$ acres, for himself, and half as much for each son between 16 and 21 years of age. Men over 21 who were not householders seem to have had no more than minors. In the drawing of lots in the third division the head of a family appears to have drawn 10 rods and 6 feet in width, or $41\frac{1}{3}$ acres, for himself, and half as much for sons between 16 and 21, besides what he drew for meadow land. It would seem, therefore, that as originally

laid out, the extreme length of the lands in Amherst was 1971 rods, or a little over six miles, and the breadth three and three-fourths miles. The number of acres comprised in the territory was 12,987.

As before stated, the Hadley measurers in running their east line in 1703 without the aid of a compass, carried the line too far to the east and encroached upon what was afterwards known as equivalent land. The south line of Massachusetts, run in 1642, was several miles too far to the south, and the colony granted south of the true line 105,793 acres of land, mostly to Suffield, Enfield and Woodstock. After a long controversy, it was agreed that Massachusetts should give to Connecticut the same number of acres as an equivalent, and the towns named should remain in Massachusetts. In 1715 two men from Connecticut and one from Massachusetts laid out this equivalent land, 51,850 acres of which was to the east of Hadley, part of it being comprised in the present limits of Belchertown and Pelham. The west line of this land cut off some 3000 acres from the third division laid out by the Hadley measurers in 1703. Sylvester Judd in unpublished mss. states that the Pelham line cut off one and one-half miles from the two miles in length of the most northerly lots as originally laid out in the third division; as the line passed further south less was taken off, and the lots below those granted to Samuel, Hezekiah and John Porter were of full length. In 1738 the town voted to lay out land north of the old division of 1703 and south of Mill river "to those who had lost land in the 3d division by running the town line against Pelham." The names of those to whom this land was granted were as follows:

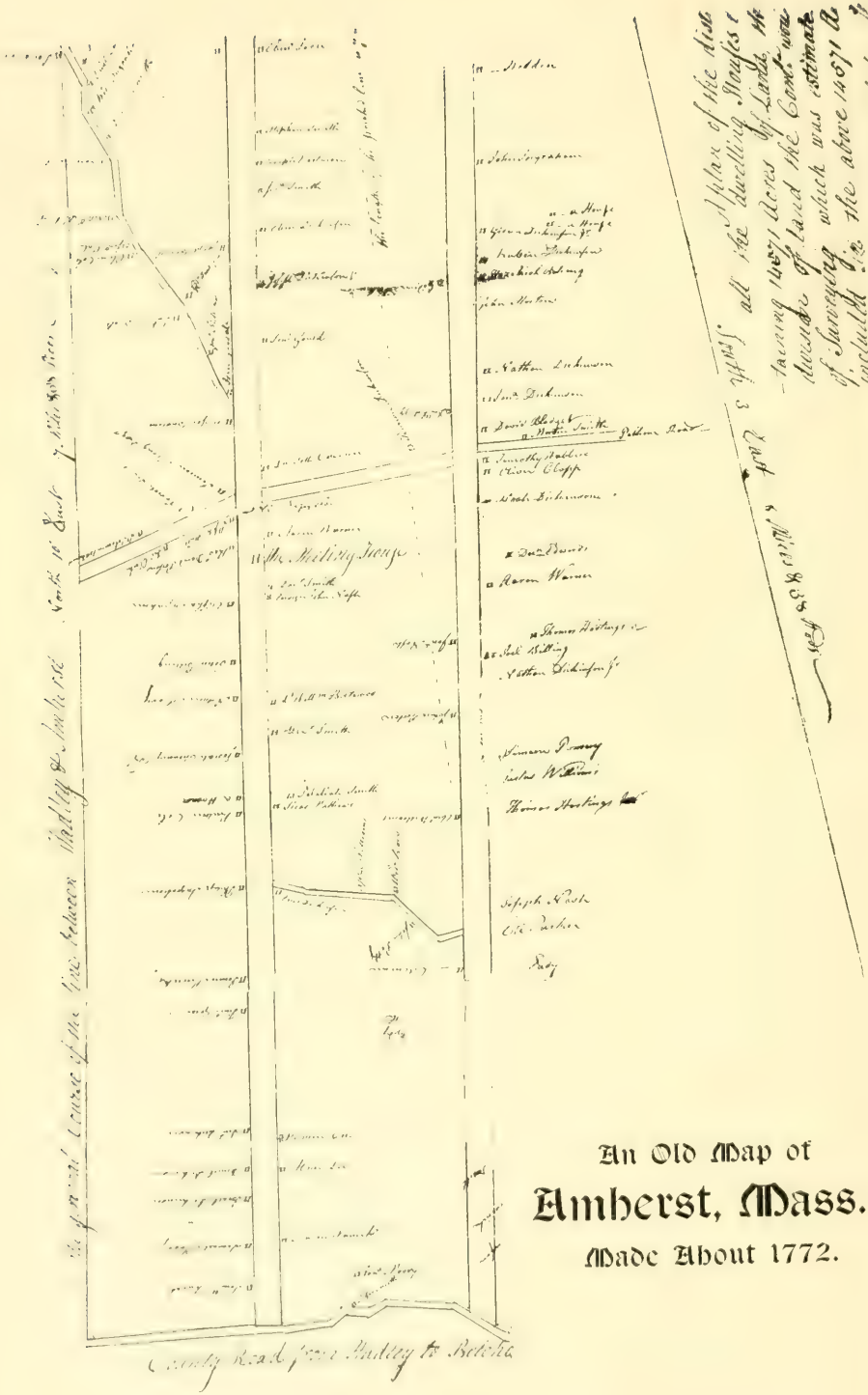
Samuel Partridge,
Ebenezer Selden,
Samuel Barnard,
John Goodman,
Eleazer Warner,
Ichabod Smith,
John Montague,
Nathaniel Warner,
Edmund Hubbard,
Solomon Boltwood,
Samuel Smith,
Thomas Dickinson,
Daniel Marsh,
Samuel Porter,
Daniel Warner,
Thomas Goodman,
Mr. Jones and Samuel Russell,
Edward Church,
William Rooker,
Nathaniel Dickinson,
Dea. Nathaniel White,
Samuel Crow,
Jacob Warner,
John Preston,
Peter Montague,
John Taylor, Sr. & Jr.,
Geo. Stillman,
Timothy Eastman,
John Selden,
Isaac Warner,
Samuel and Ebenezer Nash.

This land was in the region known as "Flat Hills." It was divided in two tiers and made 654 acres, 137 rods. For each two acres of land lost from the third division they were allowed $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres here. It was voted

in November, 1738, "to sequester 100 acres next to north lot in 2d division for use of the 3d precinct." The third division extended further north than the second division.

Of the 97 persons who drew lots in the first and second division, 78 were residents of Hadley, 16 of Hatfield and three non-residents. The number of families in Hadley in 1701 was about 70, all living on the old broad street and the highway at the north end. The laying out in 1703 was according to polls and meadow-land in 1701, and to the drawing of that year. Of the 97 persons who became the first proprietors of the lands now comprised in the town of Amherst, but a small proportion ever occupied their lots in person. The distribution was completed in 1703; the same year was signalized by the beginning of a war between England and France, which extended to the colonies and lasted for ten years. During this war the French and their Indian allies made frequent attacks on the English settlements in the Connecticut valley, burning Deerfield and rendering life and property unsafe without the limits of the fortified towns. There was little inducement to make new settlements and land in the three divisions was held at little value by its owners. Judd says that in 1703 land in Amherst was not worth a pistareen an acre; later it was valued at from three to four shillings. There is a tradition, mentioned by Judd in the Hadley history and by Holland in his history of Western Massachusetts, that the first settler on these lands was a Mr. Foote, who came from Hatfield. Holland says: "A Mr. Foote, probably from Hatfield, is said to have built a shanty in the east part of the town prior to 1703. The location was a little north of the East parish meeting-house. He chose the spot, thinking that he could subsist there by hunting and fishing, but failing to do so, he left, and, in commemoration of his folly, the east part of the town was for many years called "Foote-Folly Swamp!" Judd deemed it probable that the first permanent settlement was made in 1727 or 1728.

In the Hadley town records the first mention of the "east inhabitants" is found under date of Jan. 5, 1730, when a committee was appointed to lay out a burying place for them. If the tradition concerning Foote be disregarded, there is no record and no way of ascertaining as to who was the original settler in the present bounds of Amherst, nor where the first house was erected. There is reason to believe that the first settlement was at East Amherst, on the highway between the second and third divisions. In 1731 Hadley voted to divide among its inhabitants the "Inner Commons," which in 1700 they had voted should "Lye as Comon Land foreyer." The provisions of this vote were not carried out until 1741, but a list of the inhabitants taken in 1731, who afterwards had a part in the distribution, gives the names and ratable estate of 18 persons under the heading of "East Inhabitants." These names were as follows:



An Old Map of

Amherst, Mass.,

Made About 1772.

John Ingram, Sr.,
Ebenezer Kellogg,
Jonathan Cowls,
Samuel Hawley,
John Wells,
Nathaniel Smith,
Stephen Smith,
Joseph Wells,
Ebenezer Ingram,
John Ingram, Jr.,
John Cowls,
Samuel Boltwood,
Nathaniel Church,
Aaron Smith,
Richard Chauncey,
John Nash, Jr.,
Ebenezer Scovil,
Ebenezer Dickinson.

Of these, John Cowls, Jonathan Cowls, Samuel Hawley, John Wells, Stephen Smith and Joseph Wells came from Hatfield, the remainder being from Hadley. Only five of these names are found in the original allotment of lands, those of John Ingram, Sr., John Ingram, Jr., Samuel Boltwood, John Nash and John Cowls. The others had doubtless acquired their land by purchase or inheritance. It is impossible to state with accuracy the precise locations of the houses of these "East Inhabitants," but from a map of the town drawn about the year 1770 we are enabled to locate the following: Jonathan Cowls (spelled Cole) lived on a highway running northwesterly from the highway between the first and second divisions; John Nash, on the highway between the first and second divisions in the second house south of the meeting-house; Ebenezer Dickinson, on the highway between the first and second divisions at the north part; Nathaniel Smith, on the highway between the first and second divisions in the first house south of the meeting-honse. This map has been badly defaced and portions of it lost, but gives a fair idea of the distribution of the inhabitants at the time it was made.

It would thus appear that of the eighteen original settlers but four were living in the present bounds of Amherst in 1770. Of the remaining fourteen, John Wells had removed to Hardwick, Joseph Wells to Sunderland, Aaron Smith to Shutesbury where he died in 1759, Richard Chauncey to Whately where he died in 1790, Stephen Smith to Sunderland where he died in 1760; Nathaniel Church had also removed, but where he went is not recorded. Ebenezer Scovil died in 1731, the same year he removed to the new settlement. Ebenezer Ingram and John Cowls died in 1735, John Ingram, Jr. in 1737, Samuel Boltwood in 1738, and Ebenezer Kellogg in 1766. There is no record of the death of John Ingram and Samuel Hawley; the former was living in 1742 "at an advanced age," and the latter, born in 1686, probably died before the map was made. The descendants of John Cowls removed to Belchertown. John Ingram, Jr. left four sons, Samuel, Philip, John and Reuben. On this map we find a Philip Ingram (spelled "Ingraham") living on the highway between the first and second divisions, near Mill Valley, and a John Ingraham living on the east highway near the north part.

Between 1731 and 1738 the following persons were added to the population of the settlement:

Joseph Clary,
Solomon Boltwood,
William Murray,
Peletiah Smith,
Ebenezer Williams,
Joseph Hawley,
John Morton,
Jonathan Atherton,
Charles Chauncey,
Nathan Moody,
John Perry,
Zechariah Field,
Samuel Hawley, Jr.,
Moses Smith.

Zecheriah Field, Joseph Hawley, Samuel Hawley, Jr. and John Morton came from Hatfield, Ebenezer Williams from Deerfield, the remainder from Hadley.

Of these, the following may be located on the map: Peletiah Smith, on the west highway, near what is now known as Mill Valley; Ebenezer Williams, on the east highway toward South Amherst; John Morton, on the east highway north of where the East Cong'l church now stands: Nathan Moody, on the west highway a little way over College hill; Moses Smith, on the Bay road. Jonathan Atherton died in 1744 and John Perry removed. Solomon Boltwood died in 1762 and left a son Solomon; on the map is found Lt. Solomon Boltwood living on the highway running from the west highway toward Hadley. Zechariah Field died in 1738 and left a son John; the map has a Lieut. John Field living at the intersection of the west highway with the highway leading toward Hadley.

From 1739 to 1745 there were 34 persons added to the settlement, as follows:

Samuel Ingram,
John Field,
David Nash,
Moses Hawley,
Moses Warner,
Aaron Warner,
Jonathan Nash,
Nathaniel Coleman,
Jonathan Moody,
Samuel Church,
Daniel Dickinson,
John Dickinson,
Moses Dickinson,
Nathan Dickinson,
Jonathan Dickinson,
Jonathan Smith,
Nehemiah Strong,
Noah Baker,
Charles Wright,
Preserved Clapp,
Westwood Cook, Jr.,
Joseph Eastman, Jr.,
Deac. Eleazar Mattoon,
Rev. David Parsons,
Peter Smith,
Nathaniel Kellogg,
Ephraim Kellogg,
Alexander Porter,
Elisha Ingram,
Phinehas Smith,
David Smith,
Joseph Morton,
Daniel Smith,
Seth Kibbe.

Of these, David Nash removed to South Hadley, Phinehas Smith to Granby, and Noah Baker to Sunderland; David Smith returned to Hadley.

Joseph Morton and Seth Kibbe died. The following appear upon the map: Moses Warner and Aaron Warner, on the west highway just north of the meeting-house; Jonathan Nash, on the east highway, toward South Amherst; Jonathan Moody, a little north of the Bay road but off the highway; Samuel Church, on the west highway near the Bay road; Daniel Dickinson, on the west highway, a little north from the Bay road; Nathan and Jonathan Dickinson, on the east highway just north of the highway leading to Pelham; Jonathan Smith, on the west highway toward the north part; Joseph Eastman, on the west highway at the north; Rev. David Parsons, on the west highway nearly opposite the meeting-house; Elihu Ingram, on the west highway south of highway leading to Hadley. There is a Coleman given on the map, on the east highway near where the South Cong'l church now stands; this may have been Nathaniel Coleman's home; his son, Dea. Seth Coleman, lived on the west highway just north of the highway that crossed the second division. John Dickinson was living at the time the map was drawn but his name does not appear on it. Moses Dickinson did not die until 1803, but his name also is missing from the map. Nehemiah Strong died in 1772 and left a son Simeon born in 1736. The map gives the residence of Simeon Strong, Esq. at the junction of the west highway and the highway leading to Hadley. Charles Wright removed to Pownal, Vt., prior to 1762. Preserved Clapp died in 1758 and left a son Oliver born in 1744; the map gives the residence of Oliver Clapp on the east highway just south of the road leading to Pelham. Westwood Cook died about 1748 and left a son Moses born in 1726. The map gives the residence of a Moses "Bascom," which should be Moses Cook, on the west highway near the highway branching off to the northwest. Eleazar Mattoon died in 1767, leaving a son Ebenezer born in 1720; on the map the residence of Ebenezer "Toon," which should be Mattoon, is given on the west highway near the north part. Peter Smith did not die until 1787, but his name does not appear on the map. Nathaniel Kellogg died in 1750 and Ephraim Kellogg in 1777. The records contain nothing concerning Alexander Porter.

Between the years 1745 and 1763 the following persons were added to the population:

Daniel Kellogg,
Abraham Kellogg,
Ebenezer Kellogg, Jr.,
Joseph Church,
Isaac Hubbard,
Moses Cook,
Jacob Warner,
Gideon Dickinson,
Reuben Dickinson,
David Smith,
Noah Smith,
Martin Smith,
Eleazer Smith,
John Petty or Pettis,
John Cowls, Jr.,
Oliver Cowls,
Benjamin Harwood,
Samuel Elmer,

Joseph Dickinson,
Ebenezer Dickinson, Jr.,
Nathan Dickinson, Jr.,
Ebenezer Dickinson, 3d,
Simeon Dickinson,
Noah Dickinson,
Jonathan Dickinson, Jr.,
Jonathan Dickinson,
Azariah Dickinson,
Nathaniel Dickinson,
Nehemiah Dickinson,
David Dickinson,
Thomas Hastings,
Simeon Strong,
Ens. Josiah Chauncey,
Isaac Goodale.
Elijah Baker,
Simeon Pomeroy,
John Keet,
Jonathan Edwards,
Alexander Smith,
Edward Smith,
Pelatiah Smith, Jr.,
Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Smith, Jr.,
Thomas Morton,
Eli Colton,
James Merrick,
Solomon Boltwood, Jr.,
William Boltwood,
Ebenezer Mattoon,
Simeon Clark,
John Nash, Jr.,
Noadiah Lewis,
John Ingram, 3d,
Philip Ingram,
Reuben Ingram,
Hezekiah Belding,
William Murray, Jr..
John Field, Jr.,
John Allis,
John Billing,
Preserved Clapp,
David Blodget,
Jonathan Moody, Jr.,
Asahel Moody,
Benjamin Rhodes,
Justus Williams,
Thomas Bascom,
Gideon Henderson,
Abner Adams.

Of these, Thomas Hastings, Hezekiah Belding, John Allis and John Billing came from Hatfield, Elijah Baker, John Keet, Jonathan Edwards, Simeon Clark and Gideon Henderson from Northampton, Simeon Pomeroy from Southampton; the remainder from Hadley. The following are found upon the map: Daniel Kellogg, on the east highway north of the highway crossing the second division; Joseph Church, on the west highway at the north part; Gideon Dickinson, on the east highway at the north part; Reuben Dickinson, on the east highway at the north part; Joseph Dickinson, on the west highway at the north part; Nathan Dickinson, Jr., on the east highway toward the south part; Noah Dickinson, on the east highway a little south of the highway leading to Pelham; Nathaniel Dickinson, on the highway leading northwest from the west highway; Thomas Hastings, a little east of the east highway toward the south part; Josiah Chauncey, on the west highway toward "Mill Valley;" Isaac Goodale, on the west highway at junction of highway leading to the northwest; Simeon Pomeroy, on the east highway toward the south part; Jonathan Edwards, probably the "Dea. Edwards" on the map, on the east highway toward the south part; Alexander Smith, on the west highway toward "Mill Valley;" David Smith and Noah Smith, on the highway leading northwest from the west

highway; Martin Smith, on the highway leading to Pelham; John Petty, on the south road crossing the second division; Oliver Cowls, (spelled "Cole") on the northwest highway; James Merrick, on the west highway at the south part; William Boltwood, on the west highway toward "Mill Valley;" Simeon Clark, "Dea. Clark" on the map, on the highway leading to Hadley; Noadiah Lewis, on the highway leading to Hadley; Hezekiah Belding, on the east highway at the north part; John Field, Jr., on the highway running northwest; John Billing, on the west highway toward "Mill Valley;" David Blodgett, on the east highway just north of the highway leading to Pelham; Justus Williams, on the east highway toward the south part; Gideon Henderson, on the northwest highway.

Besides the names of the original settlers and the additions prior to 1763 as given in Judd's History, there are found upon the map the following names: Lemuel Moody, Israel Dickinson, Lieut. Dickinson, Timothy Green, Reuben Cowls, Lieut. Jonathan Field, Widow Ingram, Stephen Smith, Solomon Gould, Silas Matthew, John Williams, William Rood, Enos Dickinson, Stephen Cole, Abner Lee, Aaron Warner, Jr., Gideon Dickinson, Jr., Timothy Hubbard, Joel Billing, Thomas Hastings, Jr., Joseph Nash and Eli Parker. Concerning six of these, Lieut. Jonathan Field, John Williams, Stephen Cole, Abner Lee, Timothy Hubbard and Joseph Nash, but little is to be found in the records. Of those remaining, Lemuel Moody was probably the son of Jonathan Moody who came to Amherst between 1739 and 1745. Israel Dickinson was the son of John Dickinson who came to Amherst before 1745. "Lieut." Dickinson was probably Reuben Dickinson, son of Ebenezer, one of the original settlers. Timothy Green was born in 1748 and came to Amherst from Hadley. Reuben Cowls was son of Jonathan, one of the original settlers. The widow Ingram was doubtless the widow of John Ingram, Jr., also one of the first settlers. Stephen Smith was son of Stephen who came to Amherst before 1739. Solomon Gould came to Amherst from Hadley before 1760 and Silas Matthew before 1772. William Rood might have been a son of Benjamin Rhodes. Enos Dickinson was son of Nathan who came to Amherst about 1742. Aaron Warner, Jr., was son of Aaron who came to Amherst between 1739 and 1745; Gideon Dickinson, Jr., of Gideon who came before 1763; Joel Billing, of John who came before 1763; Thomas Hastings, Jr., of Thomas who came before 1763. Eli Parker came from Hadley and died in 1829, aged 93.

CHAPTER III.

FOUNDERS OF AMHERST FAMILIES.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the eighteen "east inhabitants" of Hadley in 1731 was Ebenezer Dickinson, the founder of a family in Amherst which has claimed more numerous descendants and exercised a greater influence over town affairs than any other. Ebenezer Dickinson was the son of Nehemiah, who died in Hadley in 1723 in his 79th year, and the grandson of Nathaniel who removed from Wethersfield to Hadley in 1659, being one of the original settlers. Ebenezer had four sons, Gideon, Ebenezer, Reuben and Joseph, and five daughters, Abigail, Sarah, Mary, Jerusha and Experience. Gideon married in 1745 Hannah, dau. of Nathaniel Edwards of Amherst; they had three sons, Gideon, Elisha and Samuel, and five daughters, Hannah, Abigail, Sarah, Martha and Naomi. Ebenezer[2] Dickinson married in 1734 Chloe Holton; they had five sons, Ebenezer, Roswell, Luther, Zimri and Joseph, and two daughters, Chloe and Experience. Reuben commanded a company from Amherst in the Revolutionary war, and after the war removed to Thetford, Vt. His children were, Reuben, Sarah, Esther, Ruth, Josiah, Solomon, Elijah, Josiah, Rachel. Joseph Dickinson married (1) Martha daughter of Jonathan Dickinson, by whom he had Joseph and Martha; (2) a second Martha Dickinson, by whom he had a son Ira. Abigail Dickinson married in 1740 Samuel Ingram, by whom she had two children, Lydia and Sarah. Sarah Dickinson married in 1743 Asa Adams. Mary Dickinson married in 1757 Noah Dickinson, son of Jonathan, by whom she had a daughter Mary. Jerusha Dickinson married in 1763 David Blodgett. Experience Dickinson died in Hadley in 1770, unmarried.

Between the years 1739 and 1745 there came to the east settlement Daniel, John and Moses Dickinson from Hadley and Nathan and Jonathan Dickinson from Hatfield. Daniel Dickinson married in 1779 Sybil, daughter of Josiah Dickinson; their children were, Sophia, Henry, Charlotte, Samuel, Sylvanus, Elihu, Lucy, Daniel and Edward. John Dickinson married in 1741 Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Dickinson of Sunderland, by whom he had three sons, Nathaniel, Israel and Waitstill. Moses Dickinson married Thankful, daughter of Chileab Smith, by whom he had Hannah, Moses, Lois, Aaron, Medad, Mercy, Elijah, Eli and Judah. Nathan Dickinson was three times married. By his first wife, Thankful

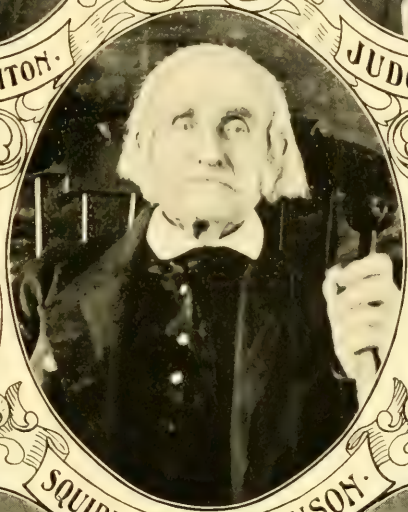
SQUIRE JOHN DICKINSON AND FAMILY



AME STOUGHTON.



JUDGE JOHN.



SQUIRE JOHN DICKINSON.



COL. Z. E. BINA.



SQUIRE CHESTER.

Sphta. Photo Eng. Co.

Warner, he had Nathan, Ebenezer, Irene and Enos; by his second wife, Joanna Leonard, Azariah, Elihu, Shelah, Thankful, Lois, Asa, Levi, Joanna; by his third wife, Judith Hosmer, Stephen and Judith. Jonathan Dickinson married in 1745 Dorothy, daughter of John Stoughton, of Windsor, Conn., by whom he had Lucy, Dorothy, Jonathan, Joel, Samuel, Stoughton and Daniel.

From 1745 to 1763 five more Dickinsons removed to the east settlement, Jonathan, Azariah, Nathaniel and Nehemiah from Shutesbury and David from Hadley. Jonathan married in 1724 Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Smith of Hatfield, and had children Simeon, Noah, Jonathan, Mary and Martha. Azariah married in 1747 Eunice, daughter of John Stoughton of Windsor, Conn.; their children were Eunice, Hannah, Azariah and Oliver. Nathaniel was twice married; by his first wife, Thankful ——, he had Mary, Nathaniel, Josiah, Elijah, Rachel, Rebecca and Salome; his second wife was Jemima Wales; by her he had no children. Nehemiah married in 1749 Amy, still another daughter of John Stoughton, and by her had Nehemiah, John and Simeon. The records contain no mention of descendants of David Dickinson. Bearing in mind the small number of the early settlers, the length of the foregoing list gives ample reason why the Dickinson family should have gained great prominence in the community from the beginning.

There were two Smiths, Aaron and Nathaniel, among the east inhabitants in 1731; they were brothers, and sons of Ichabod Smith of Hadley, and grandsons of Philip, one of the original settlers of Hadley, whose death was ascribed by Cotton Mather to witchcraft. Aaron was married in 1724 to Mehitable, daughter of John Ingram, and had four children, a son who died young, Jemima, Philip and Aaron. Nathaniel Smith was the first physician in Amherst, where he died July 21, 1789, aged 84. He had three children, Nathaniel, Dorothy and Rebecca. There were three Smiths added to the settlement between 1731 and 1739, Stephen from Hatfield and Peletiah and Moses from Hadley. Stephen was son of Jonathan and grandson of Philip; he removed from Amherst to Sunderland where he died in 1760; his children were Stephen, Joel, Titus and Mary. Peletiah was son of Samuel and grandson of Chileab. He married in 1721 Abigail, daughter of William Wait; their children were Elizabeth, Pelatiah, Abigail and Lucy. Moses was brother to Aaron and Nathaniel; he married in 1732 Hannah, daughter of Samuel Childs of Deerfield; their children were Moses, Simeon, Hannah, Catharine, Azubah, Elizabeth, Amasa, Samuel, Noadiah and Oliver. Between 1739 and 1745 five Smiths were added to the settlement, Jonathan and Daniel from Hatfield, and Peter, Phinehas and David from Hadley. Jonathan married in 1722 Hannah, daughter of Benoni Wright of Hatfield, and had children Jonathan, Martin,

David, Noah, Hannah, Abigail, Rebecca and Jerusha. Judd says "Daniel Smith was crazy;" there is no mention of him or his descendants in early records. Peter was the son of Chileab[2] and the grandson of Chileab[1] Smith, who was in Hadley in 1673; Peter married Amy Bissell of Windsor, Conn. and had children Chileab and Elisha. Phinehas soon removed to Granby and David returned to Hadley.

From 1745 to 1763 nine persons bearing the name of Smith were added to the population, Alexander, Edward, Peletiah, Jr., Simeon, Jonathan, Jr., David, Noah, Martin and Eleazar. Of these, Peletiah, Jr., was son of Peletiah, Simeon son of Moses, and Jonathan, Jr., Noah and Martin sons of Jonathan. Alexander and Edward were sons of Joseph[2], and grandsons of Joseph[1] Smith who came to Hadley from Hartford in 1680. David was son of Luke and grandson of Chileab. Eleazar was son of John[2], grandson of John[1], and great-grandson of Philip, one of the original settlers of Hadley. Alexander married in 1743 Rebecca Warner of Westfield; their children were Nathaniel Alexander, Hannah, Joseph, Rebecca, Elias and Samuel. Edward married Hamutal, daughter of Benjamin Ellsworth of East Windsor, Conn.; they had children Benjamin, Timothy, Hewitt, Tryphena, Sarah, Roxana and Lucy. Peletiah, Jr. married in 1755 Rhoda Morgan; their children were Reuben, Rhoda, Sarah, Mary, Aaron, Phinehas and Samuel. Simeon married in 1763 Rachel, daughter of Nathaniel Strong of Northampton; their children were Simeon, Asa, Electa, Rachel and Sylvanus. Jonathan, Jr. married in 1756 Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Smith; they had one child, Jerusha. David resided in Amherst but a few years. Noah married in 1766 Mary, daughter of Edward Elmer; their children were Hannah, Jonathan, Reuben, Noah, Andrew, Polly, Rebecca, Sarah and Abigail. Martin married in 1760 Lucy, daughter of Preserved Clapp; they had children Levi, Josiah, Solomon, Jonathan, Martin, Stephen, Wright and Phineas. Eleazar was twice married, first to Lydia Thomas of Lebanon, Conn., and second to Abigail, daughter of Thomas Hale of Longmeadow; his children, all but the last-named by his first wife, were: Lydia, Lucina, Eleazar, Ithamar, Sarah, Ethan, Achsah, Justin and Seth.

John Cowls and Jonathan Cowls were numbered among the east inhabitants in 1731. They came from Hatfield, were brothers and sons of Jonathan, grandsons of John[2] and great-grandsons of John[1] Cowls who removed from Farmington, Ct. to Hatfield about 1664. John Cowls married Mary ———, and had children Israel, Abia, John, Martha and Mary. Jonathan Cowls married in 1732 Sarah Gaylord; their children were Sarah, Oliver, Jerusha, Jonathan, David, Josiah, Eleazar, Reuben, Enos and Simeon. Of the eight sons of Jonathan, five married and had large families of children.

Three of the east inhabitants bore the name of Ingram, John, Sr., John, Jr. and Ebenezer. John Ingram, Sr. was the son of John, who was freeman in Hadley in 1683. He married in 1689 Mehitable, daughter of John Dickinson; their children were Elizabeth, John, Ebenezer, Hannah, Mehitable, Rebecca, Jonathan, Experience and Elisha. John Ingram, Jr. married in 1719 Lydia, daughter of Samuel Boltwood; their children were Samuel, Sarah, Philip, John, Reuben and Ebenezer. Elisha, Samuel, Philip, John and Reuben remained in Amherst, married and reared large families.

Ebenezer Kellogg was one of the east inhabitants in 1731. He was son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Joseph who removed from Boston to Hadley as early as 1662. He was a captain and resided successively in Hadley, Amherst, New Salem and Stow. He married in 1716 Elizabeth, widow of Philip Panthorn, and had two children, Martin and Ebenezer. Nathaniel Kellogg, father of Ebenezer, removed to the new settlement about 1739. He married in 1692 Sarah, daughter of Samuel Boltwood; their children were Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Ezekiel, Samuel, Sarah, Abigail, Mary, Ephraim and Experience. Ephraim, son of Nathaniel and brother of Ebenezer, was among the east inhabitants previous to 1745; he married, in 1741, Dorothy, daughter of Samuel Hawley; their children were Ephraim, Martin, Dorothy, Abigail, John, Sarah and Joseph. Daniel and Abraham Kellogg came to the settlement between the years 1745 and 1763; they were sons of Nathaniel[2] and grandsons of Nathaniel[1] Kellogg. Daniel was three times married, first in 1751 to Esther, daughter of John Smith of South Hadley, by whom he had four children, Daniel, Aaron, David and Jonathan; second in 1758 to Thankful, widow of Joseph Hawley; third to Sarah, daughter of Josiah Powers of Northampton. Abraham was married in 1758 to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Cowls; their children were Sybil, Sarah, Samuel and Abraham.

Among the east inhabitants in 1731 was Samuel Boltwood. He was son of Samuel who was killed at Deerfield in the French and Indian war in 1704, and grandson of Robert Boltwood one of the first settlers in Hadley. He married in 1703 Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Alexander. Their children were Hannah, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Martha, Abigail and Jemima. Solomon Boltwood, brother of Samuel, came to the settlement before 1739. He married Mary, widow of John Pantry, Jr. of Hartford and daughter of John Norton of Farmington, Conn.; their children were Ruth, Sarah, William, Solomon, Ebenezer and Mary.

In the first list of east inhabitants appears the name of Samuel Hawley. He was son of Joseph Hawley of Northampton and grandson of Thomas Hawley of Roxbury. He settled in Hatfield whence he removed to the east settlement in Hadley. He married in 1708 Mehitable, daughter

of Samuel Belding; their children were Lydia, Samuel, Joseph, Moses, John, Dorothy and Mary. His sons Samuel, Joseph and Moses, remained in the east settlement where they married and raised large families.

The name of Nathaniel Church is also found on the list of east inhabitants in 1731. He was probably the son of Samuel Church of Hadley. He married in 1727 Rachel McCranney of Springfield by whom he had these children: Nathaniel, William Harrison, Rachel, Malachi, Jesse, Eber, Timothy, Samuel, Experience, Ruth, Mary, David, Jonathan and Benjamin. Samuel Church, brother of Nathaniel, came to the east settlement between 1739 and 1745. He married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Smith; their children were Margaret, Sarah, Abigail, Thankful, Daniel, Eunice and Giles. Another brother, Joseph, came to the settlement between 1745 and 1763. He married in 1755 Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Smith; their children were Samuel, Abigail, Joseph, and Sylvanus.

Richard Chauncey was one of the east inhabitants in 1731. He was a son of the Rev. Isaac Chauncey of Stratford, Conn., who in 1696 was ordained over the Hadley church. Richard married in 1729 Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Smith of Hatfield; their children were Oliver, Elizabeth, Eunice, Jerusha, Medad and Abigail. Charles Chauncey, brother to Richard, came to the new settlement before 1739. He married in 1740 Sarah Ingram, by whom he had children Catharine, Dorothy and Isaac. In 1746 he married Mary Gaylord, by whom he had Eunice and David. Josiah Chauncey, brother to Charles and Richard, came to the east settlement between 1745 and 1763. He occupied many important offices and removed about 1781 to New York state. His children were Elizabeth B., Mary, Sarah, Josiah, Isaac, Moses, and Samuel.

The list of east inhabitants in 1731 contains the name of John Nash, Jr. He was the son of John and grandson of Timothy Nash who removed from Hartford to Hadley in 1663. John Nash was a deacon in the church and died about 1778. He married in 1716 Hannah Ingram; their children were Jonathan, David, Hannah and John. His three sons continued to reside in the new settlement where they married and raised large families of children.

Among those added to the east inhabitants between 1731 and 1739 were Zechariah Field, Nathan Moody and John Morton.

Zechariah Field was the son of John of Hatfield and grandson of Zechariah who removed from Hartford to Northampton in 1659. Zechariah[2] was married in 1705 to Sarah, daughter of Dea. John Clark of Northampton; their children were Ebenezer, Rebecca, Sarah, Mary and John.

Nathan Moody was the son of Samuel[2] and grandson of Samuel[1] Moody. He married in 1735 Abigail Montague; their children were

John, Josiah and Abigail. Jonathan, brother to Nathan, came to the new settlement between 1739 and 1745. He married in 1730 Bridget Smith; their children were Huldah, Jonathan, Asahel, Lemuel, Eldad, Medad and Perez.

John Morton was son of Joseph of Hatfield and grandson of Richard Morton who removed from Hartford to Hatfield in 1670. John Morton married in 1730 Lydia, daughter, of Samuel Hawley; their children were Ruth, Rhoda, Thomas, Lydia, John and Joseph.

In the list of those added to the new settlement between 1739 and 1745 are found the following names: Moses and Aaron Warner, Nathaniel Coleman, Nehemiah Strong, Preserved Clapp, Westwood Cook, Jr., Joseph Eastman, Jr., Eleazar Mattoon and David Parsons.

Moses and Aaron Warner were brothers, sons of Jacob[2], grandsons of Jacob[1] and great-grandsons or Andrew Warner, who removed from Hartford to Hadley in 1659, being among the first settlers. Moses Warner was married in 1738 to Mary Field; their children were Mary and Moses. Aaron Warner was a blacksmith, probably the first in Amherst. His children were Maribee, Ruth, Aaron, Lucy, Noadiah, Hannah, David, Jonathan and Elisha. Jacob Warner, brother to Moses and Aaron, came to the settlement between 1745 and 1763. His children were Wareham, Jacob, Anna, Abigail, Esther, Reuben and Sarah.

Nathaniel Coleman was son of Nathaniel, grandson of John and great-grandson of Thomas Coleman who was one of the first settlers in Hadley. Nathaniel[2] Coleman married in 1739 Mercy Smith; their children were Seth, Thankful, Azubah and Enos.

Nehemiah Strong was son of Samuel Strong of Northampton. He was twice married, (1) to Hannah Edwards, by whom he had children Nehemiah, Mary and Simeon; (2) to Catherine Barrett of Sunderland.

Preserved Clapp was son of Preserved Clapp of Northampton. He married in 1730 Sarah, daughter of Christopher West of Guilford, Conn.; their children were Preserved, Sarah, Lucy, Irene, Miriam, Oliver, Mary, Timothy and William.

Westwood Cook was son of Westwood and grandson of Capt. Aaron Cook. He married in 1723 Joanna, daughter of Moses Cook: their children were Jane, Moses, Mary, Joannah.

Joseph Eastman, Jr. was son of Joseph[2] and grandson of Joseph[1] Eastman who removed in 1682 from Salisbury to Hadley. Joseph[3] Eastman married in 1746 Sarah Ingram; their children were Sarah, Ruth, Joseph, Ebenezer, John, Mercy, Lydia, Mary, Hannah and Tilton.

Eleazer Mattoon was son of Philip Mattoon of Springfield and removed to the new settlement from Northfield; his children were Elizabeth, Ebenezer and Sarah.

Rev. David Parsons was son of Rev. David and was born in Malden, March 24, 1712; he was graduated from Harvard college in 1729. He married Eunice, daughter of Gideon Wells of Wethersfield, Conn. Their children were Eunice, David, Salome, Mary, Gideon and Leonard.

Among the names of those added to the east settlement between 1745 and 1763 are found the following: Thomas Hastings, Isaac Goodale, Elijah Baker, Simeon Pomeroy, Jonathan Edwards, James Merrick, Simeon Clark, Hezekiah Belding, John Billings and Gideon Henderson.

Thomas Hastings was son of Thomas[2] and grandson of Thomas[1] Hastings, who was born in Watertown in 1652 and afterwards removed to Hatfield. Thomas[3] Hastings married Mary, daughter of Joseph Belden of Hatfield; their children were Esther, Sarah, Thomas, Aaron, Waitstill, Samuel, Sybil, Moses, Mary, Elisha, Tabitha and Lucy.

Isaac Goodale (or Goodell) was born about 1730; he was twice married, (1) in 1753 to Huldah, daughter of Thomas Burt of Northampton, by whom he had childred Isaac, Mercy, Thomas, David and Eleanor; (2) in 1805 to Prudence Billings.

Elijah Baker was son of John Baker of Northampton. He was twice married, (1) in 1757 to Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Smith, by whom he had children Elijah, Hannah, Enos, Sarah and Martin; by his second wife he had a daughter Martha.

Simeon Pomeroy was son of Samuel Pomeroy of Northampton and was born in 1725. He married in 1747 Abigail Smith; their children were Abigail, Eunice, Lucy, Simeon, Mary, Jerusha, David, Mary, Dorcas, Samuel and Moses.

Jonathan Edwards was son of Nathaniel Edwards of Northampton and was born in 1722. He married in 1748 Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Smith of Sunderland; their children were Jonathan, Rebecca, Nathaniel, Lydia, Philip, Mary, Sarah, Hannah and Martha.

James Merrick was son of James of Monson and was born in 1729. He married in 1754 Esther Colton of Longmeadow; their children were Mary, Lucy, Sarah, James, Samuel, Esther, and Aaron.

Simeon Clark was son of Increase Clark of Northampton and was born in 1720. He married in 1749 Rebecca, daughter of Nathaniel Strong; their children were Eunice, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Lois, Asahel, Justus, Mary and Jerusha.

Hezekiah Belding was son of Samuel, grandson of Stephen and great-grandson of Samuel Belding who removed from Wethersfield to Hatfield. Hezekiah Belding was four times married, (1) in 1752 to Mary, daughter of Jonathan Dickinson; (2) to Abigail, daughter of John Nash of Hatfield; (3) in 1767 to Martha Field of Sunderland; (4) in 1795 to

Martha, daughter of Widow Smith of Hadley. His children were Mary, Elizabeth, Submit, Hepzibah, Abigail, John, Elihu and Martha.

John Billings was son of Richard[2], grandson of Samuel and great-grandson of Richard[1] Billings who removed from Hartford to Hatfield in 1661. John Billings was twice married, (1) to Jerusha, daughter of John Waite of Hatfield, and (2) to Sarah, daughter of William Matthews. His children were Joel, Hannah, Lois, Ursula, John, Moses, Aaron, Jerusha, David, Martha, Sarah and Ame.

Gideon Henderson resided in Northampton and Sunderland before removing to the east settlement. He married in 1740 Sarah Baker; their children were Sarah, Gideon, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Mary, Timothy and Susanna.

These necessarily brief and incomplete biographical sketches of the early settlers in the limits of the present township of Amherst contain the names of most of those who were prominent in the early history of the precinct, district and town, and many as well that have descended from generation to generation, and are borne by their lineal descendants to-day. They explain why it is that the names of Dickinson and Smith and Cowls and a score of others are found on nearly every page of the old precinct records, and occupy so prominent a place in assessors' lists and muster-rolls, and later on in town directories. Many of these names may be—some have been—traced back to the earliest settlements in Massachusetts, and further back, across the Atlantic, to their original homes in England.

CHAPTER IV.

Burial Ground for East Inhabitants.—Occupations.—Wild Animals. Hadley Votes Concerning East Inhabitants.—Third Precinct Set Off.

The first minute in the town records of Hadley in relation to the east inhabitants is a rather gruesome one, relating as it does to the laying out of a burial ground for their use. It is found under date of Jan. 5, 1730, and reads as follows:

"Voted that the East Inhabitants have Liberty Granted them for a Burying place there In some Convenient place and made choice of John Ingram Samuel Boltwood and John Nash Jun. to view and lay out about an acre of Land for said use in a Convenient place and form and make return thereof at next March meeting."

The committee was prompt to accomplish its work, as is found on the records under date of March 2, 1730:

"The Comity in Jan. Meeting abovesaid made Return as follows: They have laid out the Burying place fifteen rod joyning on Nath[l] Church's Lot west, and twelve rod East in the highway, being about an acre and twenty rod of ground: 15 rod in length 12 in Bredth."

The principal occupation of the early inhabitants of the east settlement at Hadley was farming; they tilled the soil as their fathers and grandfathers had done before them. Much of the land in the first and second divisions was of excellent quality, rewarding their labors with abundant crops. The leading products were Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley and peas. The grain was ground at a mill located on what was known as the Mill river, which marked the northern boundary of the first division; the flour was bolted by hand. Much of the land was free from timber and only required plowing to fit it for planting the seed. The Indians had a custom of burning the grass and leaves in November of each year, to render hunting easier and to make the grass grow; this custom was generally adopted by the whites. These burnings were continued in some places as late as 1750, but a law was passed in 1743 to restrict these fires. Good timber was far from abundant and at an early date restrictions were made upon cutting and using it. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were pastured in the woods; cows were under a keeper, but young cattle roamed without restraint and were often allowed to remain in the woods until winter. Town rates, ministers' rates and private debts were mostly paid in grain, the price of which was fixed at a certain sum in money.

A few of the early settlers combined some other occupation with that of farming; Nathaniel Smith, who was among the first of the east inhabitants, was a doctor, the first to practice his profession in the new settlement. Aaron Warner, also one of the first settlers, was a blacksmith and practiced his trade in 1741. Ebenezer Kellogg kept an inn from 1734 to 1737, and was also engaged in trade. Many of the farmers could turn their hands to carpentering or rough mason-work, and their wives and daughters spun flax and carded wool and wove the cloth that was fashioned into garments not always shapely but comfortable. "Candlewood" and tallow-dips provided light of an evening, but the latter were esteemed a luxury only to be indulged in on state occasions. Beef, pork and corn-meal were staple articles of diet, with shad and salmon in their season. The Connecticut river was formerly very prolific in shad, but the fish was little esteemed. Wildcats and bears were also numerous; blackbirds and crows were such a nuisance to the farmers that bounties were offered for their destruction. Deer and turkeys were numerous and were hunted both by the Indians and the whites.


Old Thayer Place, Sun Road
Capt. Simeon Clark House

In Amherst records under date of 1767 is found the name "Wolfpit brook," showing that wolves were formerly caught in pits here, as in other places. That they were numerous and caused havoc among sheep is proved by the bounties offered both by towns and by the state for their destruction. Two wolves were killed in Amherst in 1765 and the following application for the state bounty is found in the archives at Boston:

"Mr. Treasurer—This is to certify, that there has been paid out of the Town of Amherst for one grown wolf killed on & near this District since the 1st Day of March last, and the head thereof brought unto one of our constables, and the ears thereof cut off in the Presence of some of ourselves, as the Law directs, and so certified unto us, in the whole the sum of two pounds, which sum we desire you to allow to our District, by paying the same unto Simeon Strong, our District Treasurer. Dated in Amherst aforesaid, the Seventh Day of May Anno Dom. 1765.

JOHN BILLINGS
SIMEON CLARK } Selectmen
MOSES DICKINSON

In 1787 Amherst paid Isaac Hubbard £6 for killing a wolf. In 1805 two wolves ranged for some time from the northern part of Amherst and Hadley to the northern part of Montague, and killed many sheep. Men from three or four towns turned out after a light snow and surrounded and killed them.

A glance at the plan of Amherst in 1770 shows that the inhabitants were about evenly divided between the east and west highways. There was no one living on the main highway crossing the second division, and but three on the highway that crossed the same division further south. There was an extensive settlement at the north end, and another at the south end near the Bay road. The centre of population was probably not far from where the first meeting-house had been erected, on College hill.

The east inhabitants having been provided with a burying place, we find no further mention of them in Hadley town records until 1731, when under date of Jan. 3 the following appears:

"Voted That the East Inhabitants that are at the charge of hireing a minister their shall be abated their fifth part of the 120 pound Salary above mentioned to the Rev^{d} M^{r} Chauncey."

And again under date of March 5, 1733:

"Voted and Granted that when Ever there be occasion and opportunity to settle a good orthodox minister among our East Inhabitants, that the then East Inhabitants of our Town shall have and it is hereby Granted unto them to have the fee property and disposition of the two Lots of Land in the Second and third division of out Lands known by the name of Town Land or Lots to Give, Grant or Dispose of as they shall think Best in order to the Settleing a good orthodox minister among them."

Again under date of August 27, 1733:

"Voted That our East Inhabitants may have Liberty to hire a minister to Preach among them six months this year and that if they so do they shall be abated one half of their rate to our minister: and so in Proportion for the time they Hire not Exceeding six months."

It would thus appear that the east inhabitants had hired a minister previous to 1731, but who this minister was there is nothing in the records to show. The inhabitants of Hadley first precinct were willing that the new settlers should hire a minister, but at the same time desired that they should continue to contribute to the support of Rev. Mr. Chauncey. This, naturally, was little to the liking of the east inhabitants, who found themselves subjected to two ministerial rates. There was but one means by which this injustice could be remedied; that was by forming a separate precinct, and in June, 1734, John Ingram and others signed a petition which was presented to the General Court, praying that such a precinct might be set off. In the General Court Records under date of June 6, 1734, the following appears:

"A Petition of John Ingram and a Great Number of other Inhabitants of a Tract of Land lying in and near the Township of Hadley Bounded Easterly on the East bounds of said Town Northerly on Sunderland Southerly on Mount Holyoke & Westerly from the east bounds of Hadley about two miles and three Quarters Showing their distance from the place of Publick Worship in said Town and their Advantageous Situation for their being made a precinct and therefore praying that they be constituted a separate precinct accordingly—

In the House of Representatives Read & Ordered That the Petrs serve the first precinct in Hadley with a Copy of the Petition that they shew cause if any they have on the first Thursday of the next Sitting of the Court why the prayer thereof should not be Granted.

In Council Read & Concurred."

The Hadley records under date of June 26, 1734, contain the following entry:

"At a Legal meeting of the First Precinct Voted Dea Eastman Moderator for said meeting it being put to vote whether we are willing to set off our East Inhabitants a separate Precinct and it past in the negative.

Voted that they will make answer to the Petition to the General Court to shew the unreasonableness thereof. Voted Elezr Porter Capt. Smith Leut Moses Cook Dea Eastman and Job Marsh a Committee to draw up something in order to send to the General Court against said Petition and left to their discretion to send a man down if they think Best to manage that Business to the General Court at the Town's Charge."

The "something" drawn up by this committee was carried to Boston by Capt. Luke Smith and proved such an effective argument that the petition was not granted at the time. A later minute in the records shows that:

"Ebenezer Kellogg, John Wells, Nath[l] Church, Peletiah Smith and Nath Smith do enter their Decent against paying of Capt. Smith for going to Boston upon the Town Business Respecting a Petition of the East Inhabitants."

December 10, 1734, a second petition headed by Zechariah Field and signed by the east inhabitants, praying that they might be set off a separate precinct, was presented to the General Court. This petition is missing from the state archives. In the General Court Records under date of December, 1734, is found the following:

"On the petition of Zechariah Field and others of the town of Hadley praying as entered the 10th Currant.—

Ordered That the prayer of the petition be Granted, and the Lands hereafter bounded and Described with the Inhabitants thereon be and hereby are Erected into a Seperate and Destinct Precinct Accordingly; The precinct being of the Contents of ten miles and three Quarters in bredth and Seven miles in length; Bounded westerly on a Tract of Land Reserved by the Town of Hadley to ly as Comon forever. Southerly on Boston Road. Easterly on the Equivalent Lands and northerly on the Town of Sunderland And the petit[rs] and Inhabitants of the said Precint are hereby obliged and Enjoyned within three years to Build a Convenient House for the Publick worship of God, Settle a Learned orthodox Minister among them (one of Good Conversation) & provide for his handsome & honorable Support; and the better to Enable them to proceed herein, It is hereby further Ordered that the Lands Lying and being within the said Precinct belonging to Non Resident proprietors (not belonging to the old Precinct in Hadley) be and hereby are subjected to a Tax of two pence per acre—for the Space of Six years next coming to be applied for the Support of the ministry there."

The lands comprised within the present limits of the township of South Hadley were set off as the second or south precinct of Hadley in 1732; the new precinct, or what is now Amherst, thus became by the act of separation "Hadley Third Precinct." It had previously been known as "New Swamp," "Foote's Folly Swamp," "Hadley Farms," "East Farms," "Hadley Outer Commons" and "East Hadley." The warrant for the first meeting in the new Precinct was signed by Eleazar Porter, justice of the peace, and was dated Sept. 22, 1735. It was served by Ebenezer Kellogg and the meeting was held Oct. 8. At that time it was the custom to hold two town meetings annually, one in January when ordinary business was transacted, and one in March when officers were elected for the ensuing year. Previous to 1735, and for many years thereafter, the year was considered to end March 25 instead of Jan. 1, and this has frequently caused a confusion of dates in copying and quoting from ancient records. Thus January, February and March up to the 25th were accounted a part of and dated as the preceding year. The Third Precinct adopted the custom of the town in holding its regular meetings in January and March, and also introduced a custom of holding special meetings which has continued up to the present time. Samuel Hawley was chosen moder-

ator of the first meeting, and together with John Ingram and Samuel Boltwood was chosen a member of the committee to call precinct meetings.

CHAPTER V.

David Parsons, the First Minister.—Organization of the First Church.—Mr. Parsons' Salary and Firewood.—The First Meeting-House.

One of the conditions imposed by the General Court in setting off the new precinct was the building within three years of a "Convenient House for the Publick worship of God," another the settling of a "Learned orthodox Minister among them" and providing "for his handsome and honorable Support." To fulfilling these conditions the inhabitants of the Third Precinct addressed themselves at their first public meeting, appointing a committee to have charge of building the meeting-house and voting to hire a minister half a year. This committee engaged the services of Rev. David Parsons, Jr., who began preaching in the Third Precinct in November, 1735. Mr. Parsons was son of Rev. David Parsons who was settled in the ministry at Malden and afterwards at Leicester, and grandson of Joseph Parsons, Esq. of Northampton. He was born in Malden, March 24, 1712, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1729. He married Eunice, daughter of Gideon Wells of Wethersfield, Conn. Three years after graduation he took the degree of A. M. at Harvard, the theme of his thesis on that occasion being "Whether all the Sacred writings are contained in the books of the Old and New Testament," which he answered in the affirmative. He was described by a lifelong friend as "a man of strong intellectual powers, with a penetrating eye, giving token of that shrewd and judicial mind which made his counsel valued; retaining his classical learning beyond most men of his age, but with 'divinity' as his favorite study; a doctrinal preacher, reverent in manner, devout in temper and fervent in prayer. His sermons were scholarly and orthodox to a degree." Judd says in his history of Hadley, "April 26, 1761, Mr. Parsons of Amherst preached at Hadley a spring sermon, from the beautiful description of spring in Solomon's Songs II: 10—13." And again: "Mr. Parsons of Amherst preached a sacramental sermon at Hadley, March 31, 1754, from Cant. I: 12." At a meeting

held March 10, 1735, the precinct voted to raise fifteen pounds of money to be paid towards the minister's rate. At a meeting held Sept. 16, 1736, it was again voted to hire a minister six months. The earliest pages of the old Precinct and District records, which up to 1782 were the parish records as well, and which are copied in the last part of this volume, are largely given up to votes concerning the Rev. David Parsons, his salary, his settlement and his firewood, and to votes concerning the building and "seating" of the meeting-house. At the risk of some repetition, it is thought best to present here in connected form the doings of the early inhabitants of the Third Precinct in regard to their first minister and their first meeting-house.

In April, 1737, the Precinct voted to give David Parsons, Jr. a call to settle in the ministry; the salary was to be £80 the first year and £5 to be added yearly until the sum amounted to £100. It was also voted to build him a house, 40 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth and two stories high, and to give him the two lots of land granted by the town of Hadley in 1733. In July of the same year it was voted to try to get more lands for his settlement. In September it was voted to give him £120 pounds salary. These inducements evidently were not sufficient, for in November it was voted to hire a minister for five months and to give him 40 shillings a Sabbath. Mr. Parsons preached in Southampton in 1737 and 1738, but that he also preached in the Third Precinct is shown by bills that were allowed at the Precinct meeting March 16, 1738, including one from John Cowls of five shillings for keeping Mr. Parsons' horse, and eight shillings to Jonathan Cowls for keeping Mr. Parsons upon the Sabbath. December 15, 1738, it was voted to raise £100 for Mr. David Parsons for preaching the year past. Under the same date is found the first vote in relation to Mr. Parsons' firewood, which afterwards proved such an important item in the allowance for his support. July 12, 1739, the inhabitants of the Precinct extended still another offer to Mr. Parsons to settle there in the ministry. They voted to give him the two lots of land granted by the town of Hadley and £175 of money towards building his house. In September of the same year they voted as his salary £100 the first year and agreed to make yearly additions until the salary amounted to £160. Sept. 28, 1739, Mr. Parsons accepted the call and Nov. 7, 1739, as is learned from the old record book, he was "ordained Pastor of the Church of Christ in Hadley Third Precinct, which was gathered on that Day & consisted of the Persons hereafter mentioned."

The persons who thus united to form the first church in Hadley Third Precinct were:

David Parsons, pastor.
Samuel Hawley,
Pelatiah Smith,
Aaron Smith,
Nathaniel Smith,
Nathaniel Kellogg,
Eleazer Mattoon,
Ebenezer Dickinson,
Ebenezer Kellogg,
Joseph Clary,
Richard Chauncey.
John Ingram,
John Nash,
John Cowls,
Jonathan Smith,
Jonathan Cowls,

These names include those of ten of the 18 men who were numbered among the east inhabitants in 1731. Of the other eight, four died previous to 1739 and two had removed. Stephen Smith and Nathaniel Church were residents of the Precinct in 1739 but their names do not appear on the church roll. To these original members of the church there were added Jan. 1, 1740, "by recommendation from other churches," the following:

David Smith.
Hannah Smith,
Sarah Cowls,
Martha Boltwood,
Mehetabel Ingram,
Abigail Field,
Hannah Nash,
Elizabeth Smith,
Ruth Boltwood,
Mehetabel Hawley,
Mary Cowls,
Wid. Hannah Boltwood,
Wid. Lydia Ingram,
Sarah Clary,
Rebecca Hawley,
Sarah Kellogg,
Sarah Dickinson,
Mary Boltwood,
Abigail Moody.
Wid. Abigail Smith,
Elizabeth Mattoon,
Sarah Hawley,
Elizabeth Kellogg,
Wid. Sarah Field,
Mehetabel Smith,
Abigail Smith,
Elizabeth Chauncey,
Hannah Murray,

Of these 28 persons all but one were females and were the mothers, wives and daughters of the original members. Of the sixteen original members all but one, the minister, were house-holders, married and had children. Of the women who united with the church there were six whose husbands were not members. The whole number of families represented in the church by either husband or wife was 24, the whole number in the settlement 29. Four days after the church was organized the pastor baptized Jonathan, the son of Jonathan and Sarah Cowls, and in less than a month he baptized three more children. During the first pastorate there were 583 baptisms, nearly all of children. Two of the females who united with the church were young and unmarried, Elizabeth Smith and Ruth Boltwood. The sons and daughters of the families first represented in the church numbered in all over 190, not all living at one time, but there was no lack of a youthful element in parish or congregation.

The salary voted to Mr. Parsons at the time of his settlement was £100 for the first year, with an annual increase until the sum should amount to £160. This was to be paid in "Province Bills of ye old Tenour or one-third so much of ye New," until the year 1741. Province bills were first issued in Massachusetts in 1702, to supply a lack of circulating medium. As these bills increased in number their value suffered a corresponding decrease. In May, 1736, a new issue of bills was made, which

was ordered to be equal to coined silver at 6s. 8d. per ounce, or three times as much as the old. Thereafter the first issues were known as "old tenor" and the later one as "new tenor" or "lawful money." In November, 1741, there was still another issue, of which one pound was to be equal in value to four pounds of "old tenor." This latest issue then became "new tenor" and that of 1736 was referred to as "middle tenor." The precinct further agreed that after 1741 it would pay Mr. Parsons' salary in money, "if any be passing" or in some commodity equivalent to "money on the footing money now stands." The salary was to be paid annually in the month of March. This salary was to be raised by a rate upon polls and estates; these as they were recorded in the year 1738 were as follows: Polls 35, each valued at £1, 5s. 6d.; estates £1101, 10s. 6d.; the rate was made at one shilling on the pound. In 1746 it was voted to allow Mr. Parsons 35 shillings the ounce for his salary; in 1750 this had arisen to £3 the ounce. In 1754 and 1755 the district added each year to Mr. Parsons' salary £92, 10s. "old tenor," and in 1756 £13, 6s. 8d. "new tenor." In 1757 the addition was £15 "lawful money." In 1759, 1760 and 1761 the entire salary was for each year £66, 13s. 4d. "lawful money." In 1762 and 1763 the sum of £80 lawful money was voted. In 1764 a committee was appointed to consult with Mr. Parsons in regard to his salary, and he suggested the sum of £80 lawful money with firewood, or £93, 6s. 8d. without firewood. The latter proposition was accepted. This salary was to be paid in money, or should that be scarce, in grain and other necessaries of life.

Judd says in his Hadley history: "I never found in any records a minister who consumed so much wood as Mr. Parsons." In 1738 it was voted: "yt Each head & teame be Improved to get firewood for Mr. Parsons." In 1742, 60 loads were provided, each load containing probably from two-thirds to three-fourths of a cord; in 1743, Mr. Parsons received 70 loads of wood, in 1744, 80, in 1749, 90 and in 1751, 100 "good" loads. For a long time the value of wood was only the expense of cutting and drawing it; in 1742 it was valued at eight shillings the load old tenor, in 1750, three shillings per load new tenor, in 1763, 18 shillings old tenor. In 1745 the precinct voted £40 old tenor for providing the wood, in 1747 it paid Dea. Ebenezer Dickinson £36 for furnishing it. In 1749, £122, 10s. was appropriated and in 1750 £13, 10s. "lawful money." After 1764 Mr. Parsons provided his own firewood as per agreement. The early settlers made use of oak, walnut and other hard woods as firewood; pine, chestnut and other soft woods were not generally used until a comparatively recent period. The old fashioned fireplaces of generous proportions with the strong draught furnished by the great stone chimneys were great consumers of fuel.

At the first meeting of the Third Precinct it was voted to build a meeting-house and to set it on the hill east of John Nash's house; a committee was appointed to see to the building. November 25 of the same year it was voted to set the meeting-house near the "Hartling Stake;" Dec. 25 it was voted to set it upon the east end of Noah Smith's lot, and Nov. 14, 1738 the former votes were revoked and the original location, on the hill east of John Nash's house, was decided on. The house was to be 45 feet in length, 35 in breadth, to be covered with "quarter-boards" of spruce and roofed with spruce shingles "with out sap." March 22, 1737, it was voted to frame, raise and cover the meeting-house that year. Dec. 15, 1738, it was voted to raise £19 for framing the meeting-house and £3, 17s. were voted to Ebenezer Kellogg for rum and sugar which were probably important factors at this as at all old-time "raisings." The house was built upon the hill where the Amherst College observatory now stands, which was then about the center of the common. It was not completed until 1753, although meetings were held in it before 1742. March 25, 1743, it was voted to provide fastenings for the meeting-house doors and to secure the windows; it was also voted to give Aaron Warner 30 shillings to sweep the meeting-house and to "give a signe" when to go to meeting, for one year. March 16, 1741, it was voted to build a pew for the minister's wife and said pew was to be where "Rev. Mr. David Parsons shall chuse." November 3, 1744, it was voted to build two pews in the meeting-house, one upon the woman's side and one upon the men's side, and also to finish the outside of the house; December 11 the vote respecting the building of pews was revoked and it was voted to build all pews around the sides of the meeting-house. November 16, 1748, £100 was voted for building pews in the meeting-house. August 3, 1749, it was voted to seat the males together and the females together. A committee was appointed to "seat" the meeting-house; in so doing they were to have regard to age, estate and qualifications. This question of "seating" the meeting-house seems to have been one of the most vexatious problems with which the inhabitants of the Third Precinct had to deal. A person's seat in the meeting-house was to a certain extent an index of his standing in the community. This fact must have occasioned rivalry and jealousy, for although the early inhabitants were a God-fearing people they were not superior to the weaknesses of human nature. It was no light or agreeable task that the committee on "seating" the house were called upon to perform; however ably or conscientiously they may have accomplished their work the result was bound to awaken criticism. There were certain seats that were regarded as of especial dignity and honor, and these were awarded to persons on whom wealth or official dignity were esteemed to confer their title. The committee which first seated the house consisted of five persons, but Jan.



WATCH ONCE OWNED BY DR. NATHANIEL SMITH.



"YE KUNK," THAT FIRST SUMMONED WORSHIPERS TO "MEETING".

18, 1750, it was voted to seat the meeting-house anew and four other persons were added to the committee, making nine in all. July 5, 1753, it was voted to make four pews in the meeting-house, "where the Hind seats are" and to move the other seats forward. March 22, 1754, four persons were granted liberty to build a pew where the "two hind seats" were, and the "Late Seators" were requested to consider if they could reasonably make any alterations in seating the house. March 24, 1755, the committee was desired to make some alterations so as to provide for new comers. March 24, 1760, a committee of five was chosen to seat the meeting-house, and still another committee for the same purpose Feb. 1, 1762. Dec. 19, 1763, twelve persons were granted leave to build a pew in the place of the "two hind seats in the upper Teer in the Gallary," but were to resign the same when the district required it. Jan. 5, 1767, the house again required seating and a committee of five was appointed to attend to the matter. March 16, 1768 it was voted that children and "Prentices" should be required to keep their seats. Jan. 21, 1771, it was voted to make some changes in seating the meeting-house.

Nov. 15, 1750, it was voted to provide glass for mending the meeting-house windows and Dec. 2, 1751, to finish the meeting-house the year ensuing. No picture or likeness of the first meeting-house exists; it is probable that none was ever made. Drawing and painting were not among the accomplishments of the early inhabitants and the photographer's camera was unknown. It could not have been a very ornamental structure; the only rules that governed colonial architecture in those days were utility and the covering of a maximum of space at a minimum of expense. It probably was of the dimensions specified in the original vote to build it, 45 feet in length and 35 in breadth. It had galleries, and the seats in these were probably reserved, as was the custom, for persons of inferior estate. It had no bell and the signal for attending worship was the blowing of a conch shell, which was indifferently written as "konk" or "kunk" by keepers of the early records. A salary was voted each year to some able-bodied and strong-lunged person for sweeping the meeting-house and blowing the conch. There was no musical instrument of any kind as an aid to the congregational singing, except it might have been a tuning-fork or pitch-pipe. There was no artificial light or heat, unless some of the good dames brought with them their foot-stoves and filled them with coals at the house of some hospitable neighbor. Carpets were an unknown luxury, and the hard wooden seats, innocent of cushions, were calculated to keep their occupants fully awake to the spiritual admonitions that came from the pulpit.

The officers of the parish were a clerk and deacons. John Nash, the first clerk elected, served for many years. Eleazer Mattoon had the

title of deacon in 1739; he may have been a deacon at Northfield. Ebenezer Dickinson was called deacon in 1740, John Nash in 1742, Jonathan Edwards in 1766, Simeon Clark in 1770, Eleazar Smith in 1782. The committees on building and seating the meeting-house were made up of the most influential men in the parish. The original building committee consisted of Samuel Boltwood, Ebenezer Dickinson, John Cowls, Peletiah Smith and John Ingram, Jr. The committee appointed in 1749 to seat the meeting-house included Lieut. Jonathan Smith, Solomon Boltwood, John Nash, Dea. Ebenezer Dickinson and Lieut. Ebenezer Kellogg.

In the church records under date of May 31, 1741, is found the first minute in regard to the use of wine at communion services; it reads as follows:

"The church voted to raise a contribution of 5s. upon each communicant for purchasing a stock of wine for the year ensuing, and procuring furniture for the communion table, which amounted to the sum of —"

Contributions of 4s. 6d. were voted in 1742 and 1744, and in the records under date of March 26, 1746 is the following:

"At a church meeting regularly warned the church voted that such members of the church as neglected to pay in their part of the contribution within four weeks after it was publickly called, should be together as persons who walk disorderly."

The additions to the church for the first 25 years after its organization numbered as follows: In 1741, 24; 1742, 10; 1746, 6; 1747, 2; 1748, 2; 1749, 1; 1750, 3; 1751, 2; 1752, 5; 1753, 4; 1754, 9; 1755, 5; 1756, 4; 1757, 2; 1758, 6; 1759, 4; 1760, 11; 1762, 6; 1763, 7.

In 1735, the year that David Parsons began his ministry in the Third Precinct of Hadley, a great revival of religion had taken place among the inhabitants of towns in the Connecticut river valley. Four years later, or the same year in which the church in the Third Precinct was organized, there was another great religious awakening in which George Whitefield, the evangelist, took part. There can be little question that this arousing of religious interest had a marked effect upon the membership of the new church, adding to its numbers and cementing them more closely in the bonds of Christian fellowship. Under the ministrations of David Parsons the church grew and prospered, with no serious division among its members until his death, which occurred Jan. 1, 1781.

CHAPTER VI.

School Appropriations by Hadley and by the Third Precinct.—First School Houses.—Lands Comprised in Hadley Third Precinct.—Annexations of Land.

It is probable that for many years after the first settlement at East Hadley, and after the setting off of the Third Precinct, the children of the early settlers attended school in the parent town. The Hadley records under date of March 6, 1748, contain the following:

"Voted that one hundred Pounds (old tenor) be granted and raised for and towards the Support of Schooling in the Second and third precincts: that is to say, Fifty Pounds for the use of the Second Precinct and Fifty Pounds for the use of the Third Precinct."

This is the first reference that can be found in regard to schooling in the Precinct, although Judd considers it probable that some private schools were established before that date. In 1734, Samuel Mighill, an old schoolmaster, resided in the Precinct. May 17, 1754, the town of Hadley appropriated £6, 13s. for schooling in the Second Precinct; South Hadley had been set off as a separate district and the Third Precinct had become the Second. Aug. 5 of the same year Hadley voted that the money appropriated for schools in the Second Precinct "be employed in hiring some suitable schoolmaster." March 3, 1753, £80 old tenor was voted by Hadley for schooling in the Second Precinct; March 1, 1756, the sum was increased to £150, old tenor. March 7, 1757, Hadley allowed £20 "lawful" for schooling in the Second Precinct. The following year the town voted that the Precinct should be set off as a separate District and, consequently, made no further provision for the maintenance of its schools.

The early schools in the Precinct were generally taught by men. They were long kept in private rooms and were in session but a few months each year. The pay of the school-masters was small, a part of it being borne by the parents of the pupils. Free public schools were unknown until a much later period. In Judd's unpublished mss. is found the record of a conversation with John Dickinson of Amherst, born in 1757, in which Mr. Dickinson said that when he was young he thought no schoolmistresses were employed in the public schools; girls went to school, but there was not much schooling. "Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Pierce used to keep school in Amherst after they were run down in Hadley. Dickinson was very odd in pulpit and school. A boy said he made more fun in the pulpit than

Mr. P." The Mr. Pierce mentioned above was Josiah Pierce of Hadley, who began to teach school in Amherst Oct. 27, 1766; he taught six months or more in the year for three years. His pay was 32 shillings, or $5.33 a month, and his board. In winter evenings he kept ciphering schools a few weeks at one shilling an evening. In the winter from 30 to 40 attended his day school in Amherst, and in summer about half as many. March 29, 1769, he dismissed the school for want of wood. He probably taught Latin if desired.

The first vote in the Third Precinct records in regard to schooling is found under date of March 13, 1749, or about one year after the first recorded grant of school money by the town to the precinct. The vote was to hire three "scool Dames" for three or four months in the summer season to teach children to read. The first record of an appropriation for schools by the Precinct is under date of March 22, 1754; the amount was £4. The records contain no further mention of school appropriations until March 19, 1759, when it was voted to raise £20; this was the year that the Precinct was raised into a District, by the name of Amherst. The appropriations made for schooling in the years immediately succeeding were as follows: Jan. 23, 1760, £10, 13s., 4d.; March 18, 1760, £13, 6s., 8d.; March 2, 1761, £14; Dec. 22, 1761, £5 "more"; April 28, 1762, £13, 6s., 8d.; Dec. 19, 1763, £24; Dec. 17, 1764, £20; Jan. 6, 1766, £27; Jan. 5, 1767, £27; Jan. 4, 1768, £24; Jan. 2, 1769, £27, 10s.; Jan. 1, 1770, £29, 6s.; Jan. 18, 1773, £35; Jan. 24, 1776, £26; Jan. 20, 1779, £30; Nov. 14, 1777, £50; Jan. 12, 1778, £50; Nov. 5, 1778, £100; Dec. 28, 1778, £166; Jan. 3, 1780, £1400; Dec. 4, 1780, £300; Nov. 7, 1781, £24; Jan. 7, 1782, £24; Jan. 20, 1783, £36; Oct. 16, 1783, £30; Jan. 19, 1784, £45; Nov. 15, 1784, £30; Jan. 3, 1785 £30, Oct. 13, 1785, £40. The enormous increase in school appropriations in the years 1778 and 1780 was caused by a great depreciation in the currency, and the sudden drop to £24 in 1781 marks a restoration of normal values at the close of the war of the revolution.

The location of the first school-houses in the District was attended with the same difficulties and even more discussion than the choice of the site of the original meeting-house. With the population scattered over a wide extent of territory, and with poor facilities for travel, it is not strange that parents desired to have the school-houses located as near as possible to their own homes. At a meeting held Jan. 5, 1761, it was voted to build two school-houses, and at the same time a committee was appointed to consider whether it would be best to have two or three. Apparently they decided upon three, for Dec. 22 of the same year it was voted to build three school-houses, one at the center, "near the place where Moses Warners house formerly stood," one at the north, "in the highway that runs

east and west between Joseph Church and Jon'th Coles," and one at the south, "in the highway south of Nath'll Colemans Lot." The center school-house was to be on the site now occupied by Hunt's block, the north near where the North Cong'l church now stands, and the south not far from the site of the present grammar school-house in South Amherst. These school-houses were not built at the time, for Oct. 18, 1762, it was again voted to build three school-houses, and three committees were chosen to have charge of the matter, one to decide on the location, a second to "wait on" the first committee, and a third to build the houses. These committees probably were unable to agree among themselves or to arrange the matter to the District's liking, for Dec. 17, 1764, a vote was passed to build four school-houses, a "north," a "south," an "east middle" and a "west middle." Committees were chosen to fix upon the locations and other committees to attend to the building, and the District voted to abide by their decision. Work was probably begun on the center or "middle" school-houses soon after, and one of them was completed as early as Jan. 6, 1766, for at a meeting held that day it was voted to remove the meeting to "the School House which is near Landlord Warner's dwelling House." This school-house stood where W. W. Hunt's store now is; it was a low, one-story building with chimney and fire-place near the east end. At the same meeting it was voted that the price of summer work upon the school-houses should be two shillings per day and the price of fall work one shilling and sixpence. Carpenter's work in summer was to be two shillings and eightpence, and in the fall two shillings and fourpence. March 17, 1768, it was voted to remove the school-house near Landlord M. Warner's. Jan. 14, 1772, it was voted that the school-house near Edward Smith's house be removed to the east side of the street.

In 1752, the town of Hadley granted £60 for schooling in the Second Precinct, and it was voted to spend half the sum for hiring a school-master in the fall and the remainder for hiring "school dames" in the summer. July 5, 1753, it was voted to provide three schools in the precinct, equally divided according to the number of scholars. The north school-house was apparently located in that section now known as the "city," which fact excited some jealousy among the residents of the west street; at a meeting held Jan. 4, 1768, it was voted that the north school be kept one-half of the time in the west street. Oct. 23, 1769, it was voted to allow the north and south schools their proportion of money for schooling. Jan. 21, 1771, the selectmen were instructed to set up a new school at the north end of the District six weeks in addition to the present school. Aug. 17, 1772, the district voted to "improve M'r William Guy Ballentine for Six months from his first Entering in the School." Judd says that Mr. Ballentine taught Latin and English and read theology with Mr. Parsons. Jan.

18, 1773, it was voted to postpone till the March meeting the article providing for more schooling for small children in English. March 8, 1773, it was voted to allow five months schooling to "each quarter of the town." April 14 of the same year the District voted to be at the expense of twelve months grammar schooling in the winter season. Nov. 5, 1778, it was voted that the persons who sent scholars should provide wood for the schools; also that school should be kept three months at the north school-house and three months in the west street the ensuing winter. Jan. 7, 1779, it was voted that money raised for schooling in the north part of the town should be used in the north school house. Oct. 21, 1779, a committee was chosen to see how many schools should be kept in town and at what places. This committee reported at a meeting held the 6th of Jan., 1780, that six schools should be maintained that year, one in the west street in the northern part of the town, one "in the street leading from Ezra Roods to Andrew Kimbals," one at each school-house near the "middle of the town, one in the west street in the southern part of the town, and one in the school-house at the southern part of the town;" at an adjournment ofthis meeting it was voted to have eighteen months schooling in town "the present year;" this allowed three months schooling at each of the schools. May 13, 1783, it was voted to grant the west street their proportion of money to be used by them in employing school dames. Nov. 15, 1784, the selectmen were instructed to set up six schools within the town, four in places they had usually been kept in and two in such places as they saw fit. Jan. 3, 1785, it was voted that schools should be kept three months in the year. Of the earlier private schools in town there is no record, but a woman living in Hadley told Judd, the historian, that when a girl she had attended a school for young ladies in Amherst, taught by a man; this was before Amherst academy was established.

When the petition of the "east inhabitants" of Hadley to be set off as a separate precinct was granted by the General Court in 1734, the territory comprised in the precinct was described as being seven miles in length and two and three-quarters miles in breadth, bounded on the north by Sunderland, on the east by equivalent lands, on the south by the Boston road and on the west by Hadley common lands. In laying out the lands in the third division there had been an encroachment on the equivalent lands, and when later on the line was run by compass it was found that upwards of 3000 acres had been wrongfully included in this division. To compensate those who had drawn lots there that were taken from them by the later survey, the town granted to them in 1738 about 600 acres in that section known as "Flat Hills." The lands included in the second division were not all laid out in 1703; the first division was laid out as far north as


L. B. Cowles' Old House
Old Bolwood House, built in 1715.

the Mill river, and the second, beginning at the Boston or Brookfield road, 1674 rods to the north. In the Hadley records under date of March 5, 1744, is found the following:

"Voted and Granted to the Second Precinct in Hadley so much Land north of Dea. Mattoon's Land in the third Precinct as shall make them Equal in Quality by a rule of Proportion to be Considered by their tax to what was Granted to the first precinct which land shall be laid out to them and Judged as to the Quality by a Committee for that purpose appointed if the Land may their be found for them.

Voted Dea. John Smith Sen Dr Eastman Lew Chiliab Smith Nath[l] Kellogg Jun. and Dea. Matoon to be a Committee for the affair abovesaid."

Again under date of Jan. 7, 1744–5:

"The Committee abovesaid having viewed the land in the third Precinct in Hadley north of Dea. Mattoon's Land Agreeable to the Town's vote abovesaid have Surveyed and Set out to the Second Precinct in Hadley two parcels of land hereafter Delinated which said Committee Judge is not more than an Equivalent to them by the Rule of Proportion Agreeable to their tax.

The Land Lyeth in Two Tracts and is bounded as follows, viz. one Tract of about 185 acres is Bounded East and west on Highways north on the mill river and south on Dea. Matoon's land beginning at the N. W. corner of Sd Matoon's land from which it runs north 15° East 240 Rods to the mill river from thence said river is the west Bounds till it gets about ten Rods East of Nathaniel Kellogg's Corn mill. Thence south three hundred and forty Rods to Matoon's land. Thence west 17° north one hundred and fifty Rods to the first Boundery.

The other Tract contains about 35 acres and is bounded North W on the mill river and south on Land of Thomas Goodman and East on a Highway beginning at the N. East Corner of said Goodman's Land from which it runs N. 100 Rods to the mill River and from said Goodman's N. E. Corner it runs west 140 Rods to the mill River Note that in both tracts of Land there is Highways runing thro. the Land of 4 Rod wide Each where they are Prickt in the Plan; or where the Roads now run up the flat Hills and by the mill River.

JOSEPH EASTMAN
NATH'L KELLOGG JNR } Committee."
JOHN SMITH

The land thus laid out to the Second Precinct, afterwards South Hadley, was in the northerly part of the second division, and included the land not distributed in 1703.

In Hadley records under date of Jan. 5, 1759, the following appears:

"Voted and Granted to the Inhabitants of the First and Second Precincts in said Hadley, and to the Inhabitants of the District of South Hadley, all the Common or undivided Lands, excepting those that are in possession of particular persons by Incroachment, lying in the Second precinct of Hadley aforesaid, to be divided to the aforesaid Precincts of Hadley, and to the said District, in the same proportion that each of said parties or Societies paid in the Province Tax in the same year that the aforesaid District of South Hadley was made a district by the Court."

Under date of Jan. 4, 1762:

"Voted That a petition be preferred to the Great and General Court praying that the Higeway near Joseph Clary's in Amherst being surrounded by Inhabitants of Amherst, may be annexed to Amherst, and that Charles Phelps Esqr and Josiah Peirce be a Committee to prepare and prefer the same."

At the same meeting that this vote was passed a committee was appointed to make a plan of the highway. At a meeting held Nov. 29 of the same year Hadley appointed a committee of five to sell the town's right in the sequestered lands in Amherst on the best terms they could make.

In 1759, when the Second Precinct of Hadley was erected into the District of Amherst, Isaac Ward, Reuben Ingraham, Philip Ingraham, Isaac Hubbard, Edward Elmer and their respective estates were annexed to the new district. In November, 1772, the line between Amherst and Hadley was run by Simeon Parsons and the selectmen of the two towns; its directions and distances as recorded in Hadley records were as follows: "Beginning at a Stake and Stones at the Bay Road, and running N. 12° Et 670 rods to a Stake and Stones at the Southwest corner of Richard Chauncey's lot; then N. 8° 15′ Et 142 rods to a Black Oak Tree at the So Wt corner of John Billings Lot markt W. M. then N. 10° Et 307 rods to a Stub and heap of Stones at the So Wt corner of Solomon Boltwood's Lot; then N. 13° Et 93 rods to a Spruce Staddle at the end of a Ditch at the So Wt corner of John Taylor's Lot; then N. 8° Et 336 rods to a Ditch called Porter's So Wt ditch; then N. 12° Et 370 rods to a Stub the South Side of Hadley Mill River, then N. 11° Et 380 rods to a Stake and Stones that we now set up at Sunderland line." Judd says in his unpublished mss.: "In laying out Flat Hills, 1784, the east line of Amherst extended north of the north line of the third or east division, not far from 573 rods to the N. E. corner. This upper lot is bounded east on town line and west on Mill river, and next lot south has Mill river W. and N. Third division was 1971 rods at W. end and 2051 rods at E. end; add 573 rods at N. end and the E. line of Amherst was 2624 rods or 8 miles and 64 rods long. It was longer because oblique." In 1779 Amherst petitioned for the annexation of the eastern part of Hadley inner commons; Hadley voted, May 13, 1779, that the petition be dismissed.

By an act of the General Court passed in 1788, John Dickinson, Nehemiah Dickinson, Simeon Dickinson and Silas Wright and their estates were set off from the town of Hadley and annexed to the town of Amherst, also the bridge over the Mill river in the county road leading through Amherst to Sunderland. Soon after 1800 Amherst made a second attempt to annex the Hadley inner commons, but was again defeated. The matter was brought before the General Court, and Mr. Kellogg who represented

Hadley at the time proposed if this was done that the Connecticut river should be made the western boundary of Amherst, and Hadley a parish of Amherst. This caused a fellow member to remark that he "had heard of the sow eating up the pigs, but never before heard of the pigs eating up the sow." That settled the matter. Feb. 18, 1812, what was known as the "Mountain division" was annexed to Amherst, extending the town boundary on the south from the Bay road to the summit of Mt. Holyoke. It began at the southwest corner of Amherst's bounds and ran in the direction of Amherst's west line to the north line of South Hadley. Thence by the north line of South Hadley and Granby to Belchertown line, thence by Belchertown line to southeast corner of Amherst, thence by the south line of Amherst to the first corner or bound.

Feb. 17, 1814, the following act was passed by the General Court:

"Be it enacted, etc.—That all the lands and the inhabitants thereon, lying and being in Hadley, described within the following limits and bounds, not already annexed to Amherst, be, and the same are hereby set off from Hadley, and annexed to Amherst: that is to say, beginning at the southwest corner of David Smith's land, being the northeast corner of Noah Smith's land, lying in the town of Amherst, on the east line of Hadley; thence running west, to the west end of the first division of lands in Hadley, to a town-way; thence northwardly, on the west line of said division, as far as the same extends; and thence, on the same corner to the south line of Sunderland, to the original northeast corner of Amherst; thence southwardly, on the original line between Amherst and Hadley, to the first mentioned corner.

Be it further enacted, That the respective valuations of the towns of Hadley and Amherst, be so altered, in consideration of the above, that the sum of one cent, in the proportion of one thousand dollars, be taken from Hadley and put to Amherst; and that all taxes already granted or assessed by the town of Hadley, on the polls and estates hereby set off, be collected in the same manner as though this act had not been passed."

This was the the last considerable addition to the lands comprised in the township of Amherst. In 1815 an act was passed that slightly altered the boundary line between Hadley and Amherst. In 1800, John Thayer, Ebenezer Bliss, Reuben Thayer and Nathaniel Goodale were set off from Belchertown and annexed to the second parish of Amherst, for "parochial privileges." Later on the farm of Elias Smith, situated on the road from Amherst to Hadley, was annexed to Amherst. In 1795, Amherst refused to have any part of Belchertown annexed; later on it refused to receive a part of Pelham. The original surveyors of Hadley outer commons intended that the tracts of land laid out should be of equal breadth, extending from the Brookfield road to the Mill river. The narrowing of the third division owing to its encroachment on the equivalent lands, the addition of the "Flat Hills" territory, and the annexation from time to time of other lands formerly included in the boundaries of Hadley, have

given to the town of Amherst its present irregular outline. In the atlas of Massachusetts published by George H. Walker & Co. of Boston in 1891, the east line of Amherst is found to be a little less than nine miles in length, while the extreme breadth near the south part of the town is four miles and at the north a little over three miles. The territory contained in the three divisons laid out in 1703 amounted to over 13,000 acres, which was reduced to about 10,000 acres by the cutting off of the equivalent land. Including the additions, the territory now comprised within the town limits amounts to something like 16,000 acres.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST HIGHWAYS.—ENCROACHMENTS ON HIGHWAYS.—HADLEY VOTES CONCERNING ROADS AND BRIDGES.—JOHN MORTON AND NATHAN DICKINSON.—NEW HIGHWAYS LAID OUT.

Aside from the gospel ministry, there was no other one subject that occupied so much the attention of the early settlers as the laying out and maintenance of highways. Every new settlement as it was laid out had its main street extending from end to end, and as the settlers grew in numbers cross streets and parellel streets were added. From the main street there would be narrow highways leading to the woods, the meadows and the river. When a journey of any distance was to be made dependence was placed upon the old Indian trails, which frequently marked out the paths of highways that succeeded them. Travel was mostly by foot or horseback, carriages being unknown in this section until well along in the eighteenth century. The wagons or carts that were used for the conveyance of farm produce were heavy and substantially-built affairs. The first well-marked road passing through the present limits of Amherst was the old Bay road, leading through Brookfield to Boston. Judd says in his Hadley history that in early days there was a "Nashaway Path" north of Fort river. In 1674 and many years after, the Bay road crossed Fort river near the south end of Spruce hill. In his unpublished mss. Judd says that the Bay road was laid out May 2, 1732, by a jury of 12, under Ebenezer Pomeroy sheriff. Concerning this historic highway more will be recorded in a later chapter.

When the Hadley outer commons were first surveyed, in accordance with the vote of the town there were left between the first and second, and between the second and third divisions, spaces for highways 40 rods in width. There were also left spaces forty rods in width for highways to cross the first and second divisions. It is supposed that this great width was allowed that the future inhabitants in laying out their travel-ways might deviate from a straight line and take advantage of the most favorable portions of the land for road-making. But whatever the object, the result was a series of encroachments upon the highways by abutters, and seemingly endless controversies whose echoes have hardly died away at the present day. In 1754, Hadley reduced the western highway to 20 rods in width and the eastern to 12 rods; the width of the cross highways was also reduced. In 1788, Amherst narrowed the highways to six rods and some to four rods in breadth, and sold the land thus gained to owners of adjoining lots.

January 5, 1735, shortly after Hadley Third Precinct was set off, the town of Hadley voted as follows:

"Voted That Each Precinct in Hadley may and shall take Effectual Care for the keeping in good Repair all the Roads or highways Belonging to their own Precincts Respectively in such a way, manner or method by a Rate or otherways as they shall think best from time to time. Bridges only Excepted which are to be done at the charge of the Town in such manner as they shall see cause."

The following appears in Hadley records under date of March 5, 1744:

"Voted That there shall be a Highway laid through the third Division of Land East of the Town to Pelham bounds where the Committee appointed shall think best; and said Committee to purchase said Highway as cheap as they can."

It is evident that the encroachments upon the highways in the Third Precinct must have begun at an early date, for in Hadley records under date of March 4, 1745, the following appears:

"Voted that there be a Committee to lay out all the Streets or Highways in the East Precinct the same Bredth as per Record they shall appear to be as near as may be in the same places and on the same Corners as they were originally laid out making known original Bounds as Stakes Mark[d] Trees and Ditches etc. their guide.

Voted Committee Capt. Cook Leut Chilliab Smith Nath[l] Kellogg Ebenezer Kellogg Ebenezer Dickinson and Solomon Boltwood."

This committee performed its task and reported to a meeting held Jan. 6, 1745–6, when the town passed the following votes:

"Whereas their was a Committee Chosen and appointed Last March Town meeting to lay out anew the Streets and Roads in the Third Precinct of Hadley; and they having done the work; and returned the Plan thereof:

Voted That said Return According to the said Plan be Excepted and Confirmed

Whereas it appears to the Town by the Plan abovesaid that many persons have Encroched upon the Streets and highways in said third Precinct

Voted That Col Porter Job Marsh and Nath^{l} Kellogg Jun. and Ebenezer Dickinson Lt. Jonathan Smith be a Committee in the behalf and at the Charge of the Town to Persecute said Tresspassers and Incrochments to Effect in Law or to Compound with them by Selling or Exchanging for other Lands what they have taken in out of the highway as abovesaid and as said Committee shall think Best."

In Hadley records under date of March 7, 1747, is found the first mention of a bridge in the Third Precinct:

"Voted Committee to build or impower some person to build a Bridge over Fort River in Pelham Road Deac^{us} Ebenezer Dickinson and John Nash."

In 1748 there was felt the need of a road through the first division, and Hadley voted under date of Jan. 2:

"Voted a Committee to look out a convenient place for a Road through the first Division in the third Precinct, and to discourse the owners of the Land, and make Report where they Judge a Road may most suitably be laid out and what terms the Land may be had upon, at the meeting of the Town next March: Col. Eleazer Porter, Dea^{n} John Nash and Lieut. Nath^{l} Kellogg.

Voted a Committee to build a convenient Cart Bridge over Fort River, near the mill in the third Precinct, at the expense of the Town, Dea^{ns} John Nash and Ebenezer Dickinson, and M^{r} Solomon Boltwood and Lieut. Ebenezer Kellogg."

The same year under date of March 6 the following vote was recorded:

"Voted Committee to view the Bridge over the Mill River in the 3^{d} Precinct, and make report to the Town, whether they judge it convenient, to rebuild the same, or to build another in some other place, and what place they think most suitable, if the place where the Bridge now is, be not by them thought most convenient be chosen.

Voted Messi Peletiah Smith, Daniel Dickinson and Nathaniel Coleman be joined with Dea John Nash &c. Committee for building a Bridge over the Fort River near the mill in the third Precinct chosen last January."

Nothing was done in regard to rebuilding the bridge over Mill river that year, and at the meeting held March 5, 1749, the following vote was passed by the town:

"Voted That whereas a vote of this Town was past March 6, 1748, relating to rebuilding the Bridge over the mill River in the third precinct; but no committee was chosen to manage said affair: Messi. Joseph Smith, Benj^{n} Smith and Jonathan Dickinson be a Committee for that affair, and they are accordingly desired and impowered to pursue the Instructions of the said vote, and to make Report to the Town at the next Town meeting."

In 1746 the town of Hadley engaged in a controversy with John Morton of the Third Precinct, accused of encroaching upon the highway between the second and third divisions, which was carried on before referees, the county courts and the General Court for more than fifteen

years. In 1750 and afterwards Nathan Dickinson was joined with John Morton as defendants in the various actions brought by the town for trespass. Morton and Dickinson came from Hatfield and were the first settlers in the eastern division of the Third Precinct. They laid claim to most of the land in the highway adjoining their lots and refused to give it up. They evidently had full belief in the justice of their claim as appears from their memorial to the General Court. The case was a celebrated one in its day, and as the first of many highway controversies that have arisen in Amherst is worthy of extended consideration. There is no record as to the final settlement of the case, but as the decision of the county court and referees favored the town it is probable that Morton and Dickinson were dispossessed or made some satisfactory settlement for the lands they had taken. The records of Amherst contain but little in regard to the controversy, but those of Hadley bear many allusions to it; from them the following are quoted:

"April 19, 1749. Voted that Eleazer Porter Esq Dea Joseph Eastman, Lieut Nathaniel Kellogg, Dea Ebenezer Dickinson and Dea John Nash be a Committee authorized and impowered, in behalf and at the cost of the Town, To sue and prosecute to Effect in Law John Morton incroaching upon the Highway in the third Precinct; as also all other persons who have made, or shall make Incroachments on, or incumber the high-ways in said Precinct."

"July 26, 1750. Voted That application be made to the Great and General Court for some Relief under the Difficulties subsisting in the Third Precinct of this Town, relating to the Highways or land sequestered for Highways within said Precinct.

Voted that Eleazer Porter Esq and Messi Benjamin Dickinson and Josiah Peirce, be a Committee to prepare a Petition, in behalf of this Town to be preferred before the Great and General Court, praying their Direction and Help in order to remove the Difficulties subsisting in the Third Precinct of the Town relating to the High-ways or land Sequestered for High-ways within said Precinct; and they are desired to prepare the same, by the time of the said Court's next sitting.

Voted that Eleazer Porter Esq. is desired to prefer our Petition respecting the High ways to the General Court at their next session."

"Nov. 19, 1750. Whereas there has long subsisted a Controversy between the Town of Hadley on the one part, and John Morton and Nathan Dickinson of said Hadley on the other Part, relating to some land by the said Town formerly Sequestered for an High-way between the Second and Third Divisions of Land in the Third Precinct; and all measures hitherto taken for a Reconciliation have proved ineffectual;

Therefore voted That the said Controversy be submitted to the Determination and final Decision of the Hon^{bl} John Chandler and James Minot Esquires, Col Nahum Ward Esq. They viewing the said Land in Controversy, and hearing the parties and setting out the said Sequestered Land between the said Second and Third Divisions; and also those Lands Sequestered for an Highway between the said Second Division and the first Division in said precinct; all as near as may be to the original laying out of the same in the year 1703, as may appear to them from

the Records of the Town and such Boundaries as are to be found remaining, and that Mr Benjamin Day of Springfield, Surveyor, be impowered to assist in Running the Lines; and Stephen Warner and Nath[l] Church of Hadley to carry the Chain.

Said John Morton and Nathan Dickinson being present when the said vote was past, and giving their voice in and Consent to the same. Allso

Voted that Eleazer Porter Esqr. Lieut Nathaniel Kellogg and Dea. Ebenezer Dickinson be a Committee to manage the affair in behalf of the Town, at the Cost of the Town."

"March 25, 1751. Voted that the Treasurer be, and hereby is Impowered and ordered to pay out of the Treasury to the Committee for managing the affair relating to the Controversy subsisting in the East Precinct about the Town Land &c, appointed Nov. 19, 1750, such Sum or Sums of money as they shall call for to carry on the said affair."

"May 11, 1752. Voted That Messi David Smith, Moses Porter and Samuel Smith Jun. be a Committee Impowered, in Behalf of the Town, and at the Cost of the Town, to prosecute and Eject such persons as are Trespassers, and shall Trespass upon any of the Lands by the Town Sequestred for Highways in the Third Precinct, and also that the said Committee is fully authorized and Impowered by the Town to make Sale of so much of the said Sequestred Land, as may be needful for the defraying the Charge of such Prosecution, as also to Reimburse the Charge and Cost the Town has already been at, about said Land. They always leaving at least Twenty Pole in Breadth for Highways; and likewise, that the said Committee are fully authorized and Impowered, in Behalf of the Town, to Compound and agree with any person or persons Trespassing on any part of the said Land on such Terms as they shall judge equal and just.

Voted That Eleazer Porter Esqr. and Messi Nathaniel Kellogg, Edmund Hubbard, David Smith, Enos Nash, and Moses Porter, be a Committee, to Examine the case represented to the Town by Samuel Gaylord, Complaining he has not his full Complement of Land by him purchased of the Town, in the third Precinct; who are fully authorized and Impowered, in Behalf of the Town, to agree with the said Gaylord; and also to represent the Town in any Case that may be depending in Law, relating thereto."

"March 29, 1754. Voted That the Sequestration of those lands between the Divisions of land in the Second or East Precinct, which the Town of Hadley formerly reserved for Highways, is taken off: saving with regard to such parts of the said lands as are now established for Highways, and such parts as have been already disposed of by the Town of Hadley.

Voted to Impower, Elect and authorize Messi John Nash, Ebenezer Dickinson and Jonathan Dickinson, Inhabitants of the Second Precinct in Hadley, as a Committee on behalf of the Town, in their name, to prosecute in Course of Law, and finally, and to Effect to Dispossess and Eject all such persons as have Trespassed upon the lands formerly Sequestred for Highways or Common Roads; Provided always the Second Precinct be at the whole Charges of the Prosecution in the Law.

Voted That the Town do give, grant, alien, convey and confirm to the Inhabitants of the Second Precinct in Hadley all the several Tracts of land originally Sequestred by the Town of Hadley, within the Bounds of said precinct, for the use of Roads or Highways, save so much as the town now have established for Highways, and such parcel or part of said lands as hath been given or sold to any person or persons in any of the said land, and any such part as is Trespassed upon,

or in possession of such Trespassers: Provided the said second precinct pay to the first precinct their Proportion of the Charges expended about said lands upon the Two Committees and their Surveyor, and their Charges for Entertainment, Being Ten Pound Lawful money; as also the South District their Proportion of the aforesaid Charges, if they (being set off from said Town) have just and Legal Rights thereto."

"March 11, 1755. Met and put to vote whether the Town is of the mind to appoint and authorize Agents to make answer to Messi John Morton and Nathan Dickinson Complaining against the Town, relating to the Highways, and past in the affirmative.

Voted That Capt. Jonathan Smith and Messi Ebenezer Dickinson and John Nash, are appointed and authorized, in behalf of the Town, to appear and make answer to the complaint of Messi John Morton and Nathan Dickinson, relating to the High-ways, with Power of Substitution."

"Oct. 28, 1756. Voted Messi Ebenezer Dickinson, Josiah Chauncey and Jonathan Smith be appointed and authorized to appear and make answer, in behalf of the Town, to Messi Nathan Dickinson and John Morton in the Case relating to the Highways."

"Dec. 19, 1759. Voted That the Committee appointed to make answer to the memorial of Morton and Dickinson be Impowered to attest the memorial of Amherst in answer to Morton and Dickinson, if Amherst Committee desire it, and they apprehend it not prejudicial to the Town."

At a meeting held Nov. 29, 1762, Hadley appointed a committee to make sale of the town's right in the sequestered lands and Jan. 10, 1763, voted to dispose of the right at a vendue. There are few references to this case in Amherst records; when the controversy began Amherst was but a precinct and the control of the highways rested in the town. As will be noted in Hadley records, the town grew tired of the contest in 1754, and voted to turn the matter over to the Precinct. The first allusion to the matter in Amherst records is found under date of March 21, 1753, when a committee was appointed to "take advice of sum Gentelmen" concerning the lands sequestered for highways. July 5 of the same year the members of the committee were instructed to take advice and to act in the affair according to their best judgment. Nov. 21, 1759, a committee was appointed to make answer to the General Court against the petition of Morton and Dickinson. April 28, 1762, a committee was chosen to settle with the Hadley committee concerning the highways. Amherst, both as a precinct and as a district, appears to have aided Hadley in all possible ways in the contest with Morton and Dickinson, and to have accepted readily the task of prosecuting the offenders. To understand the attitude assumed by Morton and Dickinson, it may be well to read the following abstract of an entry in the General Court records, under date of October, 1759:

"John Morton and Nathan Dickinson petitioned the General Court, stating that 15 years since they had purchased lands in the third division, running through

the whole breadth of the division, and had built on or near the westernly end of their respective lots. In March, 1754, the selectmen of Hadley laid out a private way across the whole breadth of petitioners' lots, alleging that the land so taken away was the estate of the town. Complaint was made to the court of general sessions, and in May, 1757, was submitted to a referee; the referee having considered the case reported against the complainants."

That Morton and Dickinson were not the only persons who attempted to add to their possesions by taking land from the highways, is shown by a complaint made in 1758 against Moses Smith and Nathaniel Kellogg for fencing in a part of the Bay road; they were ordered to move their fences back. In 1759, Daniel Kellogg was complained of "for erecting a wood mansion house, log shop and some fence upon the street between the second and third divisions of the east precinct." Reuben Dickinson was also complained of for a barn and fence in the same street. In 1754, a road was laid out through the East Precinct, Pelham and "Quabbin" to Hardwick. "Quabbin" was the original name of the lands now comprised in the town of Enfield and Greenwich. This road began at the upper end of the "pine plain" in Hadley, ran to the "Hartling stake" near where the Amherst house now stands, crossed the second division and then went on to Pelham. It did not follow the old path all the way. This road then first became a county road.

The early settlers called the low places between mountain peaks "cracks", and the paths or roads that ran through them "crack roads". Such a path was in existence before the settlement of either Amherst or South Hadley in what was known as the "Round Hill crack" where is now the highway between these towns. This "crack" was also known as "Turkey pass" from its use by hunters after turkeys and deer. The "crack road" to South Hadley from Pine hill on the Bay road in Amherst was laid out in 1762 and accepted in 1763.

In Judd's unpublished mss. is found the following account of the laying out of highways by the selectmen of Hadley, March 18, 1754: these highways were in the East Precinct, but the precinct records do not allude to this action:

"No. 1. Between Jonathan Cowls and land lately Samuel Gaylord's, 10 rods wide. This was across first or west division. It was next to Gaylord's lot which was on south side of the road but went 10 rods east of Gaylord's lot to Highway No. 2.

No. 2. From Mill river to Bay road, twenty rods wide, between first and second divisions. Began at a red oak on the side hill east of the dug path leading to the bridge over Mill river below Ephraim Kellogg's mill, and extending to the Bay road on the south. The whole distance, exclusive of that from Daniel Dickinson's to Samuel Church's is 1813 rods, but not so much in a straight line. The line crooks about in the old 40 rods highway. Did not begin so far north as Mill river. When these lots were laid out in 1703 it was called 1960 rods from the Bay road to Mill river.

No. 3. Highway north and south between second and third divisions, beginning at Bay road and going north on west side of road to end of the division, in all 1568 rods. This road is 12 rods wide, except a little distance near Fort river it is 18 rods.

No. 4. Between Ebenezer Dickinson's and Josiah Chauncey's land, ten rods wide, east to the road running north and south between second and third divisions. Length, 268½ rods.

No. 5. Between Jonathan Dickinson and Moses Warner's lots, north of Warner's lot N. 11° E. 20 rods made breadth of the road—then E. 11° S. 100 rods, thence E. 17° S. 144 rods to S. E. corner of Jonathan Dickinson's lot, then S. 17° W. to Moses Warner's N. E. corner 16 rods. Thence back on Warner's land to beginning - only 244 rods long. (Was not this the Foots' Folly road?)

No. 6. Between Solomon Boltwood and Simeon Clark. Began 6 rods N. of Simeon Clark's N. W. corner; then E. 5° N. 100 rods on S. side of road; then E. 30° N. 72 rods to N. side of road, which ends 1 rod S. of William Boltwood's south door; thence E. 4½° S. 76 rods on N. side of road; thence S. 11° W. 20 rods to the "Hartling Stake" on S. side of road. Road 20 rods wide in every part. (This is the old N. road—present road at N. end of square, that is, it was part of Hadley N. road to Amherst.)

No. 7. Between Moses Cook and Nathaniel Coleman. Began S. 11° W. 20 rods, from N. Coleman's S. E. corner; then W. 5° N. 247 rods on S. side of the road to W. end 20 rods wide.

No. 8. Between John Dickinson's and Ebenezer William's land. Began at William's S. E. corner, run W. 9° N. through the division Road 10 rods wide south of this line.

No. 9. Lies on S. side of John Keets' land and runs through the third division, 2 rods wide. Corner, E. 10½° S.

Two of the highways ran N. and S.: 6 were across the first and second divisions (3 each probably) and one across the eastern division."

The old "Middle road," from rear of the "pine plain" homelots to the line of Amherst, was laid out in the path called the "middle highway," Oct. 26, 1769, by the selectmen of Hadley.

Osmyn Baker, in a conversation with Mr. Judd in 1858, said that when he was young the house of his grandfather, Elijah Baker, and that of Gen. Mattoon's father stood on opposite sides of the street, where they are placed on the plan of the town drawn about 1770 and before alluded to. This was the end of inhabitants on that road and the land north was poor. There were no houses for three-quarters of a mile north of Elijah Baker's; the road then stopped and did not go to Mill river but turned off each way to the east and west and these cross-roads were inhabited. In 1788 a new road was laid out from Sunderland to the Bay road, passing through the third division in a diagonal course. It is supposed that this road followed the general lines of West Pleasant street, Shays street and the road to Logtown.

Jan. 7, 1750, Hadley appointed a committee to build a bridge in the Third Precinct, "over the Gutter in the Street near William Murray's

house." Aug. 3, 1761, a committee was appointed to make a plan of the land where a bridge over the Mill river, near Joseph Clary's, was thought to be needful, and also of the highway in that place.

The first mention of highways in the Third Precinct records is found under date of March 10, 1735–6, when it was voted that highway work should be done by "heads and Teams," and that a team should be equal to a hand per day. March 16, 1738, it was voted that highway work should be done by "pools," i. e. polls. This vote was repeated in 1740 and 1742, but in 1743 it was voted that the highway work should be brought into a rate. The prices allowed for highway work rose and fell with the fluctuating value of the currency. The highest prices paid were in the spring and summer months. The same sum was allowed for a man as for a team. In 1765, Amherst voted for repairs (in labor) £30, in 1777, £40; in 1783, £60; in 1784, £70; in 1791, £100. Surveyors of highways were first appointed in 1763. In 1774, it was voted that the highways should be put in equal repair with the county roads. Jan. 2, 1769, Amherst appointed a committee to ascertain the bounds of the townways in the district, to erect sufficient boundaries, and to prosecute persons who had made encroachments on the highways. Highways were discontinued from time to time and new ones laid out. Damages were claimed and allowed to individuals for roads laid out over their land, and there were frequent exchanges of land for highway purposes. In 1799, the Sixth Massachusetts Turnpike corporation was chartered for the construction of a road from the east line of Amherst to Worcester, passing through the towns of Pelham, Greenwich, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Rutland, Holden, and Worcester, and uniting with the "great road in Shrewsbury," leading from New York to Boston.

CHAPTER VIII.

Innkeepers. — Cemetery and Town Lot. — Occupations. — Pauper Expenses. — Negroes. — Physicians. — Lawyers.

The first innkeeper in the Third Precinct was Ebenezer Kellogg, from 1734 to 1737, and again from 1752 to 1757. From 1744 to 1756, Ephraim Kellogg, brother to Ebenezer, kept an inn. From 1757 to 1771, Moses Warner kept an inn near the meeting-house, which proved a great conven-

ience for the hungry and thirsty voters at district meetings. From 1758 to 1766, Moses Smith kept an inn on the Bay road. From 1758 to 1763, Alexander Smith kept an inn on the highway between the first and second divisions, south of the meeting-house. Among the other innkeepers in the earlier history of the town were Martin Kellogg, 1771–73; Gideon Parsons, 1777–78; Elisha Ingram, 1779–82; Oliver Clapp, 1778–85; Seth Wales, 1779–80; Daniel Cooley, 1780; Ezra Rood, 1779–84; Nathaniel Dickinson, 1781; Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., 1783–85; David Trowbridge, 1781–82; Joseph Pettis, 1783–88; Nathaniel Peck, 1785–87; John Belden, 1787. The old inns or taverns were a peculiar feature of early life in New England. Most of them were simply large dwelling-houses, with two or three "spare" rooms where travelers could lodge for the night, and find a supply of food and drink. More attention was paid to supplying the wants of the thirsty than of the hungry. The bill of fare was simple but substantial and the prices charged were reasonable. But unpretentious as were these country taverns, they were the center of social life in the community. Here were held the old-fashioned country dances, and here after the cows were milked and the "chores" done for the night the farmers assembled to discuss neighborhood matters, talk politics, smoke their pipes and season their discussions with New England rum. Here the village oracle established his headquarters, relating anecdotes of earlier days and giving opinions on matters of politics, theology, and social economics that had behind them the authority that comes of years and of experience.

The early settlers in New England were a temperate people, but most of them came from England where indulgence in intoxicants was general. Following the custom prevalent in the mother country, licenses to sell liquor were granted, but only to persons of approved standing in the community. The common drinks were wine and beer, until rum was brought from the West Indies. Beer was first made from imported malt, but later on of malt made from grain raised in the settlements. Cider was used as a beverage from an early date, and from its cheapness and the ease with which it could be manufactured became a common drink. "Flip", made of beer, sugar and spirits, was introduced near the close of the seventeenth century; it soon became a favorite tipple. Drinking in moderation was a general custom, sanctioned by public sentiment. Liquor played a prominent part at "raisings" and in nearly all public celebrations. There was some drunkenness, but little of an offensive character, and apparently, in the earlier years, little poverty or suffering resulting from it.

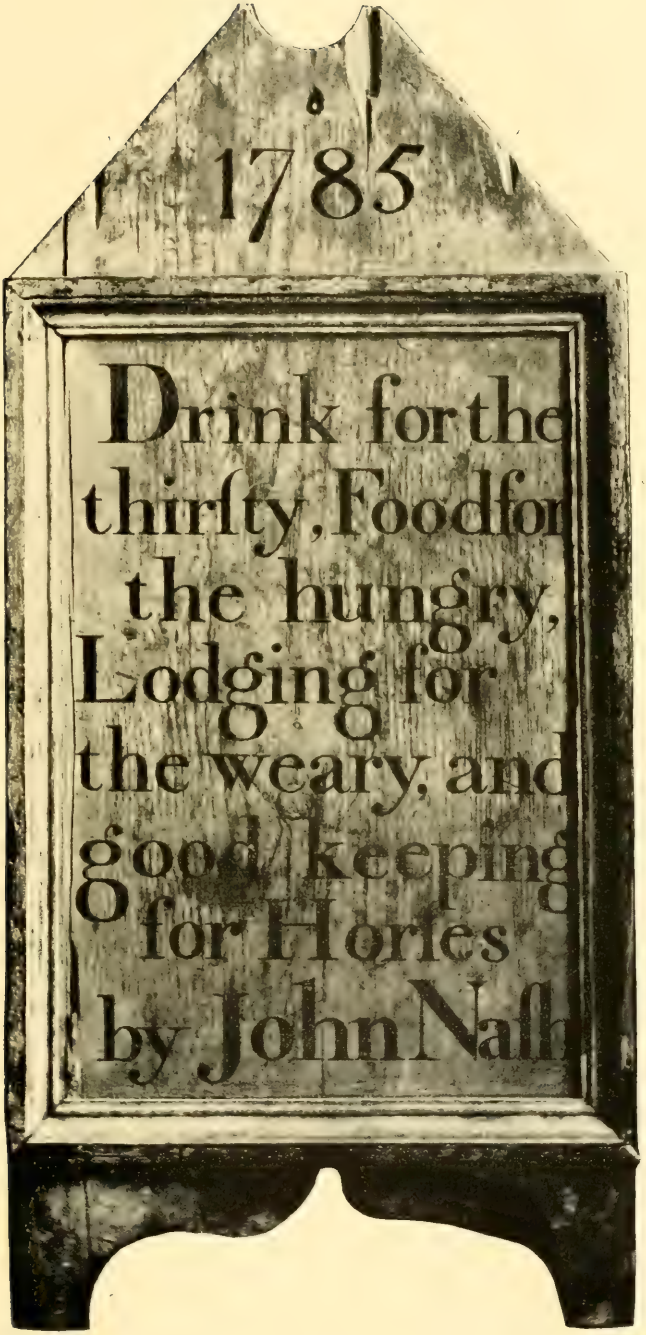
Retailers of liquors were licensed aside from tavern-keepers, and of these Amherst seems to have had more than its proportionate share. Judd in his unpublished mss. gives the following list of 25 men who were licensed retailers in Amherst between the years 1759 and 1784: Josiah

Chauncey, 1759–67 ; Peter Smith, 1759–60 ; Nathaniel Coleman, 1761–62 ; Elisha Ingram, 1766–73 ; John Field, 1768–73 ; Eli Parker, 1773 ; Solomon Boltwood, 1773 ; Elijah Smith, 1783 ; Jacob McDaniel, 1783–85 ; Elijah Hastings, 1788 ; Ephraim Kellogg, 1783 ; Moses Rowe, 1783 ; Simeon Peck, 1782; Samuel Peck, 1783 ; Stephen Smith, 1785–87 ; Chiliab Smith, 1778 ; Thomas Bascom, 1778 ; Moses Cook, 1779–87 ; Zebina Montague, 1784–88 ; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1779–80 ; Elisha Smith, 1780–81 ; John Nash, 1784 ; Andrew Kimball, 1785–88 ; Ebenezer Boltwood, 1782–88 ; Eli Putnam, 1782–84. In 1789, Seth Wait, Nathaniel Peck, Joseph Pettis and Oliver Clapp were innkeepers; in 1790, Gideon Parsons. In 1785, John Nash kept a tavern near where the house of Mrs. Edward Tuckerman now stands. Some of these taverns or inns had more than a local celebrity and were closely connected with public events of great importance. Of such was the old "Clapp tavern" at East Amherst, a sketch of which will be given in connection with the events of the Revolutionary war and the Shays rebellion.

In January, 1730, the Town of Hadley voted to its "east inhabitants" liberty for a burying place and appointed a committee to lay it out; in March of the same year the committee reported that they had laid out an acre and twenty rods of land "joyning on Nath'l Church's lot west." This, with additions made later on, comprised the land in the old "West cemetery." From time to time the inhabitants of the Precinct, District and Town passed votes in relation to fencing and caring for this cemetery. The first person to be buried there was John Scott, who died Oct. 3, 1737, aged 27. He was a school-teacher and came from the "Elbows", now Palmer. March 14, 1764, it was voted to provide a grave cloth for the use of the district. Hearses for conveying the dead to the cemeteries were unknown in this section until the beginning of the 19th century. There is a story to the effect that when Deacon Eleazer Mattoon died in 1767 the snow was so deep upon the ground it was proposed to draw his body to the cemetery, two miles distant, upon a hand-sled, but the Rev. David Parsons would not listen to the proposition and the bearers placed the coffin upon their shoulders and walked with it through the snow the entire distance to the place of burial.

Amherst had a town-lot, that embraced some of the land upon which the Amherst College buildings now stand, and extended to the north and south. March 5, 1739, the town of Hadley passed the following vote :

"Voted an addition to the West end of the Town Lot Lying in the 3[d] Precinct of Hadley, said addition to Extend twenty two rod west upon the north side of said Lot and twenty rod on South side of said Lot, and said addition to Extend four rod north against Nathaniel Smith's lot."



SIGN OF JOHN NASH'S TAVERN.

This town lot or common was partly a swamp and partly grown up to white birch; it was used as a pasture ground for cattle. On the east side there was a goose-pond skirted with alders.

The Kelloggs, who were the first innkeepers, seem also to have been the first to engage in milling. The first grist-mill was owned by Ephraim Kellogg and was situated "far up on Mill river." March 3, 1740, Hadley "granted to Nathaniel Kellogg liberty to erect a saw mill on Mill river at the place called the biggest falls." In 1744, Nathaniel Kellogg had a corn-mill on Mill river, 340 rods north of the upper end of the second division. There was a mill on Fort river prior to 1748, but the name of the owner is not recorded. In 1741, Hadley voted that "15 rods wide of the highway joining south on Jacob Warner, leading through the second tier, should be given up to the East Precinct, they to dispose of it to Aaron Warner to encourage him to set up a blacksmith's trade among them." There were few traders in the settlement; in 1764, Ephraim Kellogg traded in molasses, salt, rum, etc. Between 1759 and 1764, Josiah Chauncey and Elisha Ingram were licensed to sell tea, coffee and chinaware.

The expense of caring for the poor was small. Jonathan Atherton suffered from stone in the bladder, which when extracted by surgeons in 1743 weighed three ounces; he was aided by the precinct and by individuals. Of the French people who were driven from their homes in Nova Scotia and dispersed among the British colonies in 1755 and 1756, nearly a thousand came to Massachusetts and one family was sent to Hadley in 1761. They were known as "French neutrals" and were supported by the town. Amherst contributed to their support and in 1767 appropriated 50 shillings to aid in sending them to Canada. Daniel Smith was insane for many years and was partly supported by Hadley and partly by Amherst. In the Province laws, under date of Jan. 12, 1759, by the same act that erected the Second Precinct into a district, it was ordered that Daniel Smith, "an indigent person in said town, be supported at the Expence of the Town of Hadley and of said District in equal Moieties." In 1779 and after, Moses Hawley and wife, and in 1789, widow Mehitable Smith, received aid from the town. In 1807, Aaron Kellogg, insane, and Caesar Prutt, an aged negro, were put up at vendue and the former was bid off for a year at $50 and the latter at $65. In 1789, the town appropriated £6 for the support of the poor; in 1793, £20; in 1801, $75, and in 1809, $150.

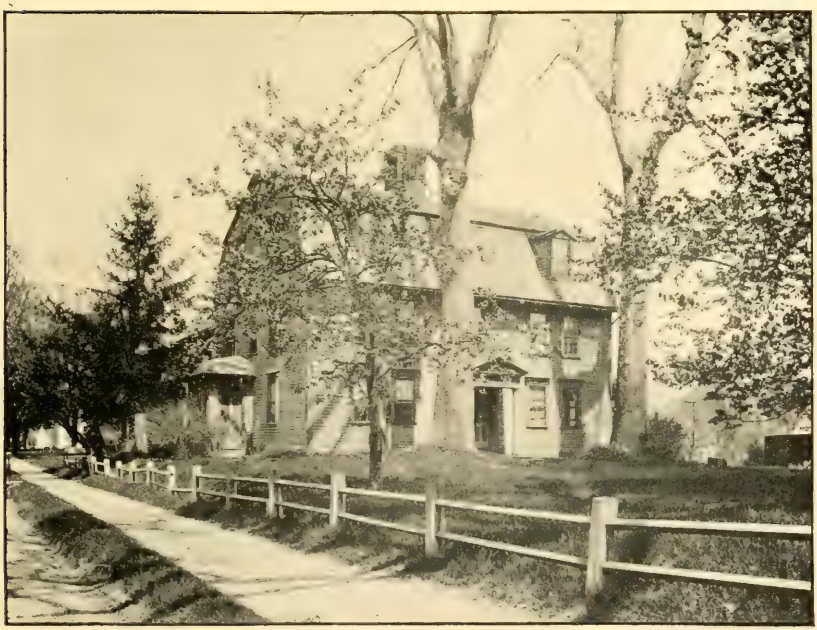
In 1765, there were six negroes in Amherst; three at least were owned as slaves, one by Josiah Chauncey, one by John Adams and one by Ephraim Kellogg. There were other slaveholders in earlier years. In 1738, Zechariah Field had a slave valued at £130. Ebenezer Kellogg owned slaves. Richard Chauncey, John Ingram, Sr. and Daniel Kellogg had each a negro, probably a slave.

Nathaniel Smith was the first resident physician in the Third Precinct, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1789. Dr. Crouch of Hadley also had considerable practice in the East Precinct. Physicians in the early days used medicines of undoubted strength if not efficacy. With them it was frequently a case of kill or cure. Bleeding and blistering were standard remedies for almost every known or unknown ailment; calomel was in high repute. They also used medicines that at the present day are unknown to the pharmacopoeia. In 1762, Dr. Crouch paid five shillings, old tenor, to David Blodgett of Amherst for five snake balls; these balls were made of parts of the rattlesnake and were esteemed to possess great medicinal virtues. Seth Coleman began the practice of medicine in Amherst in 1767 and died in 1816. William Kittredge was a physician here in 1784, remaining but a few years. Perhaps the most noted of the earlier physicians of Amherst was Dr. Robert Cutler, who began to practice in Pelham, in 1770, removed to Amherst before 1787 and did not die until 1835. Residents of Amherst now living remember well old Dr. Cutler. Samuel Gamwell practiced his profession in Amherst as early as 1793.

The first justice of the peace in Amherst was Josiah Chauncey, appointed about 1758, the second, Simeon Strong, in 1768. Simeon Strong was one of the most noted of men who have resided in Amherst. He was son of Nehemiah Strong and was born March 6, 1736, in Northampton. He removed with his father's family to Amherst in 1741, was graduated from Yale College in the class of '56, read law with Col. Worthington of Springfield, was representative to the General Court in 1767 and 1769, and senator in 1792 and 1793, arose to great eminence in his profession and in 1800 was appointed one of the justices of the Mass. supreme court. He died while in office, Dec. 14, 1805. He was one of the incorporators of an association chartered in 1792 for the purpose of building canals around the falls in the Connecticut river at South Hadley and Turners Falls. His son Simeon, born Feb. 22, 1764, was graduated from Yale College in 1786 and practiced law in Conway and Amherst. Another son, Solomon, born March 2, 1780, was graduated from Williams College in 1798, practiced law in Royalston, Athol, Westminster and Leominster, was member of Congress 1815–19; in 1819 was appointed judge of the circuit court of common pleas and in 1821 judge of the court of common pleas, a position he held until 1842. Two other sons of Judge Strong, Hezekiah and John, practiced law in Amherst. Both Josiah Chauncey and Simeon Strong lost their office as justices because they were unfriendly to the cause of the Revolution, and in their stead were appointed, in 1775, Moses Dickinson; in 1781, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., and in 1783, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.



THE HENDERSON HOUSE.



HOUSE BUILT BY NEHEMIAH STRONG. 1744.
(Oldest House in Town.)

CHAPTER IX.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.—AN OLD LAWSUIT.—AMHERST TROOPS IN THE WARS.—PETITIONS FOR RELIEF.—MILITIA COMPANY.

In 1744, some fifteen years after the first settlement was made at East Hadley, war between Great Britain and France began in Europe and soon extended to the colonies. In this, as in the earlier wars, France made allies of the Indians. To guard against attacks from the savages Massachusetts maintained garrisons at Heath, Rowe, and "East Hoosuck", afterwards Adams. There was also a fort garrisoned by Massachusetts men at Charlestown, N. H., which was attacked in April, 1747, and bravely defended. Among the garrison were five men from Hadley South and East Precincts, Eleazer Smith, William Boltwood, Nehemiah Dickinson, Nathaniel Church, Jr., and Ebenezer Dickinson. In a list of mounted soldiers that went in quest of the enemy to "Capt. Bridgman's fort, above Northfield," under command of Captain Seth Dwight, Oct. 22, 1747, and were out six days, are found the names of Sergeant Solomon Boltwood, Joseph Clary, Aaron Smith, Pelatiah Smith, Hezekiah Belding, Samuel Ingram and William Boltwood.

As a result of the scouting expedition to the north in October, 1747, a lawsuit was brought by Ephraim Kellogg against Solomon Boltwood, which was among the celebrated cases of the time. Lieut. Boltwood was ordered to go with a detachment of men to the relief of the people on the northern frontiers, who had been assaulted by the enemy. The order was given by Lieut. Jonathan Smith of Hadley, who procured Ephraim Kellogg's mare for Boltwood to ride on. Soon after, Kellogg sued Boltwood, claiming that the latter had rode the mare so severely she was in a great measure ruined. The matter came before the courts and a great mass of evidence was taken. Among the witnesses was Isaac Hubbard, who testified as follows:

"In October I happened to be at the House of Charles Wright when Mr Solomon Boltwood and Company returned from up the Country the time when Mr. Boltwood had Ephraim Kelloggs mare and there I heard one of the Company Setting forth how Exceeding quick they came from Sunderland; and Altho I Cannot Speak Positively Concerning the Number of Minutes, yet I well Remember that in the time of it I made a Calculation how far they would Ride in one Hour and I Remember it was Above Twenty Six mile so that it must be made Ten minnits the Space they Rode was four miles So Call[d] by Every one that is Acquainted with the Rhoad; and went out of the House and viewe[d] the Horses and found they Sweat Exceedingly and smok[d] very much."

A mare that could cover four miles of poor roadway in ten minutes must have been considered a very valuable animal in those days, and it is small wonder that her owner desired a round sum to recompense him for her "ruin". But Jonathan Smith testified for the defence, his evidence going to show the mare was little injured. His testimony was, in brief, that he was the officer that sent out the party for the relief of the frontiers, by order of Col. Porter, in the fall of the year 1747. Mr. Solomon Boltwood was the head of the party and he rode upon Ephraim Kellogg's mare. After their return, hearing that Kellogg complained that his mare was abused, he took notice of her from time to time and never saw her otherwise to appearance than sound and well. She was then with foal, had afterwards a likely colt, and to all appearances remained sound up to the time of the trial. The case was before the courts for a long time, was left out to arbitrators and finally settled by agreement.

In the company under Capt. William Lyman at Fort Massachusetts in "East Hoosuck" in 1747–48 were William Murray and Isaac Goodale. In the company of Capt. William Williams, out from March 10 to Oct. 20, 1748, were Jonathan Dickinson, Eleazer Mattoon and Aaron Smith. In Col. Joseph Dwight's company, on the Western frontiers from Aug. 7 to 21, 1748, were the following from the East Precinct: Ensign Solomon Boltwood, Corp'l Joseph Hawley, Josiah Chauncey, Ebenezer Dickinson, Ebenezer Kellogg, William Boltwood, John Ingram and Nathaniel Church, Jr. There were, probably, men from the Third Precinct of Hadley in the army that besieged and captured Louisburg in 1745, but their names are not known. Soldiers were enlisted for this expedition in all the Hampshire county towns. This war continued until 1748, when it was ended by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The last of the French and Indian wars was begun in 1754, continuing for nearly ten years. Many men from the East Precinct took part in the struggle. In the company commanded by Capt. Israel Williams in 1754–55 were Corp'ls Nathan Dickinson and Preserved Clapp. A part of this company went to Huntstown (now Ashfield) to guard the inhabitants while they were gathering their corn. In 1755, an expedition was undertaken by the English against Crown Point, a French fortress on Lake Champlain. Capt. Moses Porter of Hadley led a company in this expedition and among the men under his command were the following from the East Precinct: Serg't Reuben Dickinson, David Dickinson, David Smith, Jonathan Moody, Jr., Nathaniel Dickinson, Preserved Clapp; in a company under Capt. Elijah Smith of "Cold Spring" (Belchertown) were Josiah Chauncey, Samuel Cutler, Oliver Cowls, Abner How, Eleazer Harwood, Philip Ingram; in Thomas Edward's company of Col. Joseph Dwight's regiment were Joseph Clary, David Dickinson, Oliver Cowls, Samuel Hawley, Jr.

and his son Elijah. The latter died previous to March 19, 1757. His father received, by order of the General Court, "the full allowance for his son's subsistence on his return from ye army at Lake George in 1755." In Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson's company, Col. Israel Williams' regiment, called out to defend the Western frontiers when Fort William Henry was besieged in 1757, were Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson, Nehemiah Dickinson and Abner Adams. In Col. Williams' regiment at Charlemont from Jan. 24 to Nov. 30, 1757, were Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Moody, Asahel Moody, Justus Williams and Simeon Smith. In Lieut. Joseph Billings' company that marched to the relief of Fort William Henry when it was invested in 1757 were John Billing, Samuel Church and John Nash. In 1758, an expedition was organized for the invasion of Canada, and a regiment was raised in Hampshire county by Col. Israel Williams for this service. In Elisha Pomeroy's company, among the men who enlisted in April and May and were paid on an average for 45 days' service, were Corporals David Smith and Joseph Dickinson and Oliver Cowls, David Dickinson, Noadiah Lewis, Thomas Morton, Caesar Prutt and Justus Williams. Others from the East Precinct who took part in this expedition were Nathan Dickinson, Jr., John Keet, Jr., Micah Guilford, Alexander Smith, Abner How, Moses Warner, David Blodgett, Lemuel Moody, Eli Colton, Paul Guilford, Charles Chauncey, Samuel Graham, Eleazar Harwood, Isaac Ward, Abner How, Charles Wright, Philip Ingram. In Selah Barnard's company in 1760 were Ebenezer Harwood, Solomon Sawtell, Micah Guilford, Benjamin Harwood, Zechariah Harwood, Simeon Rude, Jabez Snow, Josiah Chauncey. Aaron Smith, Jr. was in Major Roger's Rangers, and was captured near Ticonderoga, March 13, 1758.

A list of those from the East Precinct who took part in this war, compiled by Judd, contains the following names that do not appear above: Elijah Baker, Peletiah Bucknam, Benjamin Bucknam, Nehemiah How, Isaac Temple, Nathan Davis, Simeon Walker, John Gould. In the fighting in the vicinity of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, Zebadiah Williams, "perhaps of Amherst," was killed.

There is no minute concerning these wars in the precinct records. Bounties were paid by the government to the soldiers who enlisted for the expeditions against Louisburg and Crown Point; most of those who engaged in the service were young men, attracted by the liberal pay and with a desire to travel and see something of the world.

Soon after the close of the French and Indian wars the General Court was flooded with petitions for aid by relatives of soldiers who had been killed, wounded, or carried into captivity. The following, on file among the state archives, were presented by residents of Pelham and East Hadley:

"Petition of John Conkey of Pelham & Aaron Smith, Sr. of Hadley, to the Hon. Andrew Oliver of Boston, secretary for the province.

PELHAM Sept^br y^e 19^th 1758.

Honoured Sir }

In as much as there is notification to those that have their relations in Captivity to make it known to you———

These are therefore to inform that my son Joshua Conkey of Pelham and Aaron Smith of Hadley who were in the Publick Service under Major Rogers and was taken the 13^th of March last Near Ticonderoga and as we are informed are alive now in Keneda we therefor pray that you will take proper Care that they be brought home as soon as may be which is all at present from your Humble Servants.

JOHN CONKEY
AARON SMITH, Sen^r"

March 19, 1760, Petition of Isaac Ward.

"Whereas my Son Isaac Ward of Captain Elijah Smith's Company was, in November last, left Sick at Crown Point, without any Provincial, being allowed to Stay, to take care of Him: upon receiving Information thereof, I was at the Charge of Sending two men to his relief; who proceeded as far as Green Bush with their horses, and finding it impractable to Cross the Lake at that Time Returned Home again, without Getting any Intelligence of my Said Son; whereupon I Sent another man who went with his horse as far as Said Green Bush where he got Intelligence that my Said Son Died about the twentieth Day of December last, and So proceeded no further; and as my Said Son is made up in Said Captain Smith's Muster Roll, many Days Short of the Time when he Died—

I Humbly Pray that Your Excellency and Your Honours would Graciously Grant what You in Your Wisdom Shall Judge reasonable for the Charge I was at on account of my Said Son: and also Wages for him from the Time he was made up to in Said Captain Smith's Muster-Roll to the Time of his Death."

This was accompanied by a bill of expenses amounting to over £14; the General Court allowed him £6, 2, 4.

May 23, 1764, Benjamin Rhoades petitioned the Governor, Council and General Court for pay for the loss of the services of his apprentice Thomas Quiggle, who was a private soldier at Crown Point and afterwards at Ticonderoga, when, being sent by his officers after some provisions "he froze his feet in so Terrible a manner that he Lost all his toes & hath been under ye care of chirurgeons ever since & is not yet Healed—by which your Petitioner hath greatly suffer'd in ye Loss of his Labor & ye Costs of his Maintenance &c." The committee of the General Court to whom the petition was referred, reported in favor of giving Mr. Rhoades £3.

A militia company was organized in the precinct soon after 1740, its first officers being Jonathan Smith, lieutenant, and Ebenezer Kellogg, ensign. Jonathan Smith became captain about 1749 and Ebenezer Kellogg lieutenant. Some of the first settlers had taken part in the earlier Indian wars, so the military spirit was not lacking. The training received in these

companies and the experience gained in the campaigns against the French and Indians were of incalculable service later on when the war against England began. The colonists while few in number, possessing little knowledge of the science of war, were naturally good fighters, and having a thorough acquaintance with the country were enabled to take advantage of the frequent mistakes of the enemy. The militia companies of the early days were intended not so much for ornament as for service. Their discipline was hardly of the character inculcated at West Point, and their maneuvers would excite more laughter than applause if executed at the present day, but they learned how to fight and how to obey, two necessary attributes of the soldier of to-day as of him who lived one hundred and fifty years ago. They were sadly lacking in arms and equipment and uniforms, viewed from a modern standpoint, but they possessed fighting qualities that would put to shame many of the finely equipped companies of the present time.

CHAPTER X.

PETITION TO BECOME A DISTRICT.—THE DISTRICT ORGANIZED.—AMHERST AND LORD AMHERST.—PROVINCE TAXES.—STATISTICS IN 1771.

In 1753, the Second Precinct of Hadley was erected into the district of South Hadley, and the old Third Precinct became the new Second. The lands at South Hadley were settled earlier than those at Amherst, and the settlers south of the mountain increased more rapidly than those in the East Precinct, in 1731 outnumbering the latter two to one. There was, however, a steady growth in the East Precinct that was destined in a few years to give it a larger population than South Hadley or even the parent settlement, although for many years the latter continued to rank first in wealth and taxable estate. For many years before they were set off as districts, the South and East Precincts could have united and out-voted the First Precinct and controlled the town, but there is nothing in the old records to show that such action was ever attempted or even contemplated. A majority of the selectmen were always chosen from the old village, excepting in 1751 and 1757. The first selectman and the first assessor to represent the East Precinct were chosen in 1732. In 1756 the inhabitants in the East Precinct exceeded those in the old First Precinct.

As long as the precinct organization was continued, it was necessary for the transaction of town business to go to the old village; this, as years passed by and the population of the East Precinct steadily increased, came to be regarded more and more as a hardship. The need of a district organization was apparent, and in 1758 steps were taken to bring it about. The following paragraphs, quoted from the Province Laws in 1758 and 1759, show the method of procedure:

"June 8, 1758. A Petition of John Nash and Others, a Committee of the Second Precinct in Hadley in the County of Hampshire—Setting forth the inconveniences they Labour under by being connected with the first Precinct, as well on account of their high Taxes, from which they do not reap a proportional Advantage, as on account of their Distance from the Place where their Town Meetings are constantly held, and praying that they with the Addition of some of the Inhabitants of the said first Precinct may be erected into a distinct and separate District agreeable to the Limits mentioned, accompanied with,

A Certificate from Isaac Ward and Others, Resident on a Tract of Land, lying in the first Precinct in said Town, and adjoining to the second, shewing that they are desirous of being incorporated with the said second Precinct, as a separate and distinct District, they being much more conveniently situated for transacting Business there, than where they now belong.

In the House of Representatives Read and Ordered. That the Petitioners serve the Clerk of the first Precinct in the Town of Hadley with an Attested Copy of this Petition, that they shew cause, if any they have, on the second Friday of the next Sitting of the Court why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

In Council. Read and Concurred."—*Council Records*, vol. XXII., p. 381.

"January 9, 1759. A petition of the Inhabitants of the second Precinct in Hadley Praying as entered 8 June last to be erected into a District.

In Council Read again together with the Answer of the first Parish in the Town of Hadley; and the other Papers accompanying the same. And Ordered That Benjamin Lynde and William Brattle, Esq[rs] with such as the honourable House shall join be a Committee to take the Petition and papers under consideration and report what they judge proper to be done thereon.

In the House of Representatives Read and Concurred and M[r] Tyng, M[r] Niles and Capt. Stevens are joined in the Affair."

"Jan. 12, 1759. The Committee appointed the 9[th] Instant on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the second Precinct in Hadley reported according to Order. In Council. Read and Accepted. And Ordered That the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill for erecting the Second Parish in Hadley into a District agreeable to the foregoing Report. And further Ordered That Daniel Smith an indigent Person in said Town be supported at the Expence of the Town of Hadley and of said District in equal Moieties.

In the House of Representatives Read and Concurred."

"An act for erecting the Second Precinct in the Town of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, into a District by the name of Amherst.

Whereas the inhabitants of the second precinct in the Town of Hadley, in the county of Hampshire, have petitioned this court, setting forth sundry difficulties they labour under by means of their not being a district and praying they may be so erected,—

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and House of Representatives.

That the said second precinct in Hadley, according to its present known bounds, be and hereby is erected into a separate and distinct district by the name of Amherst; and that the inhabitants thereof do the duties that are required, and enjoy all privileges that towns do or by law ought to enjoy in this province, that of sending a representative to the general assembly only excepted; and that the inhabitants of said district shall have full right to join with the inhabitants of the said town of Hadley in electing a representative annually, and shall be notified of the time and place of election with the inhabitants of the said town of Hadley, by a warrant from the selectmen of Hadley, directed to the constable of said district, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of said district to attend the meeting for that purpose at the time and place by them assigned, which warrant shall be seasonably returned by said constable; and the representative may be chosen indifferently out of said town or either of the districts, his pay and allowance to be borne by the town of Hadley and the said districts, in the proportion that they respectively pay to the province tax.

And be it further enacted.

That Isaac Ward, Reuben Ingraham, Phillip Ingraham, Isaac Hubbard and Edward Elmer, and their respective estates lying within the bounds of the tract of seventeen hundred and seventy-seven acres petitioned for, and adjoining to the said second precinct line, be and hereby are annexed to the said district, there to enjoy privilege and do duty.

And be it further enacted,

That Timothy Dwight Esq^r be and hereby is directed and impowered to issue his warrant, directed to some principal inhabitant within said district, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of said district qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble at some suitable time and place to choose such officers as are necessary to manage the affairs of said district: *provided, nevertheless*, the inhabitants of said district shall pay their proportionable part of all such town, county and province charges as are already assured in like manner as tho' this act had not been made." [Passed Feb. 13, published Feb. 14, 1759.]

Judd says, Hadley consented that East Hadley should be a district, but opposed the annexation of the five families, who seem to have resided on the road leading from Amherst to Sunderland. Two minutes regarding the matter are found in Hadley records, one under date of March 6, 1758, which reads as follows:

"Voted That the East Precinct be sett off a saparate District according to their present Bounds."

The other, under date of Feb. 8, 1760:

"Voted That the District of Amherst, shall have their proportionable part of the Town Stock of Powder, Lead and Flints, as they paid in the last Province Tax, before they were erected into a separate District."

The town and district organization was practically the same; their powers were identical, save that to towns was reserved the privilege of sending representatives to the General Court. Amherst chose a delegate to the Provincial Congress in 1774, thus assuming the privilege accorded only to

towns. In 1776, it assumed the name of the "town of Amherst", to which it had no legal title. No special act for its incorporation as a town was ever passed, but March 23, 1786, it was enacted by the General Court that all districts incorporated prior to Jan. 1, 1777, should be towns. This carried with it the privilege of sending a representative to the General Court, a privilege that was also a duty, as it appears that in 1782 Amherst was fined £28, 6, 8 for not sending a representative; one-half this fine was afterwards remitted. In the management of its own affairs the district was supreme, electing officers, making rates and controlling highways. The first meeting in the new District was held March 19, 1759, with Ebenezer Dickinson moderator, when a full list of officers was elected.

There has been more or less controversy as to how the name Amherst came to be bestowed upon the District. The statement has been made that in the bill for erecting the District, the name "Norwottuck" was written in, and afterwards erased by Governor Pownall and "Amherst" substituted. The records at the state house in Boston contain nothing to verify this statement, and no documentary evidence can be found to substantiate it. It is possible, and even probable, that the name "Norwottuck" was suggested and favored by some of the residents in the Second Precinct. It was the old Indian name for this section of the Connecticut valley, signifying "in the midst of the river." The privilege of bestowing names upon the new districts was one of the perquisites of the colonial governor, and there is every reason to believe that when the bill erecting the District was passed by the General Court, a blank was left for the name and this blank was filled in by the governor with the word "Amherst". At that time Thomas Pownall, Esq. was governor-general of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, under appointment of King George II. of England. He was an intimate friend of General Jeffery Amherst, whom the king had placed in command of the expedition against Louisburg, and this friendship, coupled with the success of the expedition and the fame and honor which it brought to Gen. Amherst, made it natural and fitting that the name Amherst should be bestowed upon the new District.

The following interesting article, concerning the name "Amherst" and Lord Amherst, was written especially for this History by Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, a native of Amherst, who has in many ways shown his interest in the preparation of this work.

AMHERST AND LORD AMHERST.

The name Amherst is of old English origin and was first applied to a landed estate in the parish of Pembury, in the county of Kent. Early forms of the name were *Hemhurste* and *Hemmehurst*, compound words formed by prefixing the Saxon *Hem*, meaning a border, to the Saxon *Hurst*,

meaning a wood. Amherst therefore probably signifies the border of a forest, or *Edgewood*.*

The Amherst family derived its name from the situation of its land. *Gilbertus de Hemmehurst* is on record as early 1215. The family occupied its Amherst estate for over five centuries, but now lives at a country-seat called "Montreal House", near Seven Oaks, Kent. The present owner is Earl Amherst, who signs his name simply "Amherst". His father and grandfather before him were Earls, but the man in honor of whom our town was named in 1759 was, at that time, Major General Amherst.

Jeffery Amherst was born January 29, 1717. He was the second son of a barrister and early (1731) entered the English army, serving as staff-officer, under General Ligonier and the Duke of Cumberland, in those old wars which England waged for the defense of Hanover and in alliance with Frederick the Great. In 1758 Colonel Amherst was called home from Germany and made a Major General by William Pitt, who was looking for new and efficient men to lead the English campaigns against the French in America. Braddock had been defeated and killed. Oswego and the lake region were lost. The Earl of Loudon had failed to capture Louisbourg and was now recalled.

In May, 1758, General Amherst was put in command of the Louisbourg expedition, with over 12,000 troops and a great fleet of which Boscawen was Admiral. Under Amherst was Brigadier Wolfe, bold, dashing, and eager for glory, but not distinguished like his chief for prudence and absolute self control. Parkman says of Amherst: "He was energetic and resolute, somewhat cautious and slow, but with a bulldog tenacity of grip". Amherst had the best fighting qualities of his race and nation, and was withal sagacious, far-sighted, and eminently humane in his policy of dealing with men.

On the eastern coast of the island of Cape Breton may still be seen, in a land-locked harbor, the ruins of old Louisbourg, once the French stronghold, guarding the Northern Atlantic. Captured in 1745, by a provincial army under Colonel Pepperrell (see a good account in *New England Magazine*, June, 1895) the place had been ignominiously restored to France by

* Ik Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell) long ago adopted "Edgewood" for the name of his place. Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., a graduate of Amherst College and one of the most eminent English philologists in America, says, in a letter dated Sept. 14, 1895: "I can find nothing more to establish or explain the history of *Amherst* suggested by the earlier forms which you mention. I would take *hemme* as descriptive of *hurst*. Amherst = a border fodder-wood, bordering an open meadow, perhaps, or a stream. That makes a good name enough to be an accepted hypothesis for the given facts. But the general run of the names of *hurst* makes one suspect that the *hemme* is a variation of *hamme* or *helme* for *elmme*, and that the original name was an *enclosed wood*, or *elm-wood*, or *Ham's* or *Am's-wood*."

Thus we have a pleasing variety of good old Saxon etymologies to choose from. Still another is *Homewood*, if we accept the derivation of Amherst from *Hamhurst* by dropping the letter "h." *Homewood* is as good a name as *Edgewood* or *Elmwood*. *Amhurst* is a family name in England.

treaty in 1748. Since then the fortifications had been greatly strengthened. They were a mile and a half in extent and enclosed an area of 120 acres in the form of a peninsula triangle, protected on two sides by the sea and, on the land side, considered impregnable. In spite of the difficulties occasioned by heavy surf and a craggy shore, a landing was effected at Fresh Water Cove by the gallantry of Wolfe and his soldiers, supported by Amherst and the whole army. The British fleet cooperated and destroyed the French shipping. General Amherst commanded operations and conducted the siege. Batteries were erected at various points around the harbor. By means of trenches the siege-guns were brought nearer and nearer to Louisbourg, whose great bastions began at last to give way. After an heroic defense of two months, the French commander was compelled to sue for terms. Amherst demanded the surrender of the whole garrison as prisoners of war and a definite reply within an hour. A French officer was sent out to beg for more honorable conditions, but Amherst refused to parley. He sent back a curt and peremptory message to Drucour, the commandant: "You will have the goodness to give your answer, yes or no, within half an hour." A contemporary account says: "A lieutenant-colonel came running out of the garrison, making signs at a distance and bawling out as loud as he could, 'We accept! We accept!' He was followed by two others, and they were all conducted to General Amherst's headquarters."

Louisbourg was duly surrendered July 26, 1758, with all its stores and munitions of war, together with the whole island of Cape Breton and also the Isle St. Jean or Prince Edward Island. All the outlying coast-possessions of France in this region were thus cut off at one blow. It was a signal victory. Throughout the English colonies men thanked God and took courage. England went wild with joy. The flags captured at Louisbourg were carried in triumph through the streets of London and were placed as trophies in the cathedral of St. Paul. In recognition of his distinguished services General Amherst was made Commander-in-Chief of the King's forces in America and his name was honored throughout the English-speaking world.

From the beginning of recorded history towns have been named after illustrious men. The town of Amherst,* Massachusetts, is a living monument to the hero of Louisbourg. On the 13th of February, 1759, (see Acts and Resolves, vol. IV., 173), the precinct hitherto known as East

*A glance at the postal guide of the United States shows that "Amherst" is a local name, not only in Massachusetts, but also in Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas. There is a town called "Amherst" in Nova Scotia (midway between St. John and Halifax) on the Bay of Fundy; and there is an "Amherst Island", the chief of the Magdalen group, at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is an Amherstburg in Ontario, Canada, and an Amherst island in Lake Ontario. The name is applied to a seaport in Burmah, to islands off the coast of Arakan, and to a group off Korea.

Hadley, or Hadley Farms, or East Farms, was made a separate district* with all town privileges except special representation and with the distinctive historic name of Amherst. Our beautiful town, still on the edge of the woods in almost every direction, was a fitting although unconscious revival in New England of the old English *Hemhurst*, for the conscious purpose of honoring the man who bore the Amherst name and who had restored the greatest conquest in American colonial history. The recovery of Louisbourg was absolutely necessary for the siege of Quebec in 1759 by Wolfe and the final occupation of Canada in 1760 by General Amherst.

It is a great mistake to suppose that French dominion in America was destroyed at Quebec. Wolfe's exploit was another glorious victory, but it did not end the war. The French army escaped, returned again in 1760 under Gen. Lévis, and defeated Wolfe's successor, General Murray, before the walls of Quebec, as Wolfe had defeated Montcalm. But for the opportune arrival of an English fleet, the reckless Murray would have lost all that the daring Wolfe had won. It was left for General Amherst to capture the army of Lévis at Montreal, where, after taking Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Oswego, Fort Niagara, and restoring all posts lost by his predecessors, Amherst brought together three English armies in a masterly strategic combination. Under Amherst's orders Murray moved up the St. Lawrence from Quebec with 2,500 men, the remnant of Wolfe's forces. Brigadier Haviland advanced northwards from Crown Point with 3,400 men, forced the passage out of Lake Champlain, and marched through the woods to the St. Lawrence to unite with Murray below Montreal. Amherst descended the river from Lake Ontario with 10,000 soldiers, 1,000 Indians, and all his artillery. It was considered something of an exploit by his contemporaries. Sir Joshua Reynolds, with unerring instinct, seized upon that descent of the rapids with an army in open boats as the most heroic scene in Amherst's life time. He is represented as watching the passage of the flotilla at one critical point as he stands upon the heights above the river. For artistic reasons the great painter pictured his hero in the full regalia of a Knight of the Bath, with armor glistening, the red sash over his shoulder, and a golden sunburst upon his breast. His helmet is removed and rests before him, while he leans thoughtfully upon a marshal's truncheon, with the map of Canada spread out before him.

Horace Walpole, in his Memoirs of George II. (III. 287–288) says: "Wolfe, with all the formidable apparatus of modern war, had almost

*Judd, in his excellent History of Hadley, p. 426, says "Amherst was a district in August, 1775, and a town in January, 1776. The date of its incorporation as a town is not known." Amherst simply grew as a District. She acted with Hadley in public matters as long as it was convenient to do so, and then virtually seceded. Amherst obtained practical recognition as a separate town by independent representation in the General Court two years before the United Colonies declared themselves free from the mother country.

failed before Quebec: Amherst with barks and boats invaded Montreal, and achieved the conquest, though, what would have daunted the heroes of antiquity, he had the cataracts to pass. He surmounted that danger with inconsiderable loss*, and appeared before Montreal on the very same day with General Murray." The English armies then closed around the French on the island of Montreal as the Germans closed around Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870, when Sheridan, shutting his field glass, said to Moltke, "It is all over with the French now." It was all over with the French then, on that morning of the 7th of September, 1760, when the three armies of Amherst, Murray, and Haviland, came together from those far-distant points of departure, Oswewo, Quebec and Crown Point.

On the following day, Vaudreuil, the French governor, signed the capitulation of Montreal, and with it surrendered all Canada, on the terms demanded by General Amherst. "Half a continent," said Parkman, "had changed hands at the scratch of a pen."

The present generation is in danger of forgetting who Amherst was and what he did to make our forefathers rejoice in his name for our town. *They* knew the reason for their rejoicing. The pulpits of New England resounded with Amherst's praises. The pastor of the Old South Church in Boston said to his congregation: "We behold His Majesty's victorious troops treading upon the high places of the enemy, their last fortress delivered up, and their whole country surrendered to the King of Great Britain in the person of his General, the intrepid, the serene, the successful Amherst." In like manner all the churches of Massachusetts observed a day of Thanksgiving. Parliament gave the victorious Commander-in-Chief a vote of thanks and he was appointed Governor General of British North America. He took up his residence in New York City and was knighted† at Staten Island, Oct. 25, 1761, by authority of the King and William Pitt.

Sir Jeffery Amherst returned to England in November, 1763, and was for many years a popular hero. Honors and emoluments were heaped upon him all the rest of his days. In fact, he became Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of Great Britain and was the adviser of the English government during the war of the American Revolution. In 1787 he was created Lord Amherst of Montreal, having already in 1776 been made Baron Amherst‡ of Holmesdale, Kent. When at last, in 1795, he resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief, he refused an earldom. The following year he was made Field Marshall. He died August 3, 1797, at the ripe

*Amherst lost 64 boats and 100 lives in the Cedar Rapids alone.

†See Magazine of *American History*, II., 502.

‡The supporters to the Amherst coat-of-arms are two Indians in full battle array. The family motto is *Constantia et Virtute.*

old age of eighty, leaving no children. His title and property and country-seat "Montreal" in Kent, passed to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst, whose name commemorates the great minister to whom the Amherst family and the English nation owed in no small degree their glory in America. Jeffery Amherst* should be remembered as the hero of Louisbourg and as the conqueror of Canada.

In the General Court Records, under date of October, 1759, the following appears:

"A Petition of Jonathan Smith and others Selectmen of Hadley, Setting forth that the District of Amherst being taken off from said Town, they are apprehensive that part of the province Tax which ought to be paid by Amherst still lies upon Hadley, and that said District ought also to be assessed for part of the Representative's pay in 1757 and 1758. And praying the Interposition of this Court for their Relief.

In the House of Representatives; Read and Voted That the Tax laid upon the Town of Hadley in the County of Hampshire this year shall be assessed and levied upon said Town, and upon the District of Amherst in the same County in the proportion following that is to say, Two hundred and eighty pounds seven shillings and ninepence thereof upon the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of said Town; and one hundred and thirty-eight pounds fifteen shillings and ninepence thereof upon the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of said District, and the Assessors of said Town and District respectively are hereby ordered to govern themselves accordingly in making their Assessments."

At the session of the General Court in May, 1761, the western part of Hampshire county was set off and incorporated as a distinct county by the name of Berkshire. At this same time there arose a controversy among the towns in Hampshire as to whether Northampton or Hadley should be the shire town. The towns on the west side of the Connecticut river generally favored Northampton, while those on the east side preferred Hadley. Amherst sent a petition to the General Court signed by Jonathan Dickinson, Peter Smith, John Dickinson, John Field and Joseph Eastman, selectmen, urging the claims of Hadley, as nearest the center of the county, and being itself "very handsomely situated". One great objection to Northampton was the difficulties experienced in crossing the river, particularly in times of flood.

*There is no life of Amherst. His dispatches are preserved in the public record offices at London and Halifax. In Albany there are many of his letters to Col. Bradstreet, Sir William Johnson and Gov. DeLancey, written by secretaries but bearing Amherst's well-known signature. Other original materials are printed in the N. Y. Colonial Documents, vol. VII. and in the Aspinwall Papers. Among the Parkman mss. in the Mass. Hist. Society are copies of five letters from Amherst to Pitt, written at Louisbourg. Parkman's "Pontiac" and his "Montcalm and Wolfe" contain many interesting passages relating to General Amherst. See also G. E. Hart's "Fall of New France" and numerous references in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, vol. v.; Wright's Life of Wolfe; Stone's Life of Sir William Johnson; and Lanman's Michigan. Lodge's Portraits, vol. VIII., has a very inaccurate sketch of "Jeffery, First Lord Amherst." Leslie Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography (1885) gives a better notice, with a short list of authorities, by H. M. Stephens, who justly says of Amherst: "His greatest glory is to have conquered Canada; and if much of that glory belongs to Pitt and Wolfe, neither Pitt's combinations nor Wolfe's valor would have been effectual without Amherst's steady purpose and unflinching determination."

In 1761, the province tax of Amherst was £142, 3, 9; in 1762, the same; in 1763, £92, 7, 11; in 1764 and 1765, the same; in 1766, £75, 16, 8; in 1767, £76, 2, 3; in 1769, £56, 17, 6; in 1770, £47, 7, 11. Amherst's proportion of the representative's pay was, in 1761, £4, 10; in 1762, £5; in 1763, £3, 4; in 1764, £3; in 1765, £6, 2; in 1766, £7, 10; in 1767, £8, 5; in 1769, £9, 10; in 1770, £5, 10.

The following statistics of Amherst in 1771 are taken from Judd's History of Hadley: Ratable polls, 196; unratable polls, 9; dwelling houses, 120; barns, 84; shops, 14; gristmills, 2; sawmills, 3; potash works, 2; money at interest, £1312; stock in trade, £73; horses, three years old and more, 153; oxen, four years old and more, 187; cows, three years old and more, 319; sheep, one year old and more, 647; swine, one year old and more, 214; barrels of cider made, 524; acres of tillage land, 1292; bushels of grain raised, 6596; acres of English and upland mowing, 827; tons of hay from it, 720; acres of fresh meadow, 389; tons of hay mowed, 337; acres of pasturage, 419. These statistics were copied by Mr. Judd from original papers in the state house. From other sources he gained the following: Families in 1765, 104; white people in 1765, 639; white people in 1776, 915; polls in 1784, 276. Side by side on the same page with these figures are other statistics of the same date from Hadley, South Hadley and Granby. They show that Amherst had, in population and in many branches of industry, outstripped the parent town. Thus while Amherst had 196 "ratable" polls, Hadley had 147, South Hadley 131, and Granby 95. Amherst had 120 dwelling houses, Hadley 88, South Hadley 79, Granby 61. Amherst had 89 barns, Hadley 82, Granby 47. Amherst had £2 more money at interest than Hadley, but Hadley's stock in trade was £1252 while Amherst's was but £73. Amherst had the most horses, oxen, cows, sheep and swine; it had also the rather doubtful honor of making the most barrels of cider. Hadley had more tillage land and raised a much larger quantity of grain, but Amherst had nearly four times as many acres of English and upland mowing and raised a proportionally larger quantity of hay. Hadley had the largest number of acres of fresh meadow, Amherst the most acres of pasturage. Amherst had five more families than Hadley in 1765, 86 more white people in 1765, 234 more white people in 1776 and 73 more polls in 1784.

Hadley had 39 corn-houses; the other towns returned none. The "unratable polls" were those of old and infirm men. Of the mills in Amherst, besides those owned by the Kelloggs, which have been referred to before, there was a mill owned by John Adams, perhaps the one on Mill river; Simeon Clark owned three-fourths of a mill and another was owned in 14ths. The potash works in Amherst were owned, one by Martin Kellogg, the other by Elisha Ingram, Moses Warner and John Billings. Resi-

dents of Amherst who had £100 or more at interest were: Solomon Boltwood, £300; Nehemiah Strong, £200; Simeon Strong, £100; Nathaniel Smith, £100; Nathaniel Dickinson, £100. Solomon Boltwood and Daniel Kellogg had each eight cows, and Mr. Boltwood had 35 sheep. The cider made in the four towns averaged $4\frac{1}{3}$ barrels to a house. There was a distillery in Amherst; Col. Ephraim Smith, born in Hadley in 1788, told Mr. Judd that he had carted many loads of cider to Amherst to be distilled, by a man who lived near where the South Cong'l church now stands. The same man carried on a rye distillery, and rye was carried from Hadley to Amherst and gin returned. Amherst had many maple trees and considerable quantities of sugar and molasses were made. Horses were of inferior grade and were chiefly used under the saddle. The harness was simple, generally made by the shoemaker and rope-maker. Horses were used in farming operations before oxen.

In 1767, Simeon Smith, son of Moses Smith who lived on the Bay road in Amherst, started a wagon freight route between Amherst and Boston, over the Bay road by way of Brookfield. This was the pioneer route of the kind in Hampshire country. He sometimes carried loads that weighed more than a ton, which, over the rough country roads, must have proved a severe tax upon his horses. He carried to Boston grain, meat, farm produce and quantities of potash, the latter worth in Boston in 1770 34 shillings per cwt. On his return trips he would bring back supplies for the traders, including generous quantities of New England rum.

Between the years 1750 and 1775, horses were valued at what in our currency would amount to from $10 to $40. The charge for hiring a horse was from one to twopence per mile traveled. When oxen were introduced they took the place of horses in farming occupations. Oxen were worth from $15 to $45 per yoke. Early in the 18th century, Hadley began to fatten cattle for the Boston market, an example that was followed in Amherst soon after its first settlement. Cattle were driven to Boston and sold on credit, the result being many lawsuits in the Hampshire courts. Some cattle were killed and the meat salted down in barrels before being shipped to Boston. There were few regular butchers in this section, farmers slaughtering their own cattle when in need of fresh meat. Great quantities of pork were raised and consumed, this being the principal meat food of the early settlers. The pork was salted down in brine, some of it being afterwards smoked in large pieces. The old name for lard was suet, and it brought about the same price in the market as butter. Hogs, fat and lean, were driven from the Connecticut river to Boston; considerable quantities of pork were shipped to market in barrels.

Cows were fairly plentiful, their price ranging, in our money, from $7 to $11. Milk was a staple article of diet; combined with bread or hasty-

pudding it furnished many a breakfast and supper table. Cows were allowed to run at large and during most of the year were able to secure sufficient feed. Sometimes they were placed in charge of a keeper, but as a general thing the bells they wore were considered a sufficient guarantee against their straying away and becoming lost. Sheep were raised both for mutton and wool. The price of live sheep in 1790 was one penny per pound, the price of wool previous to the Revolution, from eight pence to one shilling per pound. A carding machine was erected in the north part of Amherst in 1803; previous to this the wool was carded by women. Some of the best wool was not carded but combed; from this worsted was spun.

Hens were early introduced and were kept by all farmers. They sold for from fourpence to sixpence each in 1700, while eggs were worth threepence per dozen. Tame turkeys were far from plentiful, but wild ones abounded. Geese were rare in Hampshire county until the middle of the 18th century. There was always a good market for geese-feathers, the price previous to 1750 being 18 shillings, old tenor, per pound. Wild bees were hunted, many swarms being found in the woods and on the mountain.

Tobacco was in general use both for smoking and chewing. The traders in Hampshire county sold great quantities of pipes. Cigars were not introduced until near the end of the century. Little patches of tobacco were raised in Amherst as in surrounding towns. The price of leaf tobacco was from twopence to sixpence per pound.

Butter and cheese were made in large quantities for home consumption. The price of butter in 1775 was five or sixpence, of cheese four or fivepence. A mill for making linseed oil was established at North Hadley in 1795.

Wild strawberries, dewberries and huckleberries abounded. They were gathered by the children, many of them to be eaten at home and some to be sold in the market at a penny a quart. Checkerberries were abundant and highly esteemed by the children.

Chestnuts and walnuts were very plentiful. Chestnuts have always been regarded as common property, but from an early time walnuts came to be regarded as a regular farm crop to be gathered and sold in the markets. Many walnut trees were cut and sold for timber and firewood.

Watches and clocks were luxuries known to but few of the early settlers; they depended for the time of day on hour-glasses, sun dials, and "noon-marks" on the window casings. Dr. Nathaniel Smith had an old-fashioned "bullseye" watch, still treasured by Mrs. Enos Baker, one of his lineal descendants.

The first carriage owned in Amherst was a "fall-back chaise," taxed to Simeon Strong in 1791. The first one-horse wagons made in this

vicinity were manufactured by Mason Abbe at Amherst. Joseph Smith of Hadley bought one of Abbe, in 1808. In 1809, Abbe removed to Belchertown.

The spring plowing was done in Amherst and surrounding towns from April 10 to April 25. Barley, flax, rye, oats and peas were sown in April and the first week in May. Corn was planted from May 5 to 23, hoed the first time from June 1 to 15, the second time from June 15 to July 5, the third time from July 6 to 25; stalks were cut from Sept. 5 to 14, and corn picked from Sept. 24 to Oct. 14. Homelots were mowed the first time from June 14 to July 5, the second time from July 15 to Aug. 10. The meadows were mowed from July 1 to 10. Rye and wheat were reaped from July 19 to Aug. 5. Barley was mowed the last week in July. Peas were "hooked" from Aug. 23 to Sept. 5. Oats and rye were cradled from Aug. 1 to 15. Flax was pulled from Aug. 1 to 10, spread and turned in September, taken up the last of October. Fall plowing was done and winter rye and wheat sowed in September. Potatoes were dug, beans gathered, turnips pulled and pumpkins carted in October. They had severe frosts that frequently did great damage to crops.

CHAPTER XI.

AMHERST IN THE REVOLUTION.—MINUTE MEN.—TORIES.—THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN.—NAMES OF AMHERST SOLDIERS.

Amherst bore an honorable part in the war of the Revolution. When kingly oppression was no longer to be borne, the words of defiance that were uttered on the shores of Massachusetts Bay found ready and resonant echo from the valley of the Connecticut. From no town in the valley was there a more prompt and patriotic response than Amherst gave to the committee of correspondence at Boston. The District, still a district although it had assumed the name of town, was among the first to pledge its strong support to a declaration of independence of Great Britain, before such a declaration had been formulated. It was ready to pledge money and men and supplies, anything needful for carrying on the war for independence. The martial spirit of its citizens, in many instances strengthened by experience gained in the French and Indian wars, was ready for the conflict which, it was recognized, was inevitable. Nor was this a mere spasm of patriotism, destined to die out when confronted with the grim realities of

war. During the long years of bloody strife that were to follow, with a large percentage of its citizens personally engaged in the conflict, oppressed by heavy taxation, Amherst was prompt to honor every demand that was made upon it for the support of the "common cause". This, too, in presence of enemies at home, who had no sympathy with the principles and objects for which the colonists contended. There is no prouder page in Amherst history than that which tells of what was done by its patriotic citizens in the war for independence. The sons and grandsons of men English-born, with reverence inbred in them for all that pertained to the kingly estate, they had breathed deeply of the free air that wanders over the mountain-peaks and through the valleys of New England and felt in every fibre of their being that they too might be, must be, free. They were not optimistic from ignorance; they knew the power of England and realized the fate that awaited them should the conflict go against them; they realized the heavy odds in opposition, but they believed the Lord was on their side and they knew that one, with God, was a majority.

The old town records contain in outline the history of these eventful years, an outline that can never be filled in as fully as it ought, but it gives to us an insight into the character, the motives and the deeds of those who dwelt in Amherst when the crystallization of the American nation was first in process. The names of some who took part in the eventful contest are here recorded, but the list is not complete, nor can it ever be. The names that are missing from this roll of honor are recorded in a Book unseen of human eyes. Without repeating in full the many votes passed by Amherst during the revolutionary period, it may be well to summarize them, giving such additional facts as are at the historian's command.

Jan. 26, 1774, a committee was appointed to draw up a letter to be sent to the committee of correspondence at Boston. The members of that committee, five in number, were among the most influential men in the community, and included two men, Reuben and Nathaniel Dickinson, who had taken part in the French and Indian war. The letter they prepared, stirring and patriotic in tone, may be found on page 68 of the District records; it was accepted, entered upon the town book and forwarded to the committee of correspondence at Boston. Sept. 20, 1774, a standing committee of correspondence was chosen, and Oct. 3, of the same year, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. was elected a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, which met at Concord, Oct. 11. Jan. 2, 1775, Mr. Dickinson was elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress which met at Cambridge, Feb. 1, of that year. Hadley voted, Jan. 13, 1775, that its selectmen should confer with the districts of Amherst and South Hadley and the town of Granby to know whether or not, they or any of them, would unite with Hadley to send a delegate to the Congress at Cambridge, but Amherst

seems to have forestalled this action by choosing a delegate of its own. Feb. 23, 1775, Amherst voted to purchase a supply of powder, lead and flints, and at the same meeting voted to pay the province money then in the District's possession or that remained to be collected to Henry Gardner of Stowe, rather than to Harrison Gray: the latter held his appointment from the king. A committee of inspection was chosen at this meeting, also one to procure subscriptions for the needy persons in Boston and Charlestown.

April 19, 1775, came the "Lexington alarm," to which the "minute men" throughout the colony responded. It was the prompter's call to the overture of the mighty war drama, that was to extend through long and weary acts until the final curtain descended upon a nation new-born and consecrated for all time to liberty under the law. A congress of committees from every town and district in Hampshire county, except Charlemont and Southwick, had been held in Northampton, Sept. 22 and 23, 1774, "to consult upon measures to be taken in this time of general distress in the province, occasioned by the late attacks of the British Parliament upon the constitution of said province." Amherst was represented at this convention by Moses Dickinson, Jacob McDaniel and John Dickinson. A series of resolutions was adopted, calling, among other things, for a Provincial Congress to assemble at Concord in October, recommending that no province money be paid to "H. Gray, treasurer", and exhorting all the inhabitants of the county to acquaint themselves with the military art, under such persons as they might choose, and to supply themselves with arms and ammunition. In accordance with these resolutions, companies of "minute men" were formed in nearly every town and district, prepared to march to the scene of disturbance on the first alarm. It was natural that the command of the Amherst company should be entrusted to Reuben Dickinson. A son of Ebenezer Dickinson one of the original settlers, in the prime of life, a prominent man in district affairs, his military experience gained in the French and Indian wars especially fitted him for the position. His company was one of the first from this vicinity to respond to the Lexington alarm, and with him, under his command, went the following men:

Joseph Dickinson, 2d lieut.,
Ebenezer Eastman, corp'l,
John Hodden,
Thomas Morton,
Samuel Buckman,
Waitstill Dickinson,
Azariah Dickinson,
Martin Smith,
William May,
Ezra Rood, serg't,
Clement Marshall,
John Ingram,
John Eastman,
Luke Coffin,
Eldad Moody,
Ebenezer Dickinson,
Reuben Smith,
Ambrose Williams.
Adam Rice, corp'l,
Ebenezer Kellogg,
Reuben Dickinson, Jr.,
Ebenezer Mattoon,
Stephen Smith,
Timothy Green,
Elihu Dickinson,
Simeon Smith,

Other members of this company came from surrounding towns; Daniel Shays of Pelham, afterwards leader of the Shays rebellion, was a

sergeant in it. The company marched to Cambridge and was in commission eleven days, although some of its members remained longer in service. The men on the "alarm roll" of the company were paid £89, 1, 5.

Lieut. Noah Dickinson of Amherst also led a company to Cambridge at the time of this alarm; the following Amherst men were in his command:

Henry Franklin, serg't,	Lemuel Moody, serg't,	Joel Moody, corp'l,
David Blodgett,	Oliver Clapp,	Elisha Dickinson,
Amasa Allen,	Stephen Cole,	Chileab Smith,
Nathaniel Dickinson,	Hezekiah Cole,	Jacob Warner,
Elihu Hubbard,	Zachariah Hawley.	

In Capt. Noadiah Leonard's company that responded to this alarm, and served seven days, were the following from Amherst:

Reuben Bishop,	Samuel Field,	Elias Smith,
Moses Hastings,	Simeon Pomeroy,	Gideon Henderson,
Samuel Gould,	John Billings,	Isaac Goodale.

In Lieut. Eli Parker's company, that also responded to this alarm, were the following from Amherst:

Thomas Bascom, serg't,	Joel Billings,	Thomas Hastings,
Gideon Dickinson,	John Ingram,	Noah Smith,
Elijah Hastings,	Reuben Cowls,	Enos Coleman,
Elijah Elmore,	John Lee.	

These companies all served in the Hampshire county regiment commanded by Col. Ruggles Woodbridge of South Hadley. The latter part of April, 1776, the "minute men" disbanded. Capt. Reuben Dickinson organized, May 1, a new company that served for three months and eight days. This contained many members of the old company, as is shown by the following list of Amherst men:

Adam Rice, serg't,	Ebenezer Kellogg, Jr., corp'l,	Elihu Dickinson, corp'l,
Levi Smith, fifer,	Elijah Alden,	Samuel Buckman,
Benjamin Buckman,	Elijah Baker,	Luke Coffin,
Giles Church,	Azariah Dickinson,	David Hawley,
John Hastings,	Ebenezer Kellogg,	Henry Lee,
Archelas Leonard,	Clement Marshall,	John Dickinson,
David Pettis,	Caesar Prutt,	Daniel Rolf,
James Shay,	Ambrose Williams,	Richard Waite,
	Shelah Dickinson.	

Daniel Shays was 2d lieut. of this company. The pay of the company to Aug. 1, 1775, was £289, 12, 10.

Capt. James Hendrick of Amherst led a company to Cambridge at the time of the Lexington alarm; from a return of his command from Charlestown Camp No. 3, dated Jan. 13, 1776, the following Amherst names are taken:

Joel Moody, serg't,	Reuben Dickinson, Jr.,	Joseph Pettis,
Stephen Smith,	Joseph Nash,	Amariah Dana,
Samuel Ingram,	Aaron Dickinson,	Martin Smith,
Elisha Dickinson,	Ebenezer Pettis,	Levi Clark,
Ethan Billings,	Henry Dyer,	John Lee,
Jonathan Edwards,	Timothy Smith,	Timothy Smith, 2d,
	Elijah Elmer.	

In a list of eight-months' men who served from the outbreak of the war, many of them being "minute men" who afterwards enlisted in the Continental service, are found the names of the following Amherst men:

In Capt. Noadiah Leonard's company:

Samuel Gould, lieut.,	Moses Cook, serg't,	Samuel Field, corp'l,
Moses Hastings,	Simeon Pomeroy,	Samuel Gould,
John Billings,	Abner Nash,	Elias Smith,
Isaac Goodale,	Gideon Henderson,	Ebenezer Field,
Amos Nash,	Samuel Church.	

In Capt. John Wiley's company:

John Burns,	Michael Kief,	Joseph McClench.

In Capt. Moses Kellogg's company:

Thomas Dunton,	Simeon Forbes.	Robert Brown.
	John Nichols.	

In Capt. John Popham's company:

Jeremiah Lampson,	— Weston,	Stephen Hills.

A return of men belonging to Ephraim Coney's company, dated Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1775, contains the name of Daniel McGrath of Amherst, who was taken captive June 17, the day of the battle of Bunker Hill. Capt. Moses Kellogg's company was "on command to Quebec" and Robert Brown and John Nichols are said to have enlisted in "the train," i. e. the artillery. Capt. Popham's company was connected with Col. Richard Gridley's regiment of artillery. The company commanded by Capt. Reuben Dickinson, numbering 60 men, was stationed June 14, 1775, "at the college." This company took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, but was not in the intrenchments. Sept. 30, 1775, the company was stationed on the west side of Prospect Hill, and in December at Lachmere's Point, where one of its members, Abel Woods of Shutesbury, was wounded by a cannon-ball from a British man-of-war.

May 4, 1775, Amherst appointed a committee to provide stores for the army assembled at Cambridge. At the same meeting the District "entered into an examination of Mr. Josiah Chauncey." While the spirit of patriotism was strong within the District, an influential body of citizens remained loyal to King George. John Dickinson estimated that nearly

half the inhabitants were tories or neutrals: among the more prominent tories were Dr. David Parsons, Simeon Strong, Solomon and William Boltwood, Josiah and Isaac Chauncey. Mr. Dickinson stated to Mr. Judd that the residents in Shutesbury and Pelham were ready to assist, "in a mob way or otherwise," in disposing of the troublesome element. But the patriots in Amherst were abundantly able to fight their own battles: and were prompt to discipline such as were unfriendly to the "common cause." Josiah Chauncey held a commission from the king as justice of the peace, and this he was ordered to burn, also to deliver his firearms into the hands of the selectmen. He also held a commission as captain in the militia, received from Gov. Hutchinson in 1773. John Field held a commission as lieutenant in the same company and John Nash one as ensign. At a meeting of officers held in Northampton, Nov. 11, 1774, these officers, and thirty others, renounced all authority they might have by commission from Gov. Hutchinson, but this did not satisfy the patriots in Amherst; they made Mr. Chauncey give them his commission and burned it in public, with some display. At a meeting held May 9, it was voted that John Nash should destroy his commission and that the arms of Mr. Chauncey should be returned to him. May 24, 1775, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., was elected a delegate to the Congress to be held at Watertown the 31st of that month; and July 10, Moses Dickinson was chosen as representative to the General Assembly to be held at Watertown the 19th. The Rev. Dr. David Parsons was an ardent tory, and doubtless took little pains to conceal his disapproval of the actions of the patriots; at a meeting held Aug. 10, 1775, a committee was appointed to go to him and desire him to attend the meeting, but there is no record as to the committee's success in their mission. June 13, 1776, the District voted that if Congress should declare the colonies independent of Great Britain, "the inhabitants of the town of Amherst solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure." A noble pledge, as nobly to be fulfilled.

June 25, 1776, the General Court ordered that 5000 men should be raised. Those going from six counties were designed for Canada, from four counties for New York, where Gen. Washington had established his headquarters. The troops to be raised in Hampshire county were to march to Canada, and were offered a bounty of £7 each. The number to be raised in the county was 754, of which Amherst was to furnish 27, Hadley 13, South Hadley 12, Sunderland 9, and other places in proportion to their population. This order was followed on the 10th of July, immediately after the declaration of independence, by an order for the enlistment of every 25th man in the state, to reinforce the northern army. The form of enlistment in Hampshire and Berkshire counties was as follows:

"We the subscribers do hereby severally inlist ourselves into the Service of the United American Colonies, until the first Day of January next, if they Should require it;—and each of us do engage to furnish and carry with us into the Service aforesaid, a Good effective Fire Arm & Blanket; (also, a good Bayonet & Cartridge Pouch, and a Hatchet, or Tomahawk or Cutting Sword, if possible. And we severally consent to be Formed into a Regiment under the Command of such Field Officers, Captains and Subalterns as are or may be appointed & commissioned by the American Congress & when so formed, we engage to March under said Officers into Canada with the utmost Expidition, and we further agree during the Time aforesaid to be subject to such Generals or superior Officers as are or shall be appointed, and to be under such Regulations in every respect as are provided for the American Army.

Dated the ——— of ——— A. D, 1776."

Among the first to respond to this call was Capt. Reuben Dickinson, who enlisted a company of 86 men from Amherst and adjoining towns. This company was attached to Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment and marched to Ticonderoga. They served from July 1, 1776 to March 1, 1777 and received pay at the rate of one penny per mile and one day's pay for each 20 miles. Following are the names of the men from Amherst:

Timothy Henderson, corp'l,	David Adams, drummer,	Firmin Woods,
John Billings, Jr.,	Daniel Lane,	David Hawley,
Hezekiah Cowls,	John Hodden,	Elihu Dickinson,
Amasa Allen,	Gideon Lee,	Noah Hawley,
Enos Rolf,	Noah Gould,	John Workman,
James Barnes,	Abner Nash,	Simeon Pomeroy,
Simeon Peck, Jr.,	Samuel Gould, Jr.,	Benjamin Rolf,
Adam Dike,	John Hastings.	

In Zaccheus Crocker's company of Col. Wright's regiment were the following from Amherst:

Silas Billings,	Joel Dickinson,	Archelus Leonard.

April 23, 1777, two battalion of 750 men each were ordered from Hampshire county for two months' service around Ticonderoga. The following men from Amherst responded to this call, and were enrolled in Capt. Oliver's company of Col. Grafton's regiment:

Reuben Dickinson, Jr.,	James Barnes,	Elijah Baker,
David Pettis,	Joseph Aldrich,	Hezekiah Cowls,
Samuel Gould,	Preserved Briggs.	

John St. Clair served in Sumner's company and John Fox in Flower's company of Grafton's regiment; Noah Gould, Samuel Harper and —— Bigelow in Shays' company in Putnam's regiment, David Hawley in Day's company of Alden's regiment, Nath'l Yale in Alvord's company of Shephard's regiment and Samuel Buckman in Miller's company of Putnam's regiment.

A pay-roll of Capt. Eli Parker's company in Col. Leonard's regiment of militia, who marched from Hampshire county to Ticonderoga, May 8, 1777, contains the names of the following men from Belchertown, Granby and Amherst, the particular place of residence not being given. Their enlistment was for two months :

Eleazer Warner, 1st lieut.,	Samuel Cook, 2d lieut.,	Enos Day, ensign,
Silas Matthews, serg't,	David Town, serg't,	Matthew Moody, serg't,
Timothy Stockwell, serg't,	E. Nash, drummer,	Reuben Smith, fifer.
Amasa Smith, corp'l,	Samuel Hastings, corp'l,	John Cole, corp'l,
Nathaniel Butterfield, corp'l,	Moses Alvord,	Joshua Burt.
John Burchit,	John Bush,	Jonathan Burnett,
Enos Cook,	Juda Clark,	Israel Cole,
Silvanus Chapin,	Benjamin Clough,	Adonijah Cole,
Samuel Deane,	Jonas Ellwell,	Daniel Gould,
Enos Goodman,	Eliph[t] Gaylord,	Joseph Goodale,
Oliver Hastings,	Timothy Hilyard,	Elijah Hannum,
John Kibbee,	Ebenezer Kentfield,	Silas Lee,
Amos Lamb,	Elisha Moody,	William Montague,
Lewis Morgan,	Simeon Peck,	James Persifield,
Daniel Plumley,	Daniel Reed,	Daniel Smith,
Caleb Smith,	Paul Smith,	Elisha Steele,
Stephen Shumway,	Enoch Thayer,	Amasa Shumway,
Samuel Taylor,	William Towne,	William Towne, 2d,
Jonathan Warner,	Enos Woodbrady,	William Waite,
Sewal Warner,	David Worthington,	Joshua Whitney,
Jeremiah Pike,	Aaron Smith,	Nathan'l Abbott.

In Capt. Aaron Haynes' company in the Canadian campaign were Selah Dickinson, who served from April 1 to December, 1776, and Ebenezer Kellogg, who enlisted May 1, and died Nov. 22, of the same year.

In a list of those who served at least six months previous to March, 1777, at Dorchester, in Capt. Oliver Lyman's company, were the following from Amherst :

Henry Lee, serg't,	Jonathan Warner,	John Fox,
Isaac Gould,	Azariah Dickinson,	Levi Dickinson.
Nathaniel Edwards,	Simeon Dickinson.	

In a list of those who served two months from May 7 to July 8, 1777, under Capt. John Thompson, called out to reinforce the Northern army, are found the following Amherst names :

Noah Dickinson, lieut.,	Luke Coffin, serg't,	Ebenezer Eastman, corp'l,
Levi Smith, fifer,	David Blodgett,	Benjamin Buckman,
Simeon Dickinson,	Levi Dickinson,	Zimri Dickinson,
Elijah Dickinson,	Timothy Dickinson,	John Ingram,
Thomas Morton,	Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.	

In Capt. Jeremiah Ballard's company with the northern army from

May 10 to July 20, 1777, were Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson, David Lord and Aaron Smith.

In July, 1777, Capt. Reuben Dickinson marched with his company to Mosses' creek to reinforce the army and was attached to Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. The company served 38 days and included the following men from Amherst:

Joel Moody, serg't,	Daniel Benjamin,	Azariah Dickinson,
Medad Dickinson,	Medad Moody,	Thomas Williams,
Giles Church,	John Dickinson,	Enos Cook,
Amos Ayres	Nathaniel Dickinson,	Timothy Green,
Samuel Ingram,	Henry Chandler,	Joseph Pettis,
	Reuben Smith.	

Amherst was represented in the expedition that marched for the defense of Bennington, Aug. 17, 1777, by the following men, under command of Capt. Oliver Smith:

Jonathan Ingram,	John Kibbee,	Moses Kellogg.
Elihu Dickinson,	Ebenezer Pomeroy.	

They supplied their own provisions, carried their own baggage, and were out seven days.

Aug. 9, 1777, there was a call for further reinforcements for the Northern army, and Capt. Moses Hawley and Capt. Samuel Cook went to the front and were attached to Col. Woodbridge's regiment in the army of Gen. Gates. In Capt. Hawley's company were Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson, Lieut. Elisha Baker and Serg't Lemuel Clark of Amherst; in Capt. Cook's company were the following Amherst men:

Ebenezer Mattoon, lieut.,	Luke Coffin, serg't,	Adam Rice, serg't.
Levi Smith, fifer,	David Blodgett,	Zimri Dickinson,
Timothy Dickinson,	Simeon Dickinson,	Isaac Marshall,
Abner Nash,	Jacob Warner,	Philip Ingram.

Capt. Hawley's company was out from Aug. 14 to Nov. 29; Capt. Cook's company from Aug. 17 to Dec. 7; the latter was in the battle of "Bemis Heights", Oct. 7. These companies, as well as that under command of Capt. Reuben Dickinson, took part in the battles of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, and were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17.

Aug. 18, 1777, there was an alarm at New Providence, and of the company under Lieut. Noah Dickinson's command that responded, being out four days, were the following, mostly from Amherst:

Isaac Hubbard, serg't,	Joseph Dickinson, serg't,	Henry Franklin, serg't,
Josiah Warner, serg't,	Ebenezer Mattoon,	Aaron Alvord,
John Ingram,	Abner Adams,	Amariah Dana,
William May,	Martin Kellogg,	Justus Williams,
Ebenezer Dickinson,	Daniel Church,	Jeremiah Cody,
Zachariah Hawley,	John Eastman,	Elisha Dickinson,
	Levi Dickinson.	

There was an alarm at Stillwater, Sept. 23, and Capt. Reuben Dickinson responded with his company in which were the following Amherst men:

Noah Dickinson, lieut.,	Henry Franklin, serg't,	Josiah Warner, serg't,
Thomas Marshall, corp'l,	Benjamin Buckman, corp'l,	Stephen Smith,
John Ingram,	Elihu Dickinson,	David Blodgett,
David Cowls,	Nathan Dickinson,	Elihu Hubbard,
William May,	Simeon Cowls,	Hezekiah Belding,
Ebenezer Dickinson,	Lemuel Moody,	Timothy Green.
Ebenezer Eastman,	Henry Chandler,	Seth Dickinson,
	Elijah Dickinson.	

In January, 1777, a call was issued for men to serve three years; among those who enlisted were the following from Amherst:

Willis Coy,	Reuben Dickinson,	Samuel Gould,
David Pettis,	Joseph Young,	Samuel Brown.

Noadiah Lewis enlisted to serve during the war.

In the foregoing list of names, some that are credited to Amherst cannot be found on any list of inhabitants at that time. The muster-rolls and pay-rolls from which they were copied are far from accurate and complete in giving the towns to which the soldiers belonged, but it is thought best to give all the names that appear on these rolls as coming from Amherst, lest by omitting those that are unfamiliar an injustice should be done. If there is repetition of names, it must be borne in mind that the same men served in different commands, and that, especially as regards the Dickinsons, there were many individuals of the same name.

CHAPTER XII.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.—TORIES IMPRISONED.—SIMEON STRONG'S BLANKET.—THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.—HIRING AND DRAFTING SOLDIERS.

While the soldiers that Amherst sent out were engaged in active service against the enemy, the patriots who remained at home were as busily engaged in suppressing toryism which flourished in Amherst to a notable degree. Jan. 21, 1777, the District appointed a committee to notify the Rev. David Parsons that his conduct was "not friendly with regard to the

Common Cause." Mr. Parsons' reply is not on record. July 7 of the same year the selectmen brought in a list of four persons who were "supposed to be Inimical to the Interest of the United States." It is interesting to note that at a meeting held Aug. 12, each of these names was ordered to be stricken from the list. The action of the town in striking these names from the list was not in accordance with the sentiments of the local committee of safety, which at the time was impowered with, or arrogated to itself, police powers of extraordinary latitude. Committees from other towns were called in consultation, the accused were summoned before them, with the following result as shown in a memorandum, not dated, contained in the state archives:

"At a meeting from the several Towns (viz.) Sunderland, Shutesbury and Leverett, by request of the Committee of Safety together with the Militia Officers of the Town of Amherst, to advise with and take into Consideration the Dangerous Situation of that town together with the State of America from a number of persons, in the aforesaid Town who are suspected to be Enemies to the American States after examining and questioning the following Persons before this Body namely Ebenezer Boltwood, John Field, John Nash, Simeon Strong, Esq., John Field Jun, Samuel Boltwood, Moses Cooke, Ephraim Kellogg, John Boltwood, It is our Opinion that all the above mentioned persons are all unfriendly to their country & ought to be esteemed as such—It is therefore the Steadfast Resolve of this Body that the above named persons together with Dea^{n} Edwards, Daniel Kellogg, Joseph Church and Esq^{r} Chauncey be confined Namely Eben^{r} Boltwood John Field John Nash Simeon Strong Esq^{r} John Field Jun Sam^{l} Boltwood Moses Cooke John Boltwood Esq Chauncey be confined all together at the house M^{r} John Field now Dwells in with a Sufficient Guard to attend them on their own cost may have license if they please to attend publick worship under s^{d} Guard also Dea^{n} Edward Daniel Kellogg Joseph Church and Ephraim Kellogg be confined to their farms with this penalty that if they break over said limits that they be closely confined upon their own cost these have also liberty to attend publick worship & funerals within the limits of their own town and retire immediately home—It is also resolved that all and every of the above named Persons make an immediate Surrender of their fire Arms powder Ball Sword, Bayonet Cutlass and every warlike implement that may be of quick & Dangerous use into the hands of this body or their committee chosen for that purpose to be kept & justly appraised with the owners name and an exact account of every utensel Delivered to said Committee to be kept till further orders; we are also of opinion that not any of the above named Persons or any belonging to their families be allowed to keep a house of entertainment If they Do they will incur the Despleasure of this Body."

The committee of safety having taken this action, application was made by them to the General Court to learn what should be done with these prisoners, for such, in a restricted sense, they were. The following minute shows how this application was received at Boston:

"The Committee to whom was referred the inimical of John Billing in behalf of the Committee of Amherst, and also the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of said Town, have considered the same and are of opinion that the Laws of the State have made ample provsion for the punishing of offenders.

That the Persons apprehended & under Guard ought forthwith to be carried before the next Justice of the Peace for the County of Hampshire. And the Charges against them be exhibited in writing. That such Justice may, if the matter alledged shall appear to him a Violation of the Law of the State order them to Recognize in reasonable Sums with Surety, to appear before the next Superior Court of Judicature &c for Said County to answer thereto, and in the mean Time to keep the Peace and be of good behavior or Commit them to Goal if the Nature of the crime shall appear to him to require it—and in case the charges exhibited against them shall not appear sufficient to induce the Justice to commit them to Prison for Trial, or to oblige them to find sureties to answer the cause before the Sup Court The said Persons now under Guard be released from their confinement.

D. SEWELL.

Sep 10th 1777 Read & approved JNº AVERY Dep Sec'y."

The petition of the imprisoned men, alluded to above, was addressed to the Council and read as follows:

"To the Honble Council of the State of Massachusetts Bay Humbly shows the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire and now Prisoners in close confinement in Said Amherst by order of a Body of People from several Towns lately assembled there, that on the twenty six Day of June last past a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town was holden there persuant to the late act of the General Court of this State in order to examine and determine whether any of the Inhabitants were inimical to the Cause of America So as to be dangerous to the Safety of the States, which Meeting being thence continued by several adjournments to the 12th day of August current it was voted by a full and clear Majority of said Inhabitants that the Names of all such Persons as had been Exhibited on the List by the Selectmen as Suspected Persons (being only four in Number) should be struck off from the List, and there having been no other Names voted by the Town to be added to said List, the Meeting was dissolved. Afterwards to wit on the 25th Day of August Current we were required in the Name of a body of People assembled at the Meeting House in said Town to appear there, and having accordingly appeared we were soon ordered under Guard, and after sometime of confinement brought separately before the same People and demanded of in the Name of the Body by one who officiated as Chairman to make direct answer to this Question (viz) *Are you desirous to be independent of the Crown of Great Britain according to the Declaration of the Congress passed in the Year* 1776? to which some of us answered expressly in the Negative, others answered that having been Present at the Meeting that was called by order of the General Court for collecting the sentiments of the People, they did not vote for Independence because they were not of opinion it would be for the Interest of the Country. Another question was then commonly put (viz.) *have you ever altered your opinion Since?* Which was answered in the negative—whereupon Each one was remanded into Confinement, untill the Number of the Examined and confined amounted to thirteen, who being ordered back to the Same Body of People a certain Paper was ordered by the Chairman to be read to us by the Clerks as the Resolves of the whole Body; a true copy of which (as we believe) and of the Question put to us we shall herewith exhibit, in the Hand writing of him who officiated as Clerk tho we are not able to procure an attestation of it as by the Authority of which, and according to the Tenor of it we are now imprisoned and although no mention is therein made what Shall be the Duration

of our Confinement, yet we were told before the same Body of People that it was their Intent that we should be thus confined untill Application Should be made to the General Court to know how we should be disposed of: and we are informed that it was by them left with the Com^tee of Amherst to make such Application. But whereas we think it probable that the Cognisance of such a matter will belong to the Hon^ble Council rather than to the General Court, we beg y^r Honors Candid Attention to the Matters herein set forth, and that this our Representation may be admitted and attended to by the Hon^ble General Court or Council according as one or the other Shall receive the Application from the Com^tee—and accordingly we hereby inform your Honors that we know of no Matter proved or alledged against us as the Cause of our Confinement but what is above Expressed; that we were not called upon by the People assembled to answer to any Matter of Charge nor accused of having done or attempted anything against the Interest of the States; and whenever any of us alleged that whatever were our private Sentiments respecting the War, we had done our full Proportion in the Expence of the War, no one appeared to contradict or deny it. Having made this our humble Representation to your Honors, we beg your kind Attention to our Situation and Circumstances. and that your Honors in y^r Wisdom & Justice would be pleased to grant us all that Relief and Liberty which our past Conduct which we trust has been innocent & inoffencive affords us Grounds to hope for & Expect and as in Duty bound shall pray.

Amherst. Aug^t 29^th 1777

JOSIAH CHAUNCY,	SIMEON STRONG,	JOHN FIELD,
EBENEZER BOLTWOOD,	MOSES COOK,	SAMUEL BOLTWOOD,
JOHN FIELD, JUN'R	JOHN BOLTWOOD,	JOHN NASH.

The troops in the field were sadly in need of supplies and frequent calls were made upon the towns for provisions and clothing. In January, 1776, Hampshire county was called upon to furnish 300 blankets, of which Amherst was to supply eight. The selectmen, finding it difficult to secure the blankets and fire-arms necessary to equip their soldiers, "impressed" a blanket from Simeon Strong, Esq. a leading Tory. 'Squire Strong brought suit against David Blodgett, the town constable, and the case was carried before the General Court, which, after protracted discussion, rendered the following judgment:

"On the Petition of Moses Dickinson and others, Selectmen of the Town of Amherst, respecting an Action brought against David Blodgett, Constable of that Town, by Simion Strong, Esq., for forcibly taking from him the said Strong a Blanket:

Resolved, that the Selectmen pay the said Strong for his Blanket at the apprized Value thereof and that the Action commenced by the said Strong against the said Blodget be stayed; and that the Parties suffer the Costs which have arisen to them respectively."

In August of the same year the Commissary General was ordered to deliver to Mr. Simeon Smith 125 pounds weight of gunpowder for the town of Amherst. In 1777, Amherst received £21, 0, 9, in payment for mileage and canteens. Feb. 5, 1776, a convention of the "Committees of Safety"

in the several towns in Hampshire county was held at Northampton; at this gathering Amherst was represented. The convention considered the suffering condition of the Northern army and advised the committee of supplies to forward at once such supplies as were necessary for the comfort of the army, "not doubting that the General Court will approve thereof."

The campaign against Burgoyne by the Northern army was ably conceived and skilfully executed. The surrender of Burgoyne's army was the first great victory for the Continental cause, the better appreciated because won against great odds and at a time when the fortunes of the revolutionists were at a low ebb. The army under Gen. Gates was largely composed of Massachusetts men, among whom none did better service than the troops from Hampshire county and from Amherst. They were represented at every important battle and skirmish in the campaign and were present at the final surrender. Of the Amherst men who were engaged in the conflict, none bore a more honorable part or in after life achieved greater distinction than Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. He served first as lieutenant in the company of Capt. Samuel Cook and afterwards was lieutenant in Capt. Furrival's company of artillery. During the campaign, while at his home in Amherst, he was ordered by Gen. Gates to proceed to Springfield and convey a number of cannon from that place to the field of operations in New York. He rode from Amherst to Springfield on Sunday and with a small body of men accomplished the task; as he afterwards took pleasure in saying, "those cannon told at Saratoga." Lieut. Mattoon took an active part in the battle of Saratoga, and the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* under date of Jan. 11, 1836, published a most interesting report of the battle written by him, in a letter addressed to Philip Schuyler, Esq. From this letter a few brief paragraphs are quoted:

"Gen. Gates, indeed, obtained the honor of capturing Burgoyne and his army: but let me tell you, sir, that it was more through the wise and prudent counsels of your brave and distinguished ancestor, and the energy and intrepidity of Generals Lincoln and Arnold, than through the ability and foresight of Gates."

"The action of the 19th of September (Bemis Heights) commenced about ten o'clock A. M. and continued during the day, each army alternately advancing and retiring."

"On the 7th of October the American army was posted, their right wing resting on the North River and their left extending on to Bemis' heights, Generals Nixon and Glover commanding on the right, Lincoln the centre, and Morgan and Larned the left. The British army, with their left resting on the river, commanded by Phillips; their center by Gen. Redheisel; and the extreme right extending to the heights, was commanded by Lord Balcarras, where he was strongly fortified. Their light troops were under the command of Gen. Frazier and Ld. Auckland."

"In a few minutes, Capt. Furrival's company of artillery, in which I was lieutenant, was ordered to march towards the fire, which had now opened upon our piquet in front, the piquet consisting of about 300 men. While we were marching,

the whole line, from the river up to our piquet or front, was engaged. We advanced to a height of ground which brought the enemy in view, when we opened our fire. But the enemy's guns, eight in number, and much heavier than ours, rendered our position untenable."

"We then advanced into the line of infantry. Here Lieut. M'Lane joined me. In our front there was a field of corn, in which the Hessians were secreted. On our advancing towards the corn field, a number of men rose up and fired upon us. M'Lane was severely wounded. While I was removing him from the field, the firing still continued without abatement."

"During this time a tremendous firing was heard on our left. We poured in upon them our canister shot, as fast as possible, and the whole line, from left to right, became warmly engaged. The smoke was very dense, and no movements could be seen: but as it soon arose, our infantry appeared to be slowly retreating, and the Hessians slowly advancing, their officers urging them on with their hangers."

"The troops continuing warmly engaged, Col. Johnson's regiment coming up, threw in a heavy fire, and compelled the Hessians to retreat. Upon this we advanced with a shout of victory. At the same time Auckland's corps gave way."

"The firing had now principally ceased on our left, but was brisk in front and on the right. At this moment, Arnold says to Col. Brooks, (late Governor of Massachusetts,) 'Let us attack Balcarras' works.' Brooks replied 'No. Lord Auckland's detachment has retired there; we can't carry them.' 'Well, then, let us attack the Hessian lines.' Brooks replies, 'With all my heart.' We all wheeled to the right, and advanced. No fire was received, except from the cannon, until we got within eight rods, when we received a tremendous fire from the whole line. But few of our men, however, fell. Still advancing, we received a second fire, in which a few men fell, and Gen. Arnold's horse fell under him, and he himself was wounded. He cried out, 'Rush on, my brave boys.' After receiving the third fire, Brooks mounted their works, swung his sword, and the men rushed into their works. When we entered the works, we found Col. Bremen dead, surrounded with a number of his companions, dead or wounded. We still pursued slowly; the fire, in the mean time, decreased. Night-fall now put an end to this day's bloody contest. During the day we had taken eight cannon and broken the center of the enemy's lines."

Gen. Mattoon concludes his description of the battle with the following account of the surrender of Burgoyne, as witnessed by himself:

"Just below the island we passed the river and came to Gen. Gates' markee, situated on a level piece of ground, from 130 to 150 rods south of Schuyler's creek. A little south and west of this, there is a rising ground, on which our army was posted, in order to appear to the best advantage. A part of it was also advantageously drawn up on the east side of the river. About noon on the 17th, Gen. Burgoyne, with a number of his officers rode up near to the markee in front of which Gen. Gates was sitting, attended with many of his officers. The sides of the markee were rolled up, so that all that was transacted might be seen. Gen. Burgoyne dismounted and approached Gen. Gates, who rose and stepped forward to meet him. General Burgoyne then delivered up his sword to Gen. Gates, who received it in his left hand, at the same time extending his right hand to take the right hand of Gen. Burgoyne."

"After a few minutes' conversation, Gen. Gates returned the sword to Gen. Burgoyne, who received it in the most graceful and gentlemanly manner. The rest

of Burgoyne's officers then delivered up their swords, and had them restored to them likewise. They then all repaired to the table and were seated; and while dining, the prisoners were passing by."

The surrender of Burgoyne was followed by the release from service of large bodies of Massachusetts troops, who had been called out to reinforce the Northern army and whose term of enlistment lasted for only a few months. But with the cessation of hostilities along the northern frontier came attacks in other quarters, demanding new levies to fill the Continental armies. In the closing months of the year 1777 Gen. Washington and his army were in camp near Philadelphia; the battles of Brandywine and Germantown had been fought and the British had taken possession of Philadelphia. But early in 1778 the United States had concluded a treaty with France, and a French fleet was making ready to take an active part in the contest. The British troops evacuated Philadelphia in June, retreating to New York. In July the French fleet came to anchor off New York harbor. It was decided to make a combined attack by land and sea upon Newport, R. I., then held by a British army of 6000 men under Gen. Pigot. Gen. Sullivan, in command of the American army in the east, had been directed by Gen. Washington to call upon Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island for 5000 militia, a call which was promptly answered. April 20, 1778, the Massachusetts General Court ordered that 2000 men should be raised to fill up the fifteen battalions which the state was required to furnish; of these, 242 were to come from Hampshire county. The fine for refusing to go was £20. The term of service was nine months, and each man was to have sixpence a mile for travel. On the same day an order was passed for raising 1300 men for North River and 200 for Rhode Island, of which Hampshire county was required to furnish 182. During the same year another order was passed to raise 1800 men for Rhode Island, of whom 199 were to come from Hampshire. June 23 an order was passed to raise 1000 men to guard the prisoners surrendered by Burgoyne. Of the men who enlisted for one year and did service in the state of Rhode Island, were Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon, Elijah Dickinson and Philip Ingram of Amherst.

Jan. 22, 1778, a muster-roll of Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company, belonging to Col. Porter's regiment, bore the names of the following Amherst men:

David Peters,	Hezekiah Cowls,	Joseph Aldrich,
Elijah Baker,	John Fox,	David Hawley,
James Barnes,	Samuel Buckman,	Noah Gould,
Nathaniel Yale,	Enos Rolfe,	Samuel Harper,
John Sanglere,	John Woodbury,	Noah Bigelow.

These men were enlisted for three years, except Woodbury, who

enlisted for eight months. A list of men drafted for nine months service from their arrival in Fishkill in 1778, contains the following names of Amherst men who were in Col. Porter's regiment :

David Leonard,	Timothy Dickinson,	Zimri Dickinson,
Benjamin Buckman,	Simeon Peck,	David Gould.

May 15, 1778, Amherst hired nine men for three years' service in the Continental army; the only Amherst man among them was Ebenezer Boltwood. The following Amherst men served in Capt. Samuel Fairfield's company of Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regiment at Dorchester, during the latter part of 1778 : Timothy Green, Henry Chandler, Joseph Kimball, Elias Smith. March 11, 1778, Amherst voted that persons not owning independence of the crown of Great Britain should not be allowed to vote. Nov. 5 of the same year a vote was passed in favor of a new constitution ; this vote was repeated at a meeting held May 17, 1779. July 12, 1779, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. was chosen a delegate to the state convention at Concord. Oct. 21, 1779, the sum of £434, 10 was granted to replace money taken out of the treasury to pay bounties and mileage to soldiers.

June 8, 1779, the General Court passed an order to raise 800 men for service in Rhode Island and 2000 men to fill up the Continental battalions. Of the troops for Rhode Island, Hampshire county was to furnish 102. A pay-roll of Capt. Woodbridge's company, in Rhode Island service, that continued to Jan. 1, 1780, contains the names of the following, credited to Amherst :

Simeon Dickinson,	Elisha Dickinson,	Oliver Briggs.

They were to have £16 per month in addition to the continental pay. Of the 2000 men for general service Hampshire was to raise 228. The time service was to be nine months, and the fine for refusing to go when drafted £45. Oct. 9 there was another order passed to raise 2000 men, of which number Hampshire was to furnish 450. The fine for refusing to serve was £50. Each soldier was to receive £16 per month in addition to his Continental pay, a bonus of £30 from the town he represented, and to draw two shillings mileage.

The nine months' men who were drafted under the act of June 8 were attached to Col. Porter's regiment : Amherst is credited with the following :

Jonathan Allen,	Joseph Kimball,	Joseph Young,
William Ewing,	Daniel Darby,	William Darby.

The following names are of men raised in Amherst for service in Rhode Island, under the same act, who served in Capt. Joshua Woodbridge's company of Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment :

Timothy Ingram,
Elihu Dickinson,
Joseph Goodale,
Asaph Lane,
David Blackman,
Jonathan Belding,
Oliver Briggs,
Zimri Dickinson.
Samuel Dickinson,
Lewis Coleman,
Thaddeus Gilbert,

Early in July, 1779, British troops numbering some 2600 engaged in a marauding expedition up Long Island sound, burning the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk and plundering New Haven. An attack was planned on New London, but the British forces were recalled to New York. In the American garrison at New London, in Capt. Elijah Dwight's company, from July 20 to Aug. 25, were the following men from Amherst:

Luke Coffin, lieut.,
John Boltwood,
Reuben Ingram,
Zimri Dickinson,
Carmi Wright
Daniel Gould.
Enos Nash,
Joseph Church,
Nathan Perkins,
Elihu Warner,
Thomas Adams,
David Lord.
Silas Lee,
Nathan Smith,
Enos Kellogg,
Silas Wright,
Eldad Moody,

The name of Silas Johnson does not appear in this list, but from other sources it is learned that he served at New London, and afterwards at West Point and in Washington's army in its retreat "across the Jerseys."

The year 1780 brought with it new demands for troops and supplies upon the residents of Hampshire county. As the war dragged on from year to year, their resources were steadily diminished and it grew harder and harder to furnish the quotas of men that the needs of the American armies demanded. But there was no regret for action already taken, no thought of purchasing peace at the price of liberty. Great inducements were offered to men to enlist in the military service; these failing, drafts were resorted to. There had been a steady and alarming depreciation in the value of the Continental currency, and Oct. 16, 1780, Amherst voted £10,000 to pay for beef for the army. Dec. 18 of the same year, a committee was appointed to enquire and report to the town how soldiers might best be procured to serve in the Continental army, for three years or during the war. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting held Dec. 28, and Amherst voted to offer bounties in money and clothing in addition to Continental pay to such as would enlist. At the same meeting £460, "new currency" was appropriated for beef and grain to supply the army. During the year there were in the Continental service near West Point the following men from Amherst:

Simeon Morton,
Edward Gould,
Hezekiah Moore,
Nathan Perkins,
Aaron Bartlett,
Zimri Dickinson,
Gideon Moore,
Joseph Robbins,
Joseph Kimball.
Lemuel Root,
Noah Hawley,
William Moore.
Solomon Dickinson,

During the summer of 1780 a large force of men assembled as Springfield, who were enlisted for the term of six months and also marched from that place to reinforce the Continental army. They were enrolled in divisions; in Capt. Dix's company of the seventh division were the following men, credited to Amherst:

Hezekiah Moore,	Gideon Moore,	William Moore,
Lemuel Conant,	Noah Hawley,	Lemuel Root,
Solomon Dickinson,	Simeon Morton,	Zimri Dickinson,
	David Lord.	

In Ebenezer Kent's company of the eighth division were:

Joseph Kimball,	Joseph Robbins,	Edmund Gould.

In the thirteenth division were:

Aaron Bartlett,	Nathan Perkins, Jr.

In a list of men who were enlisted by Col. Porter for three months, in accordance with an order of the General Court passed June 22, 1780, are the names of the following from Amherst:

Reuben Warner,	Levi Smith,	William Rice,
Azariah Dickinson,	Nathaniel Peck,	Elisha Warner,
Jonathan Kellogg,	Daniel Prince.	

In a list of men drafted to march to Horse Neck under Col. Samuel Howe in 1780, are the names of the following men who are credited to Amherst:

Robert Amons,	Benjamin Leach,	Levi Nash,
John Boltwood,	Solomon Boltwood,	Zachariah Field.

April 2, 1781, Amherst voted that persons who had paid any money for hiring soldiers the preceding year should be allowed the same. July 30 of the same year, a committee was appointed to hire the men that were required of the town for three months' service in the army. The men hired by this committee served in Capt. Oliver Coney's company of Col. Sears' regiment, from Aug. 12 to Nov. 15; their names were as follows:

Solomon Dickinson, cop'l,	John Fox, drummer,	Simeon Morton,
Levi Dickinson,	Joseph Kimball,	Noah Hawley,
Eli Parker,	Edward Gould,	John Belding,
	Elijah Ingraham.	

During the year the following were hired to serve in the army for three years:

Hezekiah Moore,	Daniel Squier,	Silas Billings,
Josiah B. Gould,	Samuel Prince,	Daniel Abbott,
Jepthah Putnam,	Roger Crary,	Thomas Squier,
	William Moore.	

Obed Hunt and William Moore enlisted for six months. The men of the town eligible for military service were divided into classes; each class was required to furnish a man and see that he received his bounty. Under the order of the General Court passed in December, 1780, Amherst enlisted eight men, five at £60, two at £70 and one at £80. Daniel Ellis enlisted May 15, 1781, for three years and received £60; Samuel Prince enlisted Aug. 1, 1781, for the same term and received the same bounty. The following memoranda are copied from the state archives:

"Mustered and Received of Cap^{t} Ebenezer Mattoon chairman of Class No. 1 for the Town of Amherst a certain Isaac Heart a Recruit Inlisted for the Term of Three Years."

"These May Certifie that the Class whereof I was one for Procuring a man in the Continental Service for the term of three years hired Jepha Putnam and gave him for a hire the sum of Sixty pounds paid in Silver money.

Sign^{d} Jos Williams, Head of the Class.

Amherst, June 15th 1781.

To the Selectmen of Amherst."

The state and town taxes levied to provide funds to carry on the war were heavy and oppressive. In 1779 and 1780, Massachusetts assessed on its inhabitants five taxes, payable in bills, amounting nominally to 17$\frac{3}{4}$ millions of pounds. Of this sum 11$\frac{1}{5}$ millions of pounds, or $37,000,000, were assessed in two taxes in 1780 to call in continental bills. When these bills were paid in, they were worth about one cent on a dollar in silver. In April, 1781, one dollar in silver was equal to $200 in bills. In those days the soldiers frequently paid $50 for one meal or for a mug of flip. In 1780, two state taxes were laid upon Amherst, £16,283 and £16,613, the two amounting to $109,653, payable in continental bills. The polls were assessed £20 in each of the two rates. In the same year a tax was laid on Amherst of £768, "hard money." A new state constitution was adopted by Massachusetts in January, 1780; under this constitution Amherst elected, in October of the same year, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. as its representative; he was re-elected in 1781 and 1783. In 1784 and 1785, Capt. Eli Parker served as representative; in 1787 and 1788, Daniel Cooley.

All through the war, and even after its close, the residents of Amherst who were loyal to the continental cause were troubled by the toryism of their neighbors. The discipline inflicted in the early stages of the struggle upon Josiah Chauncey, Simeon Strong, and John Nash, and the significant votes concerning the attitude assumed by the Rev. David Parsons were not without a salutary effect. Isaac Chauncey, son of Josiah, was among those whose loyalty to the king and enmity to the revolution were not kept within proper bounds; in 1776, the committee of safety ordered that he should remain within the bounds of his father's farm "except on Sundays

and to Funerals," and later on caused him to be confined in the jail at Northampton, as "an enemy to America." He petitioned the General Court for release, claiming that he was out of town and did not know that the notification had been served, that he had not a fair trial and should be released on bail pending a new trial: but he was given "leave to withdraw" the petition. Later on he was "confined to certain limits," but, on Aug. 26, 1776, was advertised by the committee as having "clandestinely departed ('tis supposed) to some part of Connecticut on no good design: this is therefore to desire the good people of that State or of other States, where he may be found, to secure him in such manner that he may not have it in his power to injure America." Lieut. Robert Boltwood was advertised after the same fashion. The warrant committing Mr. Chauncey to jail was found among the papers of Capt. Aaron Wright, at that time the jailer of Hampshire county, after his death; it reads as follows:

"To Capt. Aaron Wright, keeper of the jail in Northampton, in the County of Hampshire and Colony of Massachusetts Bay:—

Sir: As Isaac Chauncey of Amherst in the county and colony aforesaid, hath been convicted before the committee of correspondence of Amherst, aforesaid, of being an enemy to, and acting in opposition to the just rights and privileges of America, you are hereby desired to take into custody and closely imprison him the said Isaac Chauncy, till he shall be dismissed by lawful authority.

JOHN BILLINGS, Chairman of Com.

Amherst, April 12, 1776.

According to the within direction, I have committed Isaac Chauncey to Capt. Wright, Jail-keeper in Northampton. The cost is 16s.

MARTIN SMITH, Constable.

April 13, 1776."

The "within direction" alluded to by the constable, was addressed to Capt. Wright, and read as follows:

"To Capt. Aaron Wright:

Sir: You are hereby informed that it is expected that you hold Mr. Isaac Chauncy in custody upon his own cost, until the judgment of cost be satisfied and you own charges secured. The cost is £1, 17s., 6d. Likewise the fee of the officers entered on the mittimus.

Amherst, May 10, 1776. JOHN BILLINGS, Chairman."

In September of the same year, the Amherst committee sent another person to Northampton jail, who had been convicted before them "of being notoriously inimical to the cause of American liberty."

Rev. Abraham Hill, the pastor at Shutesbury, was a violent tory and, at the same time, a great friend of Rev. David Parsons; it is probable that the two "exchanged pulpits" and that Mr. Hill mixed up politics with theology, for in January, 1780, Amherst voted that he should not be allowed to preach in the town again. The political controversies waged between

neighbors on week-days were not allowed wholly to subside even on Sunday, for it is stated that in the intervals between the morning and afternoon services the whigs and tories waged such a war of words that they quite broke up the afternoon meeting.

CHAPTER XIII.

PROMINENT PATRIOTS.—EBENEZER MATTOON.—LEADING OPPONENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.—JOSIAH CHAUNCEY.—JOHN FIELD.—THE BOLTWOODS.

Among the men of Amherst who were ardent patriots and whom the events of the Revolutionary war brought prominently to the front were three, Reuben Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. and Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., who deserve more than a word of mention.

Reuben Dickinson was son of Ebenezer Dickinson, one of the earliest settlers in Amherst. In the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, during the French and Indian war, he served as sergeant in the company commanded by Capt. Porter. When the convention held at Northampton in 1774 advised the people to perfect themselves in military discipline, he organized a company of militia or "minute-men" and led them to Cambridge at the time of the Lexington alarm. The company served eleven days and was disbanded; May 1, 1775, Capt. Dickinson organized a company which served for three months and eight days. A part of this company was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, but not in the intrenchments. Zaccheus Crocker of Shutesbury was lieutenant of the company, and Daniel Shays of Pelham ensign. John Dickinson, a member of the company and then in his 18th year, told Judd the historian in 1847, that one-half the company was ordered out in the morning but did not go. He thought the men were not short of powder but were driven off by bayonets. When the call was issued by the General Court, June 25, 1776, for troops to reinforce the Northern army, Capt. Dickinson enlisted a company of 68 men from Amherst and surrounding towns, which took part in the expedition against Ticonderoga, being out from July 16, 1776 to March 1, 1777. In July, 1777, Capt. Dickinson with his company was stationed at Mosses Creek, and on their return from that place were at once ordered out on an alarm to Stillwater. The company took part in the battles of Bemis Heights

and Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. After the close of the war Capt. Dickinson removed to Thetford, Vt., but died in Amherst, Nov. 12, 1803, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jerusha Blodgett, while there on a visit. He was married and had nine children, five boys and four girls.

Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. was the son of Nathaniel who removed from Shutesbury to Amherst after 1745. Nathaniel, Jr. was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1771, having as a classmate David Parsons, son of the Rev. David. They were the first natives of Amherst who went to college. After his graduation he was indentured to Major Hawley of Northampton for three years, to study law, and the term of his service had just expired when the warning notes of the Revolution were sounded. When only 24 years of age he was elected a delegate from Amherst to the first Provincial Congress ; he was also elected to the second Congress which met at Cambridge, and to the third which met at Watertown. He served as representative to the General Court in 1778, 1780 and 1783. He served upon Amherst's committees of correspondence, was the author of a large part of the Revolutionary papers of the District, was moderator at town meetings, town clerk and treasurer, selectman and assessor, and devoted his time largely to public business. In 1781 he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Hancock, after which he was commonly known as "Squire Nat." He was an ardent advocate of the cause of the revolutionists, and when that cause was assailed was ever ready to defend it. It is related that once, when the Rev. David Parsons was compelled to read from the pulpit a proclamation issued by authority of the new government, he added to the formal conclusion "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," the following expression of his own views, "But I say, God save the king." Whereupon Mr. Dickinson sprang to his feet in his pew and exclaimed in tones that echoed through the church, "And *I* say, you are a damned rascal!" Mr. Dickinson married, Dec. 9, 1779, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Marsh of Hadley, by whom he had two children, Susanna and Walter. He died, Nov. 10, 1802, aged 51 years.

Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. attained to the greatest prominence in public affairs of any of the earlier residents in Amherst. Probably no better, certainly no more authentic record of his life is in existence than the following autobiographical sketch, found among his papers after his death and copied from the *Hampshire Gazette* in which it was printed in 1843. It is addressed to William Cogswell, D. D. and reads as follows:

"To Wm. Cogswell, D. D.

Dear Sir: —Your printed Circular, addressed to the graduates of Dartmouth College, requesting them to furnish you with brief biographical notices of themselves, for publication, I duly received. The plan you propose I cordially

approve—when completed, it will, I think, embody facts that will be very gratifying to the Alumni of that institution, and also the friends of literature.

If my own history can add anything to the completion of your plan, it is at your service. In replying to your interrogatories I shall follow their numerical order.

I was born, 1755, in Amherst, then a precinct of Hadley. My parents were Ebenezer Mattoon and Dorothy Smith daughter of Doct. Nath'l Smith of Amherst. The earliest knowledge I have of my ancestry extends back to the year 1676. Then Philip Mattoon, an unmarried young man (who came I believe from Glasgow, in Scotland) was among 47 men at Marlboro, who, with others from Boston, were sent up under Capt. Wm. Turner to defend the inhabitants on Connecticut river from the invasions of the Indians. The next year, (1677,) he resided at Springfield, and was married to Sarah Hawks. About 1688, he removed to Deerfield, where he died in 1696, leaving several sons, one of whom, Eleazer, settled at Northfield. He was my Grand-Father. In 1734, he removed to Amherst, with his family, my father, Ebenezer, being his only son, then 16 years of age. My studies, preparatory for college, were pursued under the tuition of Rev. David Parson, the *first* minister of Amherst. I entered college in 1772 and graduated in 1776. In the Spring of '76, after examination for degrees, with three others of my class, I obtained permission of the faculty to go to Canada, and engage in the revolutionary army, receiving a promise that our degrees should be regularly conferred. Soon after my arrival at Canada, I received a Lieutenant's Commission, and performed the duties of an Adjutant for that year. The next year I was Lieut. in the Artillery in the northern campaign, and was in St. Clair's retreat from Ticonderoga, and in the hard fought battles and capture of Burgoyne. Continuing in the army, I was in the battle fought by Gen. Sullivan on Rhode Island. In 1779 I left the army, returned to Amherst, and was married to Mary Dickinson, of Amherst, where I still reside. I studied no profession except that of arms. In 1780 and '81, I represented the town in General Court. Was made justice of peace in 1782, and held the office till 1796. Was elected Captain in the Militia in 1782, Major in '85, Col. in '89, Brigadier in '92, and in '96 Maj. General of the 4th division Militia in this Commonwealth. In 1816 I resigned my Commission of Maj. Gen. and was appointed Adjutant General, which office I held until two years after, when I was compelled to resign on account of the entire loss of my sight. I was a member of the Senate of this Commonwealth two years, 1795 and '96. In 1766, I was appointed Sheriff of the (old) County of Hampshire, and continued in office nearly 20 years. I was in the 6th and 7th Congress. In 1820, I was a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of our Commonwealth. In 1792, '96, 1820, and '28 I was one of the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States.

I have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the four are Mary Dickinson, Ebenezer, Noah Dickinson, and Dorothy Smith. Three are still living. Mary D. [since deceased] resides in Philadelphia, Ebenezer in Amherst, and Noah D. in Ohio.

In an historical sketch of Gen. Mattoon, written by Zebina C. Montague and published in the *Hampshire and Franklin Express* under date of May 21, 1858, are many interesting anecdotes concerning his military and civil services. When he returned to Amherst after his discharge from the army he brought with him an old iron field-piece, a six-pounder, that had



EBENEZER MATTOON, JR.

seen service in the Northern army. After the capture of Burgoyne, the Americans replaced their old-fashioned ordnance with the more modern and effective cannon captured from the enemy, and the discarded field-pieces were many of them given to officers in the American army. This old cannon was stored for many years in Gen. Mattoon's barn, and was used in Fourth of July celebrations as well as in celebrating other events of less patriotic interest. It was destined to play an important part in a neighborhood quarrel of which more will be related in succeeding pages. As high sheriff of Hampshire county, Gen. Mattoon officiated in 1806 at the execution of Halligan and Daly at Northampton, for murder and highway robbery. This was one of the first executions in Hampshire county. While on a visit to Boston in 1816, in connection with his duties as adjutant-general, he caught a severe cold which settled in his eyes and soon resulted in total blindness. He built the house at East Amherst now owned and occupied by O. P. Gaylord; it was, at that time, esteemed one of the finest residences in the village. During the closing years of his life Gen. Mattoon drew a pension as a revolutionary soldier. He died, Sept. 11, 1843, aged 88 years.

In the Hampshire *Gazette* of Aug. 29, 1832, appears the following list of Revolutionary soldiers from Amherst who applied for pensions:

Gideon Stetson,	John Dickinson,	Judah Clark,
Timothy Henderson,	Benjamin Kimball,	Simeon Dickinson,
Nathan Sprout,	Silas Johnson,	Ebenezer Mattoon,
Jonathan Dickinson,	John Hunt,	Samuel Thompson,
Simeon Pomeroy,	Nathan Kellogg,	Jonathan Thayer.

Prominent among the opponents of the Revolution were the Rev. David Parsons, Simeon Strong, Esq., Josiah Chauncey, John Field, and three members of the Boltwood family, Ebenezer, Solomon and William. Of David Parsons and Simeon Strong brief biographical sketches have already been given. Josiah Chauncey was for many years a leading man in the community. The son of Rev. Isaac Chauncey, for many years pastor of the church in Hadley, he was born Nov. 14, 1716. In 1758 he was appointed justice of the peace, holding that office until the outbreak of the war of the Revolution. In 1760 and 1762, he represented Hadley, South Hadley, Granby and Amherst in the General Court. From the "Memorials of the Chaunceys", edited by William Chauncey Fowler and published in 1858, the following is copied:

"Josiah Chauncy, youngest son of the Rev. Isaac, was born Nov. 4, 1716. He resided in Hadley precinct (Amherst) before 1737. He, with his two brothers, Richard and Charles, having, in their father's family, enjoyed more than common advantages, and, taking a leading part in public affairs, must have had great influence in giving a character to the infant town of Amherst. He, if any one, was the Father of the Town. He was for a considerable time usually moderator of the

public meetings; was for a long time justice of the peace; town clerk; selectman; assessor; Representative to the General Court. In 1755 he was sent to the General Court to appear in behalf of the precinct in its petition to be set off a district; he went to Boston and secured the object of the petition. As a Justice of the Peace many important cases were tried before him. An aged lady, who remembered him well told me that there were frequently large collections of people assembled to witness the trials before Judge Chauncey. In the time of the Revolutionary War, he, like many of the leading men in the region, was suspected of being a Tory. They felt that the time had not come to take up arms against Great Britain. Rev. David Parsons, Judge Simeon Strong, Dr. Seth Coleman, and others, sided with Esquire Chauncey. Mr. Chauncey held no office during the war. But immediately on the declaration of peace he resumed his place at the head of affairs. He cultivated a large and excellent farm about half a mile south of the college now owned by Mr. Horace Kellogg. The remains of the fish-pond which he constructed are still to be seen. He was a professor of religion from early life. About the year 1802 he removed with his family from Amherst to Albany Co., now Schenectady Co., N. Y., where he died and was buried the same year."

John Field was son of Zechariah Field and was born in Hatfield, Jan. 12, 1718. He was a prominent man in the community and among the large property owners as is shown by Amherst's valuation list in 1770. In 1773 he was appointed by Gov. Hutchinson a lieutenant of militia, but gave up his commission the following year owing to the disturbances incident to the outbreak of the war. He married, July 10, 1739, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Boltwood, by whom he had eleven children.

The Boltwoods were among the earliest settlers in the eastern part of Hadley, Samuel Boltwood being numbered among the "east inhabitants" in 1731, while Solomon came to the new settlement as early as 1737. They were men of note, prominent in public affairs and the name of Boltwood appears frequently on town and district records. In 1770, Solomon Boltwood was the largest property-owner in the district, his estate being rated at £228. William, son of Solomon, was commissioned a lieutenant and served in the French and Indian war. Solomon, brother to William, and his son Ebenezer, were among the earliest merchants, or "traders" as they were then called, in the east settlement.

CHAPTER XIV.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF AMHERST.—PETITION AGAINST A DIVISION.

The first meeting-house, completed in 1753, afforded at that time and for some years after ample accommodations for the worshipers who assembled there on the Sabbath, and the voters who gathered on town-

meeting days. But owing to a considerable increase in population, the need of a larger meeting-house became apparent as early as 1771, when the question of building one began to be agitated. This question, innocent in itself, formed the basis of a controversy that was waged with bitterness for many years, whose echoes even now are heard in our town-meetings as the rights and privileges of the "center" of the town are placed in opposition to those of the outlying villages. It was a bitter struggle at the outset, and but for the sound common-sense displayed by the General Court, would doubtless have resulted in a division of the lands in Amherst into two parishes and later on two townships. A majority of the first permanent settlers had located near what is now the center village, and the meeting-house was set as near the center of population as could be conveniently. As new members were added to the settlement, the lands to the north and south and east were occupied, the population becoming more generally distributed over the territory comprised in the District. The voters and church-goers at the extremities of the District soon grew into a majority, a fact they were quick to appreciate and take advantage of. They needed a pretext for action, and this was afforded when the question of building a new meeting-house was broached. Their proposition was to divide the District by an east and west line through the center, the latter thus being placed at the extremity of the two new districts. At a meeting held Jan. 13, 1772, the proposition was submitted to the voters and passed in the affirmative. Legislative sanction was necessary in order to such a division of territory, but that some immediate benefit might be obtained it was voted, April 14, 1773, to build two new meeting-houses at the expense of the whole District. Of the 120 owners of real estate in the District when this controversy began, 70 were opposed to the division, but there were in addition some 25 legal votes living at the ends of the District, mostly farmers' sons, to whom their fathers conveyed small tracts of land that they might, in accordance with legal provisions, vote upon the question. This gave a majority to the divisionists, leaving the wealthy property-owners at the center powerless as far as any action by the District was concerned. The natural recourse was an appeal to the General Court for a stay of proceedings and a hearing. The following petition was drawn up and forwarded to the General Court in May, 1773:

"To his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England and Vice Admiral of the same.

To the Hon^{bl} his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston on the 26th day of May A. D. 1773.

The subscribing Petitioners Inhabitants of the District of Amherst in the County of Hampshire.

Most humbly shew.

That the District of Amherst contains a Tract of Land nearly equal to seven miles in length and three miles in breadth taken together: That in the year 1735, a Precinct or Parish was erected there by the name of *The Third Precinct of Hadley*, in which town said lands then were. That in the year 1738 a Meeting House was erected, and in the year 1739 a Minister was settled there. That in the year 1759 the same Parish or Precinct was erected into a District by the name of Amherst, with some Inhabitants of Hadley Parish with their Farms annexed thereto. That your Petitioners are most of them inhabitants of the middle Part of the said District, whose Lands and Estates are adjacent to the said Meeting House on each side, and towards each end of the District, and that they and their predecessors were the first original settlers of the Parish of East Hadley, from which said Amherst was erected, who bore the principal part of the burden of beginning and bringing forward the settlement at first, of building a Meeting House, supporting the Ministry and all other charges; and have continued to bear the greater part of Expenses of every kind from the original settlement of the Parish to this day. That though they have long held a state of good agreement and harmony among themselves, and conducted their affairs both ecclesiastical and civil with great unanimity, yet are now in a most unhappy controversy with the inhabitants of the remote parts of the District respecting the building a Meeting House for Public Worship. That partly by reason of the Inhabitants who were admitted from Hadley Parish to be incorporated with Amherst at their own request, and because of their great distance from their own Meeting House, partly by reason of the increase of settlers in the remoter parts and near the two ends of the District, and partly by the methods used by the opposite party to multiply their votes, by transferring property from the father's List to the son's who tho' qualified according to the letter of the Province Law ought to every equitable purpose to be considered as having no property at all: Your Petitioners, though owning the greater part of the Property within the District, are yet in respect of their number of voters become a minor party, and being as they conceive oppressed and likely still to be oppressed by the strength of a prevailing majority, and being under necessity thereof to seek redress & Protection in Legislative Power, humbly beg leave to open and state their matters of complaint in the following manner (viz.)

That within two years last past the Increase of inhabitants made it needful to provide a new Meeting House for Public Worship: That on a motion for this purpose, the Inhabitants of the remoter settlements towards each end of the District united together in a Design of procuring the district (however small in its extent) to be divided into two Districts, so that the extremities of the two Districts should be at the present Centre, and your Petitioners on each side of the present Meeting House, to be at the remote or extreme parts of the two proposed Districts. This Proposal was brought before a District Meeting holden on the 13th Day of January A. D. 1772, and though opposed by your Petitioners, a vote was then passed for the proposed Division, That from a supposed insufficiency in the proceeding, the same matter was again brought before a District Meeting holden the 10th Day of March in the same year: and there being then an equal number of voters on each side of the question no vote was passed, That afterwards the Party for the Division entered into an agreement for effecting their purpose by procuring a Majority for erecting two Meeting Houses at the joint expense of the whole District before any Division should be made, or any new District erected, and to place them so as to subserve their design of a future Division towards the ends of the present, and in the middle of each proposed District, whereby they apprehended that your Peti-

tioners overpowered by their majority, would be finally brought by compulsion to join with them in procuring such a Division, That pursuant to this design a meeting was holden on the 14th day of April last past, at which (having previously multiplied their votes in the manner above described) they procured a majority for erecting the two Meeting Houses: and a vote was accordingly passed, And tho' nothing as yet hath been done in pursuance of said vote, yet your Petitioners are threatened with the speedy execution of it, All which votes and proceedings, by attested copies thereof herewith exhibited will appear. On which state of facts your petitioners humbly beg leave to represent and observe: That the whole District of Amherst being of no larger extent than nearly as above set forth, cannot admit of having a new District erected therefrom in the manner contended for, without effecting the ruin of the whole, as neither of the two could be able to support public expenses: That the Division contended for is such for which no precedent can be procured, nor any reason assigned: That the very remotest of the Inhabitants have no further travel to the centre of Amherst than what is common to many of the Inhabitants of most of the Towns within the Province. And if any reason could be given for so extraordinary a measure, the same must hold and hold much stronger in almost every Town and District and produce Divisions and subdivisions throughout the whole. That your Petitioners think it most injurious to themselves to be dictated by an opposite Party in respect to their tenderest rights, and especially in matters relating to the Worship of God. That their opponents are unjustly endeavoring to compel them to join in societies wherein they have no disposition to join, and many of them to abandon their Parish, Church and Minister, to which they are most cordially united; and to be so incorporated together in each respective new formed society with those of an adverse Party, of opposite sentiments and exasperated minds: That each of the little, weak and already ruined societies must have nothing in prospect but to be if possible further ruined by increasing Confusion and Discord among themselves. That your Petitioners having acquired their Estates at a rate proportionate to the value of their present situation, may not, consistent with justice, have such privileges wrested from them, That confiding in the Equity of their cause, they would cheerfully have submitted it to the decision of the General Court: but that their opponents (either thro' diffidence of the success of their cause, or for some other reason to your Petitioners unknown) wholly declining to make any application to the General Court for a new District to be erected, have adopted the violent measure of forcing your Petitioners to contribute to the expense of the said two Meeting Houses, which purpose if executed they consider as a manifest oppression under colour of Law, and an high abuse of the Power vested in Towns and Districts by the Acts of this Province. That the vote whereof your Petitioners complain was procured by voters qualified by unfair means, as above expressed, and that your Petitioners having the property of more than half the Estate within the District, and who must therefore bear the greater part of the expense, the whole of which they should esteem to be worse than lost. Your Petitioners further beg leave to represent that during the whole controversy they have adopted every pacific measure; have never used any undue method to multiply their voters, choosing rather to want a majority than to procure it by unfair means. And now find all attempts of Accomodation to be in vain: and despairing of justice without the intervention of Legislative Power, Your Petitioners most humbly pray the attention of your Excellency and Honors to their unhappy situation. And though they are sensible that no division of Amherst can be made without great prejudice to the whole, and if

left to their own election should be very far from desiring it in any manner whatever: Yet since the opposite Party seem resolved to please their own humor at the expense of your Petitioners' ruin, Your Petitioners most humbly pray your Excellency and Honors to interpose for their relief, by allowing them, whose interests and sentiments are united, to be a corporation and Parish by themselves in the middle of Amherst, enjoying all privileges, and being liable to all duties of a Parochial nature that are incumbent on the District of Amherst, leaving our Opponents their election to remain with us on reasonable terms: or be incorporated together among themselves as their remote situations will best permit or join to be incorporated with some adjacent towns or Parishes, as they can obtain consent for admittance there, And if the granting your Petitioners prayer herein, should seem to throw their opponents into much calamity, which your petitioners by no means desire, if it may be avoided: Yet since our opponents which are now the Major Party will be content with nothing short of *Division* and *Division* to be effected by such violent means, your Petitioners humbly pray your Excellency and Honors to make such a Division as will save and protect *an injured and innocent Party:* and suffer our opponents rather to be ruined alone, than leave them the Power of involving your Petitioners with them: Otherwise that your Excellency and Honors would provide for our safety by passing an Act or Order for depriving the District of Amherst of the power of raising or assessing any monies on the Inhabitants for the building of such Meeting Houses, or for excusing y^r^ petitioners from contributing any proportion of any Taxes raised for such purpose; or grant relief to your Petitioners in any other way or manner as you in y^r^ great wisdom shall think fit. And for the preventing any contention or disturbances that might arise in the District between the Parties in the mean time, y^r^ Petitioners most humbly pray that an Order may be passed for staying all proceedings.either in erecting said Meeting Houses, or in Demolishing the present Meeting House until the final Determination of y^r^ Excellency & Honors hereon. They also pray that a committee of the General Court may be appointed to repair to Amherst, to examine into the Matters alleged in this Petition if y^r^ Excellency & Honors think fit: And that all the costs arising by this application may be ordered to be paid by the District of Amherst.

And as in duty bound shall pray

Josiah Chauncey	John Morton	Noah Dickinson
Simeon Strong	Moses Cook	Simeon Pomeroy
Jona Dickinson	Jona Dickinson Jr.	Joseph Dickinson
Jonathan Cowls	David Blodgett	David Hawley
John Field	Gid Dickinson Jr.	Thomas Bascom
Nathan Moody	Reuben Cowls	Eph^m^ Kellogg Jr.
Alex^r^ Smith	John Billings	Jonathan Smith
Moses Warner	Thomas Hastings	Jona Nash Jr.
Daniel Kellogg	Samuel Gould	Martin Smith
Elisha Ingram	Moses Warner	Joel Billings
Nathan Dickinson	David Smith	Thomas Hastings Jr.
Hezekiah Belding	Simeon Clark	Nathaniel Smith
W^m^ Boltwood	Joseph Bolles	Gideon Dickinson
Jona Edwards	Hezekiah Howard	Barnabas Sabin
Nathaniel Coleman	Timothy Clap	Edward Elmer
Jonathan Moody	Simeon Peck	John Morton Jr.
Gideon Henderson	Eben^r^ Kellogg	David Stockbridge
Nath^l^ Alex^r^ Smith	Aaron Warner	Josiah Moody

Jonathan Nash	John Field Jr.	Eben^{r} Dickinson
Isaac Goodale	Noah Smith	Seth Coleman
Elijah Baker	Joseph Church	John Nash
Solo^{m} Boltwood	Noadiah Lewis	Joseph Morton
Waitstill Hastings	Silas Matthews	
Nath^{l} Peck	Timothy Hubbard	

I do hereby certify that the whole Rateable Estate of Amherst as footed by the Assessors on their last List amounts to £7800: 0

And of that sum what belongs to one of the Anabaptist persuasion, and others not Inhabitants of Amherst amounts to £202: 15

And that the Estate of the above named Petitioners on the List amounts to £4220: 13

Seth Coleman
District Clerk.

This petition seems to have had the desired effect so far as any immediate division was concerned; on June 18, the General Court passed an order staying all proceedings relative to building any new meeting-house in the District excepting on or near where the house then stood. Jan. 26, 1774, Amherst appointed Reuben and Moses Dickinson agents to present a petition to the General Court for a division, and also to answer the Court's citation, issued on account of the petition printed above. At a meeting held June 3, it had been voted by a large majority to divide the District by an east and west line from the center of the meeting-house; these agents were to secure, if possible, the authority of the General Court for carrying out the provisions of this vote. After a hearing, the General Court ordered that a committee consisting of Artemas Ward, Esq. of the Council and Mr. Pickering and Col. Bacon of the House "repair to the District of Amherst, view the same, hear the parties on the spot, and make report what they think proper for the Court to do thereon: and that the Inhabitants of s'd District in the mean time wholly surcease & forbear all proceedings relative to the building any new Meeting House or Houses in said District." March 14, Amherst appointed a committee to meet the General Court's committee to consult with them concerning the division of the District. There is no record of the committee's report to the General Court, but there is reason to believe that it was adverse to those who favored division; the following entry is found in the Province Laws, Vol. V.: p. 411:

"Upon the petition of Josiah Chauncey and others, inhabitants of the district of Amherst, it was, on the 10th of June, 1774,—

Ordered that the Inhabitants of the said District pay into the original Petitioners for their costs and charges in and about prosecuting and supporting their said Petition the sums of twenty eight pounds, fifteen shillings and eight pence, and that the Treasurer of the said District be and hereby is impowered and directed to pay the same out of the Treasury accordingly: and that the sum of thirty

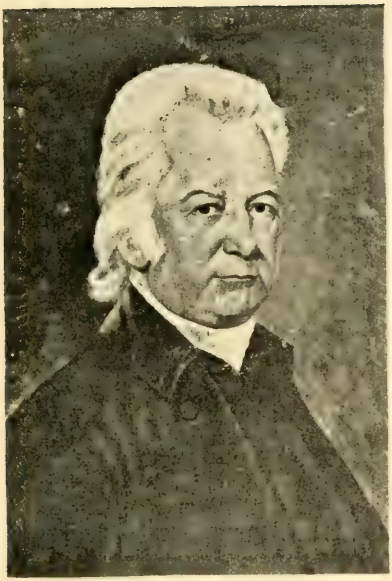
pounds, nine shillings and two pence be paid out of the Province Treasury to the Committee appointed at the last Session of the General Court to repair to Amherst, for their time and expence in the affair, and that the same be laid on the said District in the next Province Tax."

This action of the General Court, and the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, appear to have put an end to the plan for dividing the town.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTROVERSY CONCERNING A NEW MINISTER.—DR. DAVID PARSONS.—ACTION BY CHURCH AND PARISH.—ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS.—SECOND PARISH ORGANIZED.

The Rev. David Parsons died Jan. 1, 1781. His will was not admitted to probate until May, 1786. His son David and Simeon Strong, Esq. were made executors. He gave to his son Gideon the "Tavern house" and other property. This tavern-house stood on the site now occupied by the Amherst house; a man named Trowbridge had first kept a tavern there. When Mr. Parsons died the District was considerably indebted to him for salary due and unpaid. March 19, 1781, the District appointed a committee to settle with his heirs. This committee failed to effect a settlement, and July 6, 1781, the District voted to pay his executors all the salaries due him, in gold or silver, and also to pay interest on the amount. Before this settlement was effected, the question as to who should succeed Mr. Parsons in the ministry became prominent in district affairs. The parties who sought in 1772 to divide the District were dissatisfied with the result of their efforts and cherished little love for those who had brought their plans to naught. There was also a political question involved. Rev. David Parsons was a tory, and while during his life there had been no open rupture between himself and members of his congregation, he had not from many the high esteem with which in the early times ministers of the gospel were wont to be regarded by their parishioners. Now that a new minister was to be engaged, the matter of his political preferences was felt to be of importance. May 18, 1781, the selectmen were appointed a committee to provide a preacher; June 25 of the same year, a committee was appointed to join with the church committee "to procure a settlement of the Gospel Ordinances in the Town." This committee was instructed to employ Mr. David Parsons to supply the pulpit for the present.



DR. DAVID PARSONS.



REV. AARON M. COLTON.



FIRST CHURCH—FOURTH MEETING-HOUSE.

David Parsons was the son of Rev. David Parsons, and was born in 1749. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1771, studied theology with his father, was licensed to preach in 1775, and preached in Roxbury, Mass. and in several towns in Connecticut so acceptably that he received two or three calls to settle in the ministry. He had about made up his mind, owing to the unsettled state of the country and his infirm health, to engage in mercantile pursuits, but was persuaded to supply the Amherst pulpit for a time. The following description of Dr. Parsons, (he received the degree of D. D. from Brown University in 1800) was furnished by Rev. Samuel Osgood of Springfield, and formed a part of the address delivered by Rev. Charles H. Williams, at the exercises commemorating the 150th anniversary of the church:

"Dr. Parsons had the advantage of an uncommonly fine person, of about medium height and rather inclined to corpulency, his features regular, eyes raven black, and his whole face beaming with intelligence and good nature. He possessed social qualities of a high order. His great fluency of utterance, his fine flow of social feeling, his extensive knowledge of men and things, and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote, seemed to mark him as a leader in almost any conversation that might be introduced. His preaching was sensible and instructive, and gave you the impression that there was a great deal of reserve power. He read his sermons closely and had little or no action in the pulpit, though he was far from being tame or dull in his delivery. He had not only the keenest sense of the ridiculous, but he indulged himself in this way without much restraint."

Such was the man whom many of the residents in Amherst were anxious to secure as successor to his father in the gospel ministry. Doubtless he had faults; it is said that some of those who seceded from the parish on account of his settlement did so owing to a want of confidence in his character. Judd says the rumor was that Dr. Parsons used to go to ball-rooms to watch the dancers, a heinous offence at one time in the eyes of the descendants of the Puritans. But his worst offence was found in his political faith; he was a tory, as his father had been before him. This was a fault that many of his congregation, fresh from the battles and privations of the Revolutionary struggle, could not condone. The dwellers in the District, in their like and dislike of Dr. Parsons, were about evenly divided. It is related that on one occasion the admirers and opponents of Dr. Parsons passed out of the meeting-house and lined up in front of it, the two lines being of about equal length. The opposition party had at the time no candidate of their own for the ministry; they were simply opposed to the settlement of Dr. Parsons.

Their opposition was without avail. Sept. 13, 1781, the District voted to hire Mr. Parsons as a preacher for three months; Jan. 7, 1782, it voted to pay him $5 per Sabbath for 39 Sabbaths, and April 8 of the same year, to invite him to preach two months on probation for settlement.

June 17, the District voted to concur with the church in their invitation to Mr. Parsons to settle in the ministry, at the same time stating the sums they were prepared to offer for settlement and salary. At a meeting held Aug. 12, 1782, favorable response was received from Mr. Parsons; bearing in mind, doubtless, the recent experience of his father's executors in settling accounts with the District, and regarding as well the unstable condition of the country's finances, he wrote down in explicit terms his understanding of the District's offer, an act that must have endeared him to the methodical minds and business-like instincts of his parishioners. The District endorsed this qualified acceptance, and appointed a committee to make the "usual and decent preparations" for his ordination.

The steps already taken by the church in regard to Mr. Parsons' call and settlement may be outlined as follows: June 18, 1781, it was voted "That as soon as convenient the church will be in a way for the resettlement of Gospel Ordinances among them," and a committee was appointed for the purpose of procuring a preacher to supply the pulpit. This committee was instructed to confer with the District committee and to make an effort for union and harmony in all measures that should relate to the resettlement of the gospel ordinances. At a meeting held June 10, 1782, the following votes were passed:

"To give Mr. David Parsons a call to settle with this church in the work of the Gospel Ministry.

That the Committee be directed to wait on Mr. Parsons with the foregoing vote.

That the committee be directed to lay the votes for calling Mr. Parsons to the Ministry before the town for concurrence as soon as may be."

Aug. 19, 1782, the church appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Parsons concerning his ordination, fixed as the date for that event the second Wednesday in October, appointed the first Wednesday in October a day of fasting and prayer preparatory to the ordination, and directed the committee to invite the following churches and pastors to assist in the exercises:

First Church in Springfield, Rev. Robert Breck.
The Church in Sunderland, Rev. Joseph Ashley.
The Church in Hadley, Rev. Samuel Hopkins.
The Church in Northfield, Rev. John Hubbard.
The Church in Greenfield, Rev. Roger Newton.
The Church in Barre, Rev. Josiah Dana.
The Church in Granby, Rev. Simon Backus.

At a meeting held Sept. 15, 1782, the church voted to change the day of ordination from the second to the first Wednesday in October (Oct. 2), and also appointed the day for fasting and prayer one week

earlier. Oct. 2, 1782, David Parsons was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in Amherst, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. Robert Breck of Springfield. It was a solemn occasion, marking an era in ecclesiastical affairs in the District.

When the opponents of Mr. Parsons found themselves unable to prevent his settlement as pastor of the church, they withdrew from its communion and took measures for organizing a new parish. They sought and secured an advisory council in which were represented five churches located in towns on the west side of the Connecticut river, the delegates meeting in Amherst, Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Acting upon the advice of this council, twenty-two of the "aggrieved brethren," as they termed themselves, agreed, Oct. 15, to organize a new church. A second council was summoned and met in Amherst, Oct. 28 and 29, at the house of Capt. Ebenezer Mattoon, from which fact it was afterwards generally known as "Capt. Mattoon's Council." At this council, or immediately after its adjournment, a paper was drawn up, signed and submitted to the church, concerning which the following reference is found in the First church records:

"They sent to the church a paper called the Testimony and Representation, signed by 21 members of ye church, purporting their dissatisfaction at the conduct of ye church and their determination to leave them, that they were so grieved at their conduct that they could not walk with them. These aggrieved as they style themselves presented the church with a report of an exparte council dated Oct. 28, '82 they had called for advice, which was read and the following votes passed.

At a meeting of the church on the 10th day of Nov. immediately after divine service, the following votes were passed, viz.

Upon the question proposed whether this church will appear before an Ecclesiastical Council chosen by a number of the Brethren who style themselves the aggrieved at their adjournment, and endeavour to place wherein the aggrieved have given a representation of their wrongs and sufferings?

Voted in the negative.

Upon a second question whether this church will unite with the aggrieved Brethren in the choice of a mutual council, and submit to their decision the matter referred to in the Testimony and Representation?

Voted in the affirmative."

A committee was appointed to await upon the council at their adjournment, at the house of Capt. Mattoon, and to present them a copy of the church votes. It was voted to send the "aggrieved committee" a letter, offering to unite with them in the choice of a mutual council, and a committee was appointed to treat with the aggrieved upon the question of submitting all matter of grievance to such a council. "Capt. Mattoon's council" met on adjournment, Nov. 11 and 12, and, having considered the propositions submitted by the church and its pastor, decided that they were unequal and unjust. They advised the aggrieved that, unless the church would unite with them in calling a mutual council within four weeks,

they should proceed to organize as a church and settle a minister. This advice was promptly accepted and acted upon, and on the 12th day of November, 1782, the Second church in Amherst was organized. Why the mutual council, for which both parties to the controversy expressed their desire, was not summoned, is not a matter of record.

The First church did not regard the organization of the Second church as regular, and for many years claimed the members of the latter as still belonging to the original organization. At a meeting of the First church held Dec. 3, 1782, it was voted to summon an ecclesiastical council, "to look into the affairs of the church and give their advice respecting the Brethren who style themselves the aggrieved." This council was summoned to meet Jan. 14, and invitations to send delegates were addressed to the churches in Northfield, Greenfield, Hadley, Granby, West Springfield, Suffield, East Windsor, Hartford, Barre, Rutland, Spencer, Belchertown, Brookfield, East Parish, West Windsor, North Parish, and the First church in Springfield. Of these, but seven churches were represented in the council, viz.: Northfield, Greenfield, Springfield, West Windsor, Barre, Brookfield and Belchertown. Having considered the testimony presented before it, the council recommended the church "to exercise forbearance and condescension towards their Brethren who had unwarrantably withdrawn from their communion, and cordially to receive them upon their return, deeming their return a sufficient retraction of their errors."

In the Laws and Resolves of Massachusetts, under date of Feb. 13, 1783, the following is recorded:

"Resolve on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Amherst.

Resolved, that the petitioners notify the town of Amherst, by leaving with the town clerk of said town an attested copy of their petition, and this order thereon, to show cause, if any they have, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and that the said town of Amherst be, and hereby are directed, not further to tax the said petitioners for the support of the Rev. David Parsons in the ministry in said town, or for defraying the charges which have arisen on account of his settlement in said town, till the fourth Wednesday of the next setting of the General Court. This notification is to be performed at least sixteen days before the second Wednesday of the next session of this court."

In May, 1783, the Second Parish was incorporated, the act passed by the General Court reading as follows:

"An Act for incorporating a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst in the County of Hampshire, into a separate Parish, by the Name of the Second Parish in the Town of Amherst

Whereas a number of the inhabitants of the town of Amherst, in the said county, herein-after named, have petitioned this Court to be incorporated into a separate parish, for reasons set forth in the petition

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same. That the said petitioners, namely,

Nathan Dickinson,	Moses Dickinson,	John Billing,
John Dickinson,	Joseph Eastman,	Ebenezer Mattoon,
Timothy Green,	Peletiah Smith	Ebenezer Dickinson,
Noah Dickinson,	Hezekiah Belding,	Ebenezer Williams,
Henry Franklin,	John Robins,	Jacob Warner,
Abijah Williams,	Joseph Robins,	James Merrick, 2d,
Azariah Dickinson,	John Ingraham,	Andrew Kimbal,
Samuel Henry,	Nathan Perkins,	Noadiah Lewis,
Noah Hawley,	Ebenezer Dickinson, 3d,	Joseph Morton,
Oliver Clapp,	Lemuel Moody,	Giles Church,
Ebenezer Eastman,	Nathan Dickinson, Jr.,	Nathaniel Dickinson, 2d,
Gideon Moore,	Stephen Cole,	Waitstill Dickinson,
Thomas Marshall,	Amariah Dana,	John Eastman,
Joseph Dickinson,	David Cowls,	David Rich,
Simeon Cowls,	Benanuel Leach,	Elihu Dickinson,
Abner Adams,	Joseph Eastman, Jr.,	Reuben Ingraham,
Samuel Ingraham,	Reuben Dickinson,	Clement Marshall,
Thomas Morton,	Reuben Dickinson, Jr.,	Ebenezer Dickinson, 2d,
Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.,	Amos Ayres,	Aaron Billing,
Justus Williams,	Adam Rice,	Gideon Lee,
Jacob Warner, Jr.,	Solomon Dickinson,	Levi Dickinson,
Asa Dickinson,	Ebenezer Ingraham,	Nathan Perkins, Jr.,
Eli Putnam,	Zimri Dickinson,	Joseph Williams,
David Blodget, Jr.,	Phineas Allen,	Simeon Dickinson,

and Gad Dickinson together with their estates which they now have, or may hereafter possess, in their own right, in the said town of Amherst, be, and hereby are incorporated into a separate parish by the name of the second parish in the town of Amherst."

Among the names here given in the act of incorporation are those of four men who were prominent in the Revolutionary war, Capt. Ebenezer Mattoon, Capt. Reuben Dickinson, Lieut. Noah Dickinson and Lieut. Joseph Dickinson. They were leading opponents of Dr. David Parsons, among the first to withdraw from church communion before his settlement, and active in bringing about the organization of the new parish. The early records of the Second church have been lost, and it is impossible to give with certainty the names of the 22 original members. When the first pastor was installed, in 1786, there were 57 members of the church, among them the following who were probably of the original number :

Noah Dickinson,	Simeon Dickinson,	Nathan Dickinson,
Hezekiah Belding,	Reuben Dickinson,	Samuel Henry,
Abner Adams,	Ebenezer Mattoon,	Joseph Eastman,
John Eastman,	Ebenezer Dickinson,	Joseph Dickinson,
Ebenezer Dickinson, 2d,	Joseph Eastman, Jr.,	Reuben Ingram,
Amariah Dana,	David Cowles,	John Billings,
Timothy Green,	John Dickinson.	

Among the deacons who served the church in its earlier years were John Billings, Hezekiah Belding, Nathan Franklin, Elijah Eastman, Medad Dickinson, Zechariah Hawley and Eliab Thomas.

The first meeting of the Second parish after its incorporation was held June 24, 1783, at the house of John Billings, who was chosen moderator of the meeting. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. was chosen clerk and treasurer for the year. Moses Dickinson, Noah Dickinson and Ebenezer Eastman were elected "to perform the duty of selectmen with regard to the parish;" Amariah Dana, John Billings and Moses Dickinson, assessors; John Eastman and Thomas Marshall, collectors. July 7, 1783, the parish voted to raise £50 to provide preaching and to defray other necessary charges.

CHAPTER XVI.

Second Parish Meeting House.—Rev. Ichabod Draper, the First Pastor.—A Letter of Discipline.—Decree by the General Court.

July 28, 1783, Oliver Clapp, Nathaniel Dickinson, 2d, and Giles Church were appointed "to measure the road to find the center of the parish, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house in the centre, as should be thus formed." At a meeting held a few days later, it was voted "to set the meeting-house in the nearest convenient place to the centre of the parish," and also "to measure from every man's door, to find the centre of travel." A committee of twelve was appointed to build the meeting-house. There was the usual difference of opinion as to where the building should stand. The members of the parish were unable to settle the question satisfactorily among themselves; at a meeting held Nov. 12, 1783, Dea. Smith of Granby, Capt. Cooke of Sunderland and Mr. Weston of Belchertown were appointed a committee "to affix the place for erecting the meeting-house", and Dea. Gray of Pelham was to serve as a substitute should any of the others fail to come. The committee selected a place near Lieut. Dickinson's house, about in the center of the common, southeast of where the present house of worship stands. The parish voted to accept the location, and also voted at the same meeting "to provide one barrel of rum and half a hundred of sugar, for raising said house" and "bread and cheese for the raisers at

noon, and a comfortable supper at night." The raising of the meeting-house was begun on the 19th and completed on the 21st of Nov., 1783, and the first religious service was held in it Feb. 15, 1784.

Early in 1784, the church and parish concurred in an invitation to Rev. Joseph Willard of Paxton to settle with them in the gospel ministry, but Mr. Willard declined. In September, 1785, a call was extended to Mr. Ichabod Draper to become the pastor of the church, and he accepted. The parish offered him £200 for his settlement, £60 for his salary the first year, £65 the second year, and £70 for the third year and each year thereafter. He was also to receive 30 cords of wood annually, "as soon as he wants it for his own firing."

Mr. Draper was a native of Dedham; he was graduated from Harvard College and was about 31 years of age when, Jan. 25, 1786, he was installed as the first pastor of the Second Church in Amherst. He continued in the duties of the pastorate until, on account of physical infirmities, he was dismissed, Oct. 3, 1809. May 29, 1809, it was voted as the opinion of the parish that Rev. Mr. Draper's infimities were such as to render him in a great measure incapable of performing his ministerial duties. The parish offered to pay him his salary and wood as it became due until the end of the year, if he would take a dismission. At a meeting held June 12, 1809, Mr. Draper's reply to this proposition was considered and voted unsatisfactory. A motion was made to see if the parish would offer Mr. Draper any further pecuniary consideration to take a dismission, and was negatived by a unanimous vote. June 26, 1809, the parish voted to take such measures as seemed necessary to dissolve the pastoral relation between Mr. Draper and the parish. Sept. 13 of the same year, it voted to concur with the church in an offer to pay to Mr. Draper his salary and wood for that year, and $100 additional, if he would take a friendly dismission; if he refused, to join with the church in calling a mutual ecclesiastical council. Nov. 16, 1809, the parish committee were instructed to hire a candidate to supply the pulpit. Mr. Draper continued to reside in Amherst until his death in 1827. The second pastor of the church was Nathan Perkins, Jr., a native of Hartford, Conn. and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1795. The parish offered him $500 for his settlement and $400 for his annual salary, with 30 loads of wood additional. At a meeting held Aug. 28, 1810, the vote in regard to the sum to be paid for his settlement was rescinded and an annual salary of $500 was offered. He was installed, Oct. 10, 1810, and continued in the pastorate until his death in 1842.

It was natural that the members of the First church and parish should regard with jealous interest the proceedings of their seceding brethren. They undertook, on different occasions and in various ways, to discipline

the members of the Second church, whom they professed still to regard as members of their own body. As an example of the feeling that existed among the members of the elder organization, it is interesting to note the contents of a letter which was adopted at a meeting of the First church, May 9, 1784, signed by the pastor and a copy sent to the "withdrawing brethren." It reads as follows:

"The Pastor and church of X in Amherst to ye Brethren who have withdrawn themselves from ye communion of the chh and who call themselves the 2d Chh.

Beloved Brethren:

The sacred obligation incumbent on you and us, resulting from our profession of Xuty and from the solemn engagements which you and we expressly took upon ourselves when we entered into the communion of the chh. and covenanted with each other to walk in the faith and fellowship of the Gospel, and to watch over one another for our mutual and spiritual good, require and constrain us at the present time to make our solemn and serious address to you on the subject of your separation from our communion and the manner in which you effected it. We claim no right to exercise spiritual dominion over your faith or practice, but think it our duty as fellow Christians, as professed Disciples and Servants of one common Lord, whose undoubted right and duty it is on proper occasions to exhort and admonish one another, to remind you of your duty, and of what we judge to be your error and offence. Permit us then with Christian freedom, in faithfulness to ourselves and to you, to lay before the several matters wherein you are, in our judgement, clearly blameable and irregular, wherein you have manifestly err'd from the path of duty, have not walked orderly according to the rules of our common profession, and thereby given just cause of offence to us and to the chh. of Christ.

In the first place you have withdrawn from our communion suddenly and precipitately and erected a separate communion among yourselves, without even requesting our assent, or by giving in regular notice of your intended separation.

In the next place you separated from us, or from a church which had offended you, yet you never dealt with us or with Christian brethren touching matters of offence, never conformed your conduct to the plain precepts of the Gospel—you neither endeavored to heal the breach, nor made any attempt nor used any means, nor allowed any time for reconciliation. You took offence at our proceedings at the ordination of our Pastor, on the very next Lord's Day you withdrew from us and erected a separate worship. However just might have been your grounds for offence, you ought to have sought reconciliation in the use of those excellent means that are clearly prescribed by our Divine Lord. There was at least a possibility of gaining your offending Brethren.

Moreover you have repeatedly rejected our offers of treating the supposed offences in the ancient regular and Christian method of a Mutual Council of sister churches. If your conduct in this sudden separation was good and regular, why would you not come to the light that your deeds might be made manifest?

Lastly, your separation was not only irregular as to the manner, but groundless in respect of the matter. We had given you no just ground of offense, and in our judgment you have made a Schism in the body of Christ directly contrary to the teaching of his Gospel.

Hear us then, Brethren, while we would in the spirit of love and meekness solemnly put you in mind to consider the sacred obligations you have taken upon

yourselves, the Duties you owe to our common Lord, to the church of Christ in general and to this church in particular, to compare your conduct with those duties and obligations, to consider whether you are not in danger of falling within the unhappy description of those that cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ and of incurring the condemnation of those that are contentious and obey not the truth.

Hear us brethren, whilst we earnestly beseech you to retract your error, to do honour to our Divine Lord and his Gospel, by doing all within your power towards a reparation of the injury you have done his cause, and by making such satisfaction to your offended brethren as the rules of Christianity, the precepts of the Gospel, and the order of the church require."

To this communication the members of the Second church returned a prompt and spirited answer, defending their action and placing upon the First church the blame for the differences that existed. As may readily be imagined, correspondence of this character did little towards healing the breech between the churches and their members. The First church refused to recognize the younger organization in any way: conferences were held and the advice of ministerial associations was sought from time to time by the one church or the other. In the year 1788, the General Court having been appealed to for aid, the following act was passed, under date of June 17:

"An act in addition to the act passed in May, 1783.

Whereas further provision is necessary for the support of public worship, in the said town of Amherst, and to promote the peace and mutual good will of the inhabitants thereof.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives in General Court assembled & by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of the said town of Amherst, shall be taken and considered as belonging to that Parish, in the said town, where they have usually attended public worship for the term of one year, next before the passing of this Act, and that in future the inhabitants of the said town, with their heirs and successors, shall have liberty to attend public worship at that Parish in the said town, which they shall prefer, and shall pay parochial taxes where they shall so attend, they producing to the respective Assessors, a Certificate from the minister of the Parish to which they shall remove, or from the Parish Clerk, in case there be no minister, that they have generally attended public worship there, for the space of one whole year together, next preceding the date of such certificate; and previous to such removal, entering their names, expressing their intention, with the Clerk of the Parish from which they shall remove.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all taxes or arrears of taxes, which have been assessed in consequence of and agreeably to the incorporation Act of the said second Parish, shall be collected in the same manner, as if this Act had not been made: Provided that the sons of the inhabitants of the second Parish, that have been taxed by the first Parish, and those who have removed into the said town, and have attended worship at the second Parish, and have been taxed by the first Parish, shall not be held to pay such assessments.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person removing into said town, may attend public worship, and pay parochial taxes at either Parish, he entering his name with the Clerk thereof, for that purpose.

And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the real estate owned by non-resident proprietors, shall be taxed for the use of the parish where the occupier belongs, according to the regulations aforesaid: and if there be no occupier who is an inhabitant in said town, then the taxes of it shall be paid to the Parish, which such proprietor shall direct."

CHAPTER XVII.

HARD TIMES FOLLOWING THE REVOLUTION.—CAUSES LEADING TO THE SHAYS REBELLION.—HEAVY TAXATION.—LEGAL TROUBLES.—MOB LAW AT NORTHAMPTON.—NEIGHBORHOOD CONTENTIONS.—ARRAIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT BY HATFIELD CONVENTION.

At the close of the war of the Revolution Massachusetts was practically bankrupt; the same was true of the towns in the state and of many of their inhabitants. The war had been fought and won on promises to pay, and now that the struggle was over and the time for redemption of these promises drew near, there was nothing in the public treasury and but little in private strong-boxes to satisfy the demands of creditors. The Continental currency had depreciated until it was worth little more than the intrinsic value of the paper it was printed on. To redeem its promises to the national government the state must have money; whence could it be obtained? Commerce was practically extinct; the fisheries, which had been a mine of wealth for many years, had been neglected; the whale fishery, which at the beginning of the war had employed 150 vessels and yielded an annual revenue through the island of Nantucket alone of £167,000, at the close of the struggle employed but 19 vessels; manufactures were as yet in their infancy; agriculture, the leading pursuit of the people, had declined in proportion as larger numbers of able-bodied citizens were required for military service. The state must raise the money it needed by a tax upon the towns; the latter were but ill prepared to stand a further drain on their scanty resources. When the inhabitants of Amherst engaged with their "lives and fortunes" to support the cause of independence of Great Britain, it may be doubted if they fully realized how heavy was the financial burden they were about to incur. They were poor at the beginning of the war; they grew more impoverished each year that it continued, and when it ended there was little save the liberty for which they had fought and endured that they could call their own. The

war taxes were heavy, but when peace came, instead of a lightening of the burden there was an increase that made it greater than the people could bear. In addition to the public debt, there had been during the war an alarming increase in private indebtedness. The confusion of the times had excused or prevented many persons from fulfilling their private contracts. This public and private indebtedness and the means taken for satisfying the same were potent among the causes of a series of public disturbances which culminated in what was known as the "Shays' Rebellion."

It is not intended in these pages to give an extended narrative of this insurrection, peculiar in many of its features and resulting most disastrously to those who engaged in it, but Amherst was the scene of many of its incidents and Amherst men took part in it, giving it a legitimate place in the town's history. The operations of the insurgents extended throughout Massachusetts and into other states, but the following narration relates principally to events that occured in this immediate vicinity. The facts as given are mainly derived from "The History of the Insurrections in Massachusetts, in the year 1786, and the Rebellion Consequent Thereon," written by George Richards Minot, A. M., and printed at Worcester in the year 1788, soon after the close of the rebellion. The incidents of local character are derived from reliable sources.

When the war of the Revolution began, the entire debt of Massachusetts was less than £100,000; at its conclusion the private state debt was upwards of £1,300,000, and the state's proportion of the federal debt not less than £1,500,000; besides this there was owing to the officers and soldiers who had served in the armies £250,000, making a total of over £3,000,000. The raising of the interest upon this sum, enormous as it was then considered, to say nothing of any payment upon the principal, was a problem that taxed to the utmost the wisdom of a people as yet but little versed in matters of finance.

The people were prejudiced against laying taxes on foreign imports and also against excise, or internal revenue taxation, believing such methods opposed to the spirit of republican government; but the exigencies of the times caused compliance with the resolution of Congress for levying a general import duty of five per cent. Soon after the close of the war there was a great increase in the importation of articles of foreign manufacture; the exports, in comparison, were small, and the balance of trade being largely against the states, the difference had to be paid in specie, causing an alarming decrease in the circulating medium of the country. Private contracts were first made to give way to the payment of public taxes, owing to an idea that the scarcity of specie did not admit of the payment of both. The former, therefore, were made payable in other property than

money, by an act passed July 3, 1782, commonly known as the "Tender Act." By this it was provided that executions issued for private demands might be satisfied by neat cattle, or articles particularly enumerated, at an appraisement of impartial men under oath. The operations of this act proved most unsatisfactory and the following year it was repealed. The scarcity of coin naturally suggested a further increase in the paper currency. Great quantities of this medium were still in circulation, having been issued during the war. The delinquency in the payment of taxes had obliged the state treasurer to anticipate them by issuing orders upon the collectors; these orders had accumulated to a large amount, and became a kind of currency at a depreciated value. With the paper money already in circulation constantly lessening in value, it would seem that common sense as well as common honesty would have protested against any further increase of this unsecured indebtedness. In these, as in later times, there were speculators who availed themselves of the necessities of government to add to their private gain. They purchased securities at a great discount, risking the chance that the government would keep faith with its creditors. These speculators were held in great public contempt, and it soon became a common observation that the government ought not to be compelled to pay full value for what had been purchased at a discount. The General Court was urged to avail itself of this depreciation for the benefit of the commonwealth; to the everlasting credit of Massachusetts let it be recorded that the attempts of these "readjusters" of the public debt failed completely. Another proposition that was made, and favored with considerable enthusiasm, was that a considerable quantity of paper money should be issued and, to avoid any difficulty in redeeming it, that it might be by law depreciated, at fixed rates, in certain given periods, until at a suitable time the whole should be extinguished. The fact that such a proposition should be seriously considered, and brought before the General Court, shows most clearly to what desperate straits the finances of the people had come.

At the close of the war a vast number of suits were pending before the civil courts; these afforded employment for the lawyers whose numbers rapidly increased. The debtor class, a majority in every community, was compelled to expend large sums of money in fees for the lawyers and in costs of court. At that time imprisonment for debt, a barbarous custom imported from England, was sanctioned by law in Massachusetts. The people, impoverished through their devotion to the cause of liberty, were unable to pay their debts, and found their remaining property subject to confiscation and themselves liable to imprisonment at the behest of their creditors enforced by the court's decision. Small wonder that they began to look with aversion upon lawyers as a class, and to regard the courts as

instruments of oppression. So strong became the antagonism against members of the legal profession, they were in many instances excluded from the House of Representatives. The action of the courts was freely criticized and frequent complaints were urged against the entire judicial system of the state.

From criticism to hostile action was but an easy step. In April, 1782, a mob assembled at Northampton of sufficient force to disturb the holding of the supreme judicial court and the court of common pleas. This mob was raised and led by Samuel Ely, an "irregular" preacher, who had acted as a minister of the Gospel several years at Somers, Conn. Holland, in his History of Western Massachusetts, describes Ely as "a vehement, brazen-faced declaimer, abounding in his hypocritical pretensions to pity, and an industrious sower of discord." A council of ministers had compelled him to leave his parish at Somers, and he removed to Northampton. For his connection with the mob at Northampton he was arrested, and pleading guilty to the indictment against him, was condemned to a term of imprisonment in Springfield. While under sentence, a mob assembled and released him. Three persons, who were considered ringleaders in the rescue, were arrested and imprisoned at Northampton. Another mob gathered to effect their release. The militia, 1200 strong, gathered under the command of Gen. Elihu Porter, sheriff of the county, to defend the jail. The insurgents, 300 strong, under Capt. Reuben Dickinson, assembled in Hatfield and sent a demand to Gen. Porter that the three men should be delivered up forthwith. This demand was acceded to in so far that the three men were released upon their parole of honor. The General Court, at its session held the following November, pardoned every man concerned in the riot except Ely.

As early as 1781, conventions began to be held in Western Massachusetts to consult upon the real and fancied grievances of the people. The first mention of these conventions found in the Amherst records is under date of Jan. 25, 1782, when Elijah Baker and Joseph Eastman were chosen "to go to Shutesbury on the 30th of January to meet the Towns that meet there." Aug. 6 of the same year, John Billings, Elijah Baker and Martin Kellogg were appointed delegates to a county convention held at Hatfield. Jan. 20, 1783, Amherst voted to pay the delegates to these two conventions three shillings per day for their services and an additional sum for horse-hire. A convention was held at Deerfield, Sept. 29, 1783, and one at Hatfield, Oct. 20 of the same year. At some, if not all, of these conventions, petitions were drawn up and forwarded to the General Court, relating the grievances of the people and praying their redress by legislation.

Between the years 1783 and 1786, there was little change for the better in the financial condition of the people. Taxes continued to be

high and the means for paying them was no more abundant. During this period, however, there are recorded no efforts to interfere with the sittings of the courts. August 22, 1786, a convention of delegates from 50 towns in Hampshire county assembled at Hatfield, and after voting that the meeting was constitutional, drew up a paper containing a long list of grievances, supplemented with recommendations to the towns in the county and their inhabitants. These grievances included, among others, the existence of the Senate, the mode of representation, the existence of the courts of common pleas and general sessions, the supplementary aid (granted to the national government), the mode adopted for the payment and speedy collection of the last tax, the mode of taxation, as it operated unequally between polls and estates, and between landed and mercantile interests, the method of practice of the attorneys at law, the want of a sufficient medium of trade, to remedy the mischief arising from the scarcity of money, the embarrassments of the press, and the neglect of the settlement of important matters depending between the Commonwealth and Congress, relating to monies and averages. The leading recommendations were an emission of paper money subject to a depreciation, a revision of the constitution, and an immediate assembly of the General Court that the grievances complained of might be redressed. It was also voted "That this convention recommend it to the inhabitants of this county, that they abstain from all mobs and unlawful assemblies, until a constitutional method of redress can be obtained." Copies of the proceedings of this convention were to be transmitted to the conventions of the counties of Worcester and Berkshire; a copy was also to be sent to the press in Springfield for publication.

It is hardly possible to conceive of a more severe arraignment of the existing government than was contained in this list of grievances. The executive, legislative and judicial departments were in turn condemned, and a condition of affairs predicated which, had it really existed, would have justified a second revolution. It must be borne in mind that this paper was not the product of a gathering of irresponsible malcontents, but of delegates selected by the towns they came from and doubtless fully competent to represent the views of a majority of the inhabitants of those towns. Whatever its subject matter, therefore, it carried it with the weight of opinion of Hampshire county. It held the government up to public contempt; small wonder, then, that individuals should lose respect for institutions that collectively they had condemned. Aug. 29, four days after the convention had adjourned, was the day appointed for the sitting of the court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace at Northampton. On that date a large mob gathered from the various towns in the county and took possession of the grounds surrounding the court-house

where the court had already assembled. The numbers of this mob were estimated by Minot at some 1500; the papers of the day and vicinity give a considerably smaller estimate. Many of the mob were armed with muskets and swords, and they took no pains to conceal their object, which was to prevent a sitting of the courts. A messenger was despatched to the justices, politely informing them that, as the people labored under divers grievances, it was "inconvenient" that the court should sit for the transaction of business, until there was an opportunity for redress. The officers of the court were not slow to understand the meaning contained in these politic words and adjourned the court without day; the mob thereupon retired and quietly dispersed. Among those who took part in the gathering at Northampton which prevented the sitting of the courts was a party of men from Amherst led by Lieut. Joel Billings. In the manuscript archives at the state-house in Boston is a paper which states, "Lieut. Billings came in at the head of his party with his Sword Drawn & his men mostly armed with guns, cutlasses, etc."

On being notified of this violation of the laws, Governor James Bowdoin promptly issued a proclamation calling on the officers and citizens of the Commonwealth to suppress such treasonable proceedings; but the mischief had been accomplished. On the week succeeding the demonstration at Northampton, occurred the day for opening the courts of common pleas and general sessions at Worcester. Here, as at Northampton, a mob of armed men assembled and prevented the sitting of the courts. Similar outrages were committed at Great Barrington and at Concord during the month of September. At Great Barrington, three of the four justices were compelled to sign an obligation that they would not act under their commissions until the grievances complained of should be redressed; the jail also was broken open and the debtors confined there released. A proclamation had been issued by Gov. Bowdoin for assembling the General Court in October, but owing to the riots throughout the state the date was changed to Sept. 27.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Conspiracy Against the Supreme Court.—Daniel Shays.—Action by the General Court.—Militia Called Out.—Bloodshed at Springfield.—Retreat of the Insurgents.

Thus far the demonstrations of the insurgents had been directed against the inferior courts; in attacking these, the rioters had made themselves liable to indictment for high misdemeanor. In order to shield them-

selves from this danger, they determined to prevent the sitting of the supreme judicial court. This court was to open at Springfield on Tuesday, Sept. 26. The government anticipated trouble and made arrangements to protect the court in the exercise of its functions. Gov. Bowdoin ordered that the court-house should be taken possession of by 600 men under command of Major Gen. William Shepard. On the Saturday evening preceding the opening day, 120 men assembled at the court-house and quietly took possession ; by Tuesday their numbers had arisen to 300 or more. Minot says, "This party was well officered and equipped, and contained the most respectable characters for abilities and interest, in the county of Hampshire." The insurgents also gathered, and by Tuesday morning they were fully equal to the government party in numbers, but greatly inferior in officers and arms.

At this time the man whose misfortune as well as fault it was to lend a name to the insurrection first assumed prominence in its affairs. Daniel Shays was born in Hopkinton in the county of Middlesex in 1747. His parents were very poor, so poor as to have depended in some instances upon their neighbors for the necessities of life. He had but little education, going to work at an early age for a farmer in Framingham. He afterwards lived for a time at Great Barrington, removing from there to Pelham. At the age of 28, on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he entered the service of his country, with the rank of ensign. At the battle of Bunker Hill he served in the regiment of Col. Ruggles Woodbridge of South Hadley, within the intrenchments. In 1776, he was appointed a lieutenant in Col. Varnum's regiment and was detached on recruiting service. He enlisted a company of men, whose engagement to serve was based on the condition that he should be their captain. He was allowed the pay of a captain, from January, 1777, but a commission was not issued to him until 1779. He did gallant service at the storming of Stony Point and in the compaign that resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in Col. Putnam's regiment at Newark, N. J., when in October, 1780, he was discharged from service. He was a brave man, ambitious, of good appearance and pleasing address, but seemingly utterly devoid of principle. He found it easy to enlist men for carrying out his projects however visionary, and was thoroughly unscrupulous as to the means employed in attaining his purposes. Such a man was the natural leader of the discontented, rebellious victims of a state of public and private affairs for which they held others to be blamed. Associated with Shays was Luke Day of Springfield, who had been commissioned as captain at the outbreak of the Revolution and had served honorably throughout the war. He was a demagog and a braggart, a fitting associate for Shays. Neither had military abilities suitable to a high command.

The insurgents were greatly incensed at the government for having taken possession of the court-house before their arrival. They sent a request to the judges that none who had engaged in the recent riots should be indicted, but the judges replied they should execute the laws of the country agreeable to their oaths. But the court was unable to transact business; on Wednesday the panel of jurors not being filled, those jurymen who appeared were dismissed. On Thursday the court adjourned, after resolving that it was not expedient to proceed to the county of Berkshire. Captain Shays who commanded the insurgents paraded his men through the streets of Springfield and sent insolent demands to the court, and to Col. Burt, who commanded the government forces in Gen. Shepard's absence; the latter, desirous of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rioters to parade, and, after the court's adjournment, when the government troops marched to the defence of the arsenal, the rioters were allowed to occupy the ground on which the troops had been stationed. On Friday the rioters disbanded, satisfied with what they had accomplished. It is probable that there were Amherst men under the command of Shays at Springfield, but there are no records in existence from which their names may be ascertained. Of the government forces, there was an Amherst company commanded by Capt. Moses Cook, which "served in Defence of Government at Springfield in September, 1786": the following were members of this company: Moses Cook, captain; Elijah Hastings, Joseph Pettis, Samuel Boltwood, Silas Billings, Stoughton Dickinson, Eleazer Boltwood, Solomon Boltwood, Levy Cook, David Trowbridge, Zechariah Field, Martin Cook. They served seven days and their pay-roll amounted to £11, 15, 9. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. also served with the government forces for nineteen days and received £9, 3, 4.

September 27, the Legislature assembled, and Governor Bowdoin in an address from the chair made a statement regarding the disturbances that had taken place and the measures he had taken to quell them. The address was referred to a joint committee, which submitted a report expressing abhorrence of the proceedings against the judicial courts, approving the governor's conduct in raising the militia for their defence, promising to pay those who had been or should be called into service, recommending a revival of the militia law, promising an examination into and redress of all grievances, and providing that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended for a limited time. This report was adopted by the Senate, and the House agreed to all but the *habeas corpus* clause, which was recommitted. A riot act was also passed, providing that all offenders who should continue for the space of an hour their combinations, after the act had been read to them, should have their property subject to confiscation and be liable to a penalty of thirty-nine stripes and imprisonment for

not more than one year. These proceedings served to alarm and anger Shays, and he sent a copy of the following letter to the selectmen of the towns in Hampshire county:

"PELHAM, Oct. 23, 1786.

GENTLEMEN:—By information from the General Court, they are determined to call all those who appeared to stop the Court, to condign punishment. Therefore, I request you to assemble your men together, to see that they are well armed and equipped, with sixty rounds each man, and to be ready to turn out at a minute's warning; likewise to be properly organized with officers.

DANIEL SHAYS."

In spite of the action by governor and Legislature, the disturbances continued and increased in violence. Inflammatory appeals to the people by the insurgents were published in the press of Western Massachusetts. The court of general sessions at Worcester was unable to transact any business in November, owing to the interference of a large body of armed insurgents; the court sessions at Springfield in December had to be given up from similar cause. The rioters having met with the most pronounced success in the western counties, determined to confine their operations to that section. A committee of seventeen was appointed to raise and organize a large force of men in Hampshire county; among the members of this committee were Capt. Shays of Pelham and Capt. Billings of Amherst. The form of enlistment used in recruiting these forces was as follows:

"We do Each one of us acknowledge our Selves to be Inlisted into a Company Commanded by Capt. —— & Lieut Bullard & in Colo Hazeltons Regiment of Regulators in Order for the Suppressing of tyrannical government in the Massachusetts State, And we do Ingage to obey Such orders as we Shal Reseeve from time to—to time from our Superior officers, and to faithfully Serve for the term of three months from the Date in Witness hereof we have hereunto Set our names——the Conditions of Will Be for a Sarg[t] Sixty Shillings P[r] Month Cop[l] Fifty Shillings a Month Privet Forty Shillings a Month and if git the Day their will be a Consedrable Bounty Ither Forty or Sixty Pounds."

There is no record to show how the insurgents expected to raise the money to satisfy these "conditions"; owing to circumstances over which they had no control the bounty was never paid. The insurgents gathered at Worcester in December, where the courts met and adjourned, agreeably to the governor's instructions, until January; the courts at Springfield were also adjourned, as Shays and his men had taken possession of the court-house, and sent a petition, equivalent to a command, that they should not proceed with business. News of these proceedings reached the governor, and, the General Court not being in session, the Council advised that 4,400 men should be raised at once for protecting the courts and punishing violations of the law. Of this number, 700 were to be raised in Suffolk

county, 500 in Essex, 800 in Middlesex, 1200 in Hampshire and 1200 in Worcester. These troops were to be raised for 30 days and the command of the whole was given to Major General Benjamin Lincoln; those from Hampshire county were ordered to assemble at Springfield on the 18th of January. On the 12th of January the governor issued an address to the people of the Commonwealth, relating the circumstances that had compelled the calling out of the militia, and urging all good citizens to coöperate with the government in restoring peace and harmony within the borders of the state. Jan. 19, a warrant was issued by Governor Bowdoin, addressed to the sheriff of Hampshire county, for the apprehension of Capt. Asa Fish of South Brimfield, Capt. Alpheus Colton of Longmeadow, Luke Day and Elijah Day of West Springfield, Capt. Gad Sacket of Westfield, Capt. Aaron Jewell of Chesterfield, Capt. John Brown of Whately, Samuel Moore of Worthington, Daniel Shays of Pelham, Joseph Hinds of Greenwich, Capt. Joel Billings of Amherst, Obed Foot of Greenfield, Capt. Abel Dinsmore of Conway, Capt. Matthew Clark of Coleraine, Capt. Samuel Hill of Charlemont, Capt. Thomas Grover of Montague, and John Powers of Shutesbury. This warrant was not returned until April 4, when Sheriff Eleazer Porter endorsed it to the effect that he had apprehended and committed to jail Colton, Clark and Brown; the rest he had not been able to take except Joel Billings, "but he being under the sanction of a Flagg was released by order of Genl Lincoln." At a meeting held Jan. 12, Amherst appointed a committee to draw up a petition to the General Court, stating the grievances of the people and suggesting measures for their alleviation. The petition was drawn up and adopted at a meeting held a week later.

The proclamation of the governor, the calling out of the militia, and other evidence that the government which, up to that time, had partially tolerated if it had not countenanced the insurrection, was about to call in play all available forces for its suppression, served notice upon Shays and his followers that decisive action must be taken speedily or their cause was lost. They decided to attack the arsenal at Springfield which, if captured, would afford them abundant supplies of arms and ammunition for carrying on the struggle in which they were enlisted. The troops raised in the eastern part of the state assembled at Roxbury, Jan. 19, and marched to Worcester, reaching there the 22d. The courts met at Worcester the following day, and in presence of the troops commanded by Gen. Lincoln the insurgents considered it the part of wisdom not to interfere. Previous to the marching of the troops from Roxbury, orders had been given to Gen. Shepard to take possession of the post at Springfield. Here he collected about 900 men being afterwards reinforced with 200 men, all from the militia of Hampshire county. This army was furnished with field-

pieces from the arsenal. If the insurgents were to carry the post, the attack must needs be made before the arrival of Gen. Lincoln and his army. The forces of the insurgents numbered about 1900, stationed and commanded as follows: At West Springfield were 400 men under command of Capt. Luke Day, at Chicopee 400 from Berkshire county led by Eli Parsons, and at the east on the Boston road 1100 men under command of Capt. Shays. Jan. 24, Shays sent a message to Day, informing him that he should attack the post the following day and should count on his assistance. Day sent a message in reply that he could not assist on the day proposed but would the day following. The message of Day was intercepted and given to General Shepard. Jan 25, Day sent an insolent message to General Shepard, demanding that the troops in Springfield should lay down their arms, that their arms should be deposited in the public stores, and that the troops should return to their homes upon parole. The same day Shays, who was at Wilbraham, sent a message to General Lincoln, stating that he was unwilling to shed blood, and proposing that all the insurgents should be indemnified until the next sitting of the General Court and until an opportunity could be had for hearing their complaints, that the persons who had been taken by the government should be released without punishment, that these conditions should be made sure by proclamation of the governor, on which the insurgents should return to their homes and wait for constitutional relief from the insupportable burdens under which they labored.

This message was doubtless a blind, intended to delay Gen. Lincoln in his march, for no sooner had it been dispatched than Shays started with his forces for Springfield. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they were seen approaching the arsenal upon the Boston road. Gen. Shepard, impressed with the importance of the occasion, sent repeated messages to Shays, inquiring what were his intentions and warning him that if his men approached nearer the arsenal they would be fired upon. Shays replied that it was his intention to gain possession of the arsenal and barracks. As the insurgents continued to advance, Gen. Shepard ordered a discharge of cannon, but directed that the first two volleys should be fired in the air; still they advanced, and when within fifty rods of the battery the guns were trained on the center of the insurgents' column and fired. The column was thrown into dire confusion; a cry of "murder" arose, and as the smoke from the discharge cleared away the insurgents were seen in full retreat, the efforts of Shays to rally them being unavailing. Three of the party were killed by the cannon, Ezekiel Root and Ariel Webster of Gill and Jabez Spicer of Leyden, and one was mortally wounded, John Hunter of Shelburne.

The retreat continued as far as Ludlow, where Shays and his men spent the night. The following day they marched to Chicopee, over 200 men deserting along the route, and there effected a junction with the Berkshire men under Eli Parsons. Gen. Lincoln with his troops arrived at Springfield, Jan. 27. Although late in the day it was determined to act at once and prevent all possibility of a union between the forces of Day and Shays. Day was still stationed in West Springfield and had placed guards at the ferry-house and at the bridge across Agawam river. Under the command of Gen. Lincoln, four regiments and four pieces of artillery crossed the river on the ice, while the Hampshire troops, under command of Gen. Shepard, marched up the river on the east bank. The insurgents under Day's command made no show of resistance, but retreated precipitately through Southampton to Northampton, throwing away along the route their muskets, knapsacks and ammunition; a few of them were captured by the government cavalry. The following day, Shays, having learned of Day's retreat, started with his forces and marched through South Hadley to Amherst and thence to Pelham. During this retreat many houses were plundered, and one man was killed, the men mistaking their own rear guard for the advance of Gen. Lincoln's army. At the house of Major Goodman in South Hadley the insurgents stole two barrels of rum, his account-books and many articles of household furniture. They also broke open the house of Col. Woodbridge and took such articles as they desired. Shays endeavored in vain to prevent these outrages. From Northampton, the party under Day had continued its retreat through Amherst to Pelham, arriving there in advance of Shays.

CHAPTER XIX.

PURSUIT OF THE INSURGENTS.—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND SHAYS.—THE MARCH TO PETERSHAM.—TERMS OF AMNESTY.—AMHERST MEN WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—THE CONKEY TAVERN.—THE CLAPP TAVERN.

Immediately on learning of Shays' retreat, Gen. Lincoln and his army started out at 2 o'clock in the morning in pursuit. Shays had several hours the start of his pursuers, and when the latter arrived in Amherst Shays and his men were already on their way to Pelham, whither Gen. Lincoln thought it inadvisable to follow them at the time: he therefore

marched his troops to Hadley, to secure the rest of which they were sorely in need. Minot says: "Upon an examination of the houses at Amherst, it was discovered, that most of the male inhabitants had quitted them to follow the insurgents; and that ten sleigh loads of provisions had gone forward from the county of Berkshire, for their use. Under such appearances, a strict prohibition was laid upon the remaining inhabitants, against affording any supplies to their deluded neighbors."

The forces of the insurgents were posted on the east and west hills in Pelham, bleak and forbidding in the winter-time and difficult of access from the deep snow surrounding them. A more inhospitable place to maintain an army for any length of time it would be difficult to select. Jan. 30, Gen. Lincoln sent a letter directed to Capt. Shays, and the officers commanding the men in arms against the government of the Commonwealth. In it he expressed the conviction that the insurgents must realize that they were unable to execute their original purposes. He warned them that if they did not disband he should approach and apprehend the most influential characters among them. They were instructed to tell their privates that if the latter would "instantly lay down their arms, surrender themselves to government, and take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth," they would be recommended for mercy to the General Court. To this letter Shays returned a counter proposition, to the effect that he and his men would lay down their arms on condition of a general pardon; he also requested that hostilities should cease until an answer should be received to a petition that had been sent by the insurgents to the General Court. The following day three of the insurgent leaders came to Gen. Lincoln's quarters at Hadley, bringing a letter signed by Francis Stone, Daniel Shays and Adam Wheeler, which read as follows:

"As the officers of the people, now convened in defence of their rights and privileges, have sent a petition to the General Court, for the sole purpose of accommodating our present unhappy affairs, we justly expect that hostilities may cease on both sides, until we have a return from our legislature."

To this Gen. Lincoln sent the following reply:

HADLEY, January 31st, 1787.

GENTLEMEN, Your request is totally inadmissible, as no powers are delegated to me which would justify a delay of my operations. Hostilities I have not commenced. I have again to warn the people in arms against government, immediately to disband, as they would avoid the ill consequences which may ensue, should they be inattentive to this caution.

B. LINCOLN."

The General Court convened Feb. 3, 1787. The governor in his address gave a review of events connected with the insurrection and the measures he had taken for its suppression. The next day a declaration of

rebellion was adopted by both houses, as well as an approval of Gen. Lincoln's offer of clemency to privates and non-commissioned officers among the insurgents, on condition of their surrendering their arms and subscribing to the oath of allegiance. They approved the measures the governor had taken, desired him to continue them persistently and vigorously, and promised him such support as was in their province to render. The petition of the insurgents was presented, but it was voted "that the said paper cannot be sustained." It was plain that the insurgents had little hope of favorable action on their petition, for Feb. 3, the same day that the General Court convened, they withdrew from Pelham and marched to Petersham. Information of this movement was brought to Gen. Lincoln at Hadley the same day at noon, but it was at first supposed to be only a removal from the west to the east hill in Pelham. When, about 6 P. M., intelligence was received that the insurgents had left their post and gone eastward, Gen. Lincoln at once ordered his troops in pursuit; at 8 o'clock the army was in motion and then ensued one of the hardest and most fatiguing marches on record. Minot describes it as follows:

"Nothing more than the usual inclemency of the season opposed their march until two o'clock in the morning, by which time they had advanced as far as New Salem. Here a violent north wind arose, and sharpened the cold to an extreme degree; a snow storm accompanied, which filled the paths; the route of the army lying over high land, exposed the soldiers to the full effects of these circumstances, while on their way; and the county being thinly settled, did not afford a covering for them within the distance of eight miles. Being thus deprived of shelter by the want of buildings, and of refreshment—by the intenseness of the cold, which prevented their taking any in the road, their only safety lay in closely pursuing a march, which was to terminate at the quarters of the enemy. They therefore advanced the whole distance of thirty miles, subject to all these inclemencies, without halting for any length of time. Their front reached Petersham by nine o'clock in the morning, their rear being five miles distant."

Anyone who has tramped over Hampshire and Franklin hills at night in the dead of winter, with a howling north wind blowing and piling the snow as it descends into drifts all but impassable, can appreciate something of the dangers and fatigue that were undergone by Gen. Lincoln's troops on that forced march from Hadley to Petersham. The advance guard entered the town in command of Col. Haskel; a company of artillery with two pieces of cannon immediately followed and the whole body of the army was brought up as early as possible. The insurgents were taken completely by surprise; they instantly evacuated the houses in which they were quartered and thronged into a back road leading toward Athol, scarcely firing a gun. Gen. Lincoln's troops pursued them about two miles, capturing about 150; of the remainder many returned to their homes and others fled into the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and

New York. This was the last attempt made by any large body of men to oppose the government forces in Massachusetts, although for several weeks succeeding a kind of guerilla warfare was carried on by the insurgents of Berkshire county, with damage to property and outrageous assaults on individuals. Feb. 7, Gen. Lincoln received a message from Gen. Patterson, requesting him to hasten to Pittsfield with his troops. They marched the same day to Amherst, a distance of 25 miles, and thence through Hadley, Northampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Peru, Hinsdale and Dalton, to Pittsfield.

Feb. 9, Gov. Bowdoin issued a proclamation for the apprehension of Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler and Eli Parsons; a reward of £150 was offered for the capture of Shays and £100 for each of the others. The General Court having learned of the defeat of Shays and the ending of organized rebellion, gave serious attention to the conditions of indemnity that should be offered the insurgents. The following were decided upon:

"That the offenders, having laid down their arms and taken the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth, should keep the peace for three years, and, during that term, should not serve as jurors, be eligible to any town office, or any other office under the government, should not hold or exercise the employment of schoolmasters, innkeepers, or retailers of spirituous liquors, or give their votes for the same term of time for any office, civil or military, within the Commonwealth, unless they should, after the 1st day of May, 1788, exhibit plenary evidence of their having returned to their allegiance and kept the peace, and of their possessing such an unequivocal attachment to the Government, as should appear to the General Court a sufficient ground to discharge them from all or any of these disqualifications."

The governor was empowered to extend the release of these conditions to such of the privates among the insurgents as had taken up arms for the government before Feb. 1st. The persons absolutely excepted from the indemnity were:

"Such as were not citizens of the state, such as had been members of any General Court in the state, or of any state or county convention, or had been employed in any commissioned office, civil or military; such as, after delivering up their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance during the rebellion, had again taken and borne arms against the government; such as had fired upon, or wounded any of the loyal subjects of the Commonwealth; such as had acted as committees, counsellors, or advisers to the rebels; and such as, in former years, had been in arms against the government, in the capacity of commissioned officers, and were afterwards pardoned, and had been concerned in the rebellion."

All insurgents were required to take the oath of allegiance: the form of this oath may be found on page 138 of the town-meeting records in this volume. It is only by consulting the lists of those who subscribed to this oath that a correct estimate may be obtained of the large percentage of

Amherst residents who were engaged more or less actively in this rebellion. These lists are preserved in the manuscript archives at the state-house in Boston, from which the following Amherst names are transcribed. These persons appeared before Eleazer Porter, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. or Nathaniel Dickinson, each of whom was a justice of the peace, during the months of February and March, 1787, and subscribed to the oath :

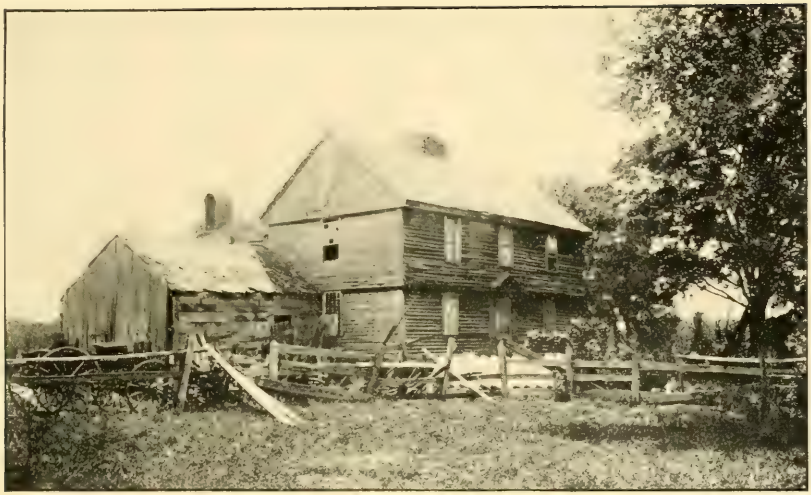
Moses Dickinson,
Martin Kellogg,
Joel Moody,
Seth Wood,
Giles Church,
Thomas Goodale,
David Goodale,
Ezekiel Ingram,
Israel Dickinson,
Henry Franklin,
Eleazer Smith,
Moses Cook,
Isaac Goodale,
Jonathan Warner,
Josiah Smith,
Gershom Ingram,
Asahel Clark,
Eleazer Dana,
Elisha Dickinson,
Gideon Dickinson, Jr.,
Oliver Clapp,
Zechariah Hawley,
Joel Billings, Jr.,
Samuel Prince,
Azariah Dickinson,
Amasa Allen,
Stephen Cole,
Edward Roth,
Levi Dickinson,
Ephraim Robbin,
John Kellogg,
Noadiah Lewis,
Reuben Cowls,
Simeon Pomeroy,
Eli Parker, Jr.,
Henry Lee,
Nathaniel Dickinson, 2d,
Silas Moody,
Nathaniel Moody,
Samuel Nash,
John Fox,
William Clapp,
Isaac Robins,
Aaron Merrick,
Timothy Green,
Alexander Smith,
Moses B. Mings,
Medad Dickinson,
Samuel Ingram,
William Moody,
Oliver Cowls,
Jonathan Field,
Joseph Dickinson,
Clark Lawton,
Robert Ingram,
Thomas Samuel,
Reuben Ingram,
Jonathan Maynard,
Samuel Thompson,
David Pomeroy,
Asa Dickinson,
Titus Matthews,
Simeon Cowls,
Elijah Smith,
John Ingram, 2d,
Isaac Hubbard,
Enos Dickinson,
James Hendrick,
Reuben Warner,
Moses Hastings,
Elias Smith,
Simeon Smith,
Waitstill Dickinson,
Elisha Moody,
Timothy Smith,
David Billings,
John Lee,
Ebenezer Cooley,
Ephraim Kellogg, Jr.,
Timothy Green, Jr.,
Reuben Nash,
James Merrick,
Simeon Clark,
Ephraim Kellogg,
Jonathan Moody,
Lemuel Moody,
David Blodgett,
Ebenezer Dickinson,
David Smith,
Noah Smith,
Gideon Ingram,
John Field,
Thomas Adams,
Ezekiel Dickinson,
Nathan Dickinson, Jr.,
Ebenezer Ingram,
Jacob Warner, Jr.,
Andrew Kimball, Jr.,
Leonard Roth,
Daniel Kellogg, Jr.,
Amariah Dana,
Noadiah Smith,
Ethan Smith,
Samuel Hastings,
Alexander Guill,
Perez Dickinson,
Samuel Smith,
Medad Moody.

Reuben Dickinson and John Nash did not take the oath until July, and it was not until September that Joel Billing, Aaron Billing and Calvin Rich placed their names upon the list. The offence of Medad Moody was in lending his gun to a rioter, unwillingly. From the foregoing list it will be seen that a large majority of the men in Amherst favored the

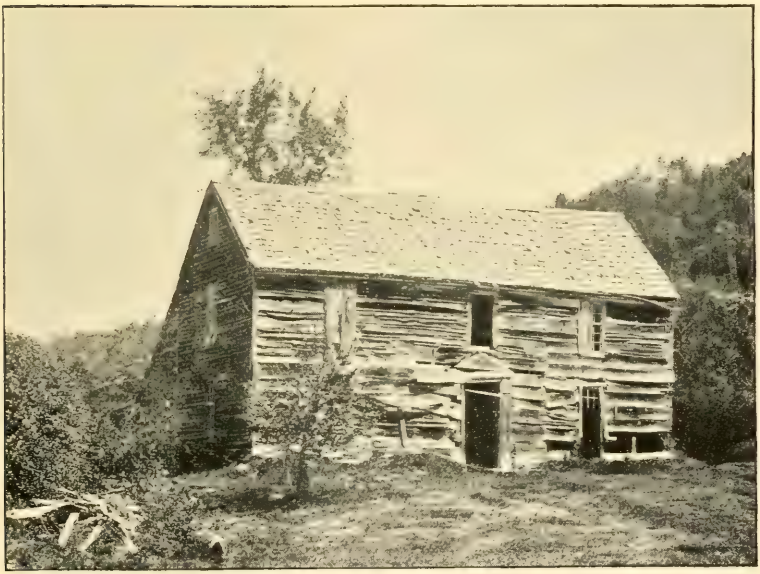
rebellion; how many of them bore arms under Shays cannot be stated with accuracy, but when Gen. Lincoln passed through the town in pursuit of the insurgents he found but few men at home.

The government next turned its attention to the trial of the more notorious of the insurgents. At a special session of the supreme judicial court for the county of Hampshire, held at Northampton April 9, Jason Parmenter of Bernardston, Daniel Luddington of Southampton, James White of Coleraine, Alpheus Colton of Longmeadow, Moses Dickinson, Jr. of Northfield and Henry McCulloch of Pelham were tried for high treason, and all but Dickinson were convicted and sentenced to death. The court assigned as counsel for their defence Simeon and Caleb Strong. Shortly after sentence was pronounced the governor was overwhelmed with petitions for a pardon for the convicts. One of these, in favor of Henry McCulloch, was dated at Pelham, but contained many Amherst signatures, among others those of Ebenezer Boltwood, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Zebina Montague and Noadiah Leonard. Gen. Mattoon also wrote two letters in McCulloch's favor, one addressed to Dr. Robert Cutler and one to Major Thomas Cushing. After several postponements of the time for the execution of his sentence, McCulloch was finally pardoned. Shays after his retreat from Petersham fled to Winchester, New Hampshire, from whence he made his way into New York state. He was subsequently pardoned by the governor and returned to his home in Pelham, but afterwards removed to Sparta, N. Y., where he died in poverty in September, 1825, aged 78 years.

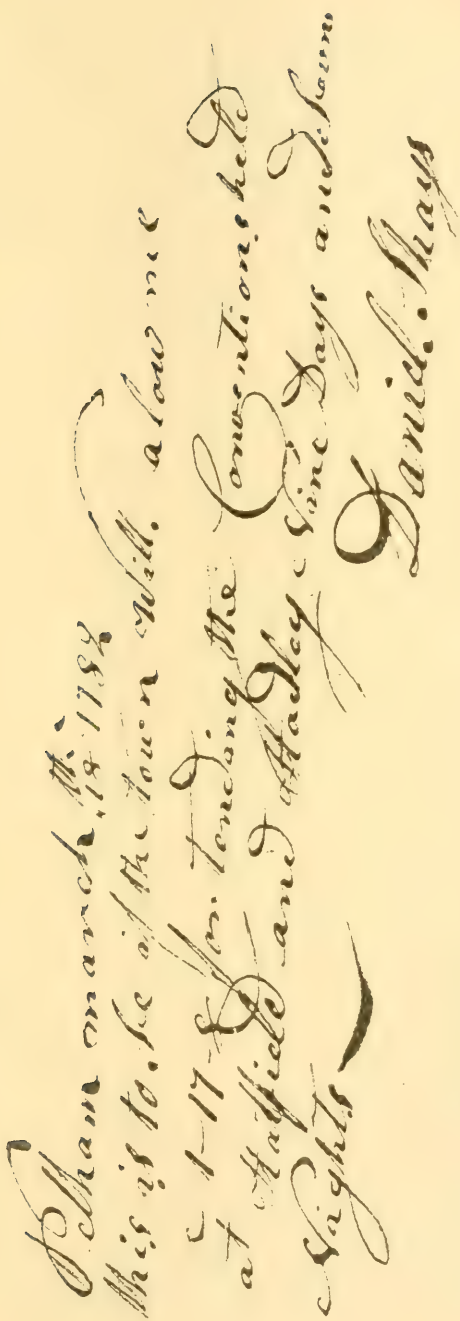
The Shays rebellion brought into prominence two taverns, one located in Pelham, the other in Amherst. The old "Conkey tavern," situated in the east part of Pelham which in 1822 was set off as a part of the town of Prescott, was only a half mile from the residence of Daniel Shays. It was built in 1758, fifteen years after the town was incorporated, by William Conkey. It was two stories in height and fronted toward the south. There were two rooms on the ground floor with a huge chimney between, a small hall and a stairway in front of the chimney leading to the second story, which also contained two rooms. A "lean-to" extended across the rear of the main part, in which was the long low kitchen and the pantry on each end, with doors on either side of the great stone fire-place opening into the dining-room at the east end of the main building and the bar-room at the west end. The apartment over the dining-room was used at times as a dancing-hall and had a large fire-place to warm it. No lath or plaster was in the tavern, the rooms being sheathed on the sides and overhead. In 1776, the house was repaired and the stone chimney taken down to the tops of the fire-places and rebuilt of bricks. There was an ample cellar and an attic. On the corner of the tavern outside hung the sign, a pine board about two feet square, on one side of which was painted a horse and



THE NATHAN DICKINSON HOUSE. (Built before 1745.)



THE OLD CONKEY TAVERN.



rider, on the other a horse with a groom holding it by the bridle. The bar-room was, as doubtless it was intended to be, the most comfortable and home-like place in the building. It contained a great open fire-place, in which in winter-time the blazing logs were piled high and the crackling flames bade defiance to the winds that came howling down from the bleak hills of Shutesbury and Prescott. In the southwest corner was the bar, which Landlord Conkey kept well supplied with the favorite drinks of the time, including New England and West India rum, brandy, wine and cordials. A receipted bill to Conkey from a Boston liquor firm, dated in 1772, shows the purchase of liquors amounting to over £100.

A better place in which to plan a rebellion against government could hardly have been found. Remote from the main travel-ways, with no other habitation in sight, it afforded a safe retreat for the discontented and debt-burdened yeomanry of Pelham and surrounding towns, where they could meet on winter evenings and, their courage reinforced by the contents of demijohns and kegs, prepare for a conflict which they had come to look upon as inevitable. The leading spirit at these gatherings was Captain Shays; he encouraged the talk of rebellion and used the open space in front

of the tavern as a training-field to perfect his men in the manual of arms. A natural if not a necessary feature of this training consisted of frequent visits to the bar-room, and it is recorded that the casing of the huge beam that ran through the center of the apartment, on which rested the joists that supported the second floor, bore for many years the imprints of the muzzles of the muskets made by the excited rebels in the intervals between the drills. It is supposed that Shays made this tavern his head-quarters on his retreat from Springfield, and that the letters addressed by him to Gen. Lincoln were written there. The tavern remained standing until 1883 when it was burned down. The pen drawing on the preceding page was made from an autograph manuscript of Daniel Shays, petitioning for attending the convention at Hatfield.

The "Clapp tavern," located at East Amherst, was one of the best-known hostelries in the early history of the town. Many facts of interest concerning it were furnished for this history, by Charles Clapp, a direct descendant of the original owner. From a letter written by him the following is quoted:

"Preserved Clapp on first coming to Amherst built a house on what is now the Sanford Boice place, a portion of which yet remains in the old house on the hill back of Mr. Boice's present residence. That place he sold or exchanged for the farm adjoining, that at present occupied by Olney Gaylord, extending north from that to the road leading to Pelham, and east as far as Pelham line. The site of the house was very nearly that now occupied by the barn of the late Noah Dickinson, and it was erected, as nearly as we can ascertain, about the year 1737. On the day in which the family first occupied it three bears were brought in and skinned on the kitchen floor, so plentiful were they then in that vicinity. Little need of a tavern in Amherst in those days, it would seem. I do not know when it was first used as a public house, but am under the impression that it gradually assumed that character. Oliver, the younger son of Preserved Clapp, was only fourteen years of age when his father died; he was the one familiarly known as "Landlord Clapp," He married Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon's sister Elizabeth, and for many years kept the tavern. He was quite famed for the excellence of the flip he served, his good wife brewing the beer therefor. During the war of the Revolution, a detachment of Burgoyne's army officers, who had gone out to attend a dance near Saratoga, were captured and brought under a guard to the Clapp tavern, on their way to Boston. They remained one night for rest, the floor being covered with straw to provide them a bed, causing Landlord Clapp no little anxiety lest the straw should be set on fire and the house burned.

The old tavern was the scene of much plotting during Shays rebellion; indeed I think the first plans for it were made there. Landlord Clapp was a great though secret friend of Shays, and when he was stationed in Pelham, every night at 12 o'clock, a messenger was sent by him to grandfather's window, 'for the news of the day.' At one time, (Jan. 28, 1787) a number of sled-loads of provisions which had been sent for Shays' army with a small escort, stopped at the tavern for entertainment for themselves and teams; to their great astonishment they met with a stern refusal, as they had been directed to stop there for refreshments. At the first

opportunity the commander of the party was taken one side and told to start for Pelham as quickly as possible, as government troops were near at hand and in hot pursuit. They lost no time in following directions. At the same time another friend of Shays (Capt. Billings) mounted a horse and rode up the hill to the West street to reconnoitre. Dashing nearly up to the troops, he suddenly wheeled his steed, and, waving his hat and shouting 'Come on, boys,' dashed away at a furious rate, the soldiers spurring their horses to their utmost speed and following him down the hill, past the tavern and on towards Pelham in a mad race. In the meantime the teamsters had reached Thornton hill, from which they caught sight of the coming soldiers. The commander of the 'supply train' drew his teams up across the road resolved to do his best to protect his charge. The steepness of the hill proved of great advantage, as he was enabled so to dispose of his men that bayonet showed above bayonet, with apparently a formidable barricade in front. At the same time a number of men appeared on the Valley road; as the troops drew near they caught sight of the formidable array in front and the men on the Valley road; they were sure they were being drawn into an ambuscade. Wheeling their horses they rode back at a madder pace even than before. Stopping for rest at the Clapp tavern, they reported that they had been led 'into the very jaws of hell.'"

CHAPTER XX.

STATISTICS IN 1777, 1779, AND 1781.—COUNTERFEITING.—INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS.—MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.—AMHERST IN 1800. —WAR OF 1812.

In 1777, a list of male inhabitants of Amherst over 16 years of age, gave the number of whites as 238; of blacks, two. From a valuation list of the town made in 1779, the following statistics are taken: Polls, 248; houses and barns, 256, valued at £37 each; mowing and tillage, 1266 acres; pasture land, 311 acres; woodland, 3693 acres; 3 mills; money at interest and on hand, £582; debts due not on interest, £95; goods, wares and merchandise, £480; horses, 113; oxen, 101; cows, 184; steers, 303; sheep, 951; swine, 206. Two years later, in 1781, the figures recorded were as follows: Polls, 251; houses, 134; barns, 106; stores, etc., 3; distill houses, mills, etc., 6; acres of English mowing, 310; acres of tillage land, 1271; acres of fresh meadow, 1117; acres of pasturing, 641; acres of woodland and land unimproved, 8716; barrels of "cyder," 636; money on interest and on hand, £221; goods, wares and mdse., £90; horses, 167; oxen, 261; cows, 413; sheep and goats, 949; swine, 160.

Coaches, chaises, etc., were owned to the value of £57. There were four owners of gold, coined and uncoined, and 252 owners of silver. Statistics taken in 1784 record the following: Polls, ratable, 251; non-ratable polls, 26; dwelling-houses, 136; shops, 6; tan-houses, 3; pot and pearl ash works, 1; barns, 112; grist, saw and other mills, 4; other buildings, 15; acres of tillage, 1104; acres of English mowing, 446½; acres of fresh meadow, 850½; acres of pasture, 478; acres of woodland, 3144; acres of other land, unimproved, 5062; barrels of "cyder," 862; amount of stock in trade, £162; horses and colts, 231; oxen, 214; neat cattle, 397; cows, 385; sheep and goats, 594; swine, 298; debts due, £740; money on hand, £30; total valuation, £1950, 19, 6. There were 44 owners of silver plate.

While the early inhabitants of Western Massachusetts were, in the main, orderly and law-abiding, the vicious and criminal element was not lacking. The courts in olden times had to deal with all manner of offences against person and property. The scarcity of money was a great temptation to counterfeiters, who were willing to brave the severe penalties attached to the crime in the hope of acquiring great wealth with little effort. In 1770, one Thomas Walton was accused of counterfeiting, was tried before the court in Springfield and convicted. Nathan Dickinson of Amherst, who entered the complaint against Walton, thereupon petitioned for the reward offered by the commonwealth for the conviction of such offenders, his petition reading as follows:

"To the Hon^ble^ Thomas Hutchinson Esq Lt Gov. & Commander in chief over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England and the Hon^ble^ his Majesty's Council at Cambridg· March 26^th^ 1770. Humbly shews Nathan Dickinson of Amherst in the County of Hampshire that on the 23^d^ Day of March last Past he made Information to Josiah Chauncy & Simeon Strong Esq. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire against one Thomas Walton, charging the said Thomas with the offence of forging and counterfeiting certain Pieces of Pewter & other Base Metals with the Resemblance of Spanish Mille^d^ Dollars the Current Coin of this Province, by means whereof the said Thomas was Recognized by said Justices to appear before his Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature court of Assize and General Goal Delivery then next to be holden at Springfield within & for the County of Hampshire on the fourth Tuesday of September then next at which term the said Thomas in Consequence of the said Information was at the Same Term of Said Court Convicted of the same Offence, as by the Record of the Conviction in the same Court appears & your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that the Treasurer of the Province be impowered and ordered to pay your Petitioner out of the Province Treasury the Reward and Premium of £25 according to the Laws of this Province in Such cases Provided and as in Duty Bound Shall pray.

NATHAN DICKINSON."

Eleven years later, in 1781, Ebenezer Mattoon petitioned the General Court to reimburse him for the money he had paid out in journeying "from Amherst to Providence, R. I. to prevent the liberating of one Firmine Woods of s'd Amherst, then confined in Providence Goal for uttering & passing counterfeit Eight Dollar Bills of the New Emission, which was contemplated by a number of persons of suspected character of said Town, one being actually sent for that purpose." The General Court allowed him £7, 1 for his trouble and expense.

Soon after the ending of the Shays rebellion, a series of industrial movements were inaugurated in Western Massachusetts in some of which Amherst citizens were engaged and which were calculated to affect the growth and prosperity of the town. The constant succession of armed conflicts which, beginning with King Philip's war in 1675, had lasted with little interruption for more than a century, had greatly retarded the development of the resources of the Connecticut Valley. The means of transportation had always been limited and unsatisfactory. Railways were as yet unknown, highways were of the most primitive construction, and the only water-way of importance, the Connecticut river, was robbed of half its value by the existence of the falls at South Hadley and at Montague. In 1792, prominent men of Berkshire and Hampshire counties, among them Simeon Strong of Amherst, formed an association for the purpose of constructing canals around these falls. The association was incorporated under the name of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River." A canal was built at South Hadley at great expense, being two and a half miles long, much of it cut through solid rock. It was the first canal of any importance built in the United States. When completed, it was found that its bed was not low enough to take the water from the river, but this difficulty was obviated by the construction of a dam. This dam set back the water for several miles, overflowing the Northampton meadows and causing an epidemic of fever, so that Northampton people had the company indicted for maintaining a nuisance; the case came to trial, the plaintiffs won their suit and the dam, save its oblique section, was ordered to be torn down. Money was needed in order to lower the bed of the canal, and in 1802 the Legislature, on petition, granted the proprietors a lottery for raising $20,000. The scheme was successful and in 1804 the lowering of the canal was completed; it was in successful operation for many years. The canal at Turners Falls was completed in 1797.

Turnpikes were built in New England at an early date in its history, but did not become common in Western Massachusetts until after the close of the Shays rebellion. In the latter part of the 18th century many turnpike corporations were formed in this section, among them the "Sixth

Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation," for the purpose of building a road commencing on the east line of Amherst and passing through Pelham, Greenwich, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Rutland, Holden and Worcester, "to the great road in Shrewsbury leading from New York to Boston."

In the statistics given for the year 1784, it will be noted that Amherst reported its stock in trade as valued at only £162. This would indicate a small development of mercantile or other business. Yet Amherst had as many country stores as was customary for towns of its size, stores whose stock of goods was as miscellaneous in character, if not as large in volume, as those of the modern "department emporiums." Some of these stores were developed from taverns, while the greater number of them had liquors as a part of their regular stock in trade. Such a thing as a "cash business" would have been impossible in the earlier years, and trade and barter usurped the place of buying and selling to a large degree. From a review of trade in Amherst in 1815, written 72 years afterward by an old resident of the town, the following facts of interest are gathered. In 1814 or thereabout James Kellogg established himself as a merchant at East Amherst. He built the brick house now standing near the school-house, and opened a store in the south part while his family occupied the north part. He continued in business there about ten years, when he closed it out and bought a farm at South Amherst, where he opened a small dry-goods and grocery store which he conducted in connection with his farming operations. Later on, he established a hardware business, engaging in the manufacture of joiners' tools in that part of the town now known as "Kelloggville." At the center of the town in 1815, H. Wright Strong kept a store at the upper corner of what is now known as Phoenix Row; one of his clerks was Luke Sweetser, who afterwards became one of the best known and most successful of Amherst's merchants. Across the street, on the opposite corner, was a building occupied by Jay White as a dry-goods and grocery store. Further north, near Mt. Pleasant, was a store conducted by Morton Dickinson.

There was a store at East Amherst near where stands the one now conducted by George E. Thayer. This was owned by "Capt." Dyer, who in 1818 sold out to Asahel Thayer, the latter continuing the business until 1834, when he engaged with Lyman Knowles in carriage manufacturing. A little to the north was a small store occupied by John Hunt, while across the street was one built about 1822 and occupied by Hubbard & Lamb. The latter continued in business a few years and then sold out to L. M. Hills. About the year 1824 a store was started at South Amherst by Philip L. Goss, and one at North Amherst by Emerson Marsh.



OLD ELM NEAR JOHN M. HYDE'S.

Prof. William S. Tyler's History of Amherst College contains in one of its opening chapters an interesting sketch of the center village of Amherst as it appeared in the year 1800. It gives a list of the houses, the names of owners, and occupants, and locations also, all matters of historic interest and value. The houses at the center were all built fronting on the highways, forty rods in width; when the streets were narrowed, the land in front of the houses was enclosed, thus forming spacious "front yards," such as may now be seen in front of the Cowles house on Pleasant street and the Strong house at the corner of Amity and Prospect streets. The same custom prevailed at East Amherst, and Judd in his unpublished mss. says that formerly there were five or six houses from 20 to 40 rods east of the present East Street; the old cellars still remained in 1850, one in the rear of John Dickinson's house on a rise of ground, one further north and one or two to the south of the Pelham road.

At the beginning of the present century, Judge Simeon Strong owned all the land at and near the northwest and northeast corners of Main and Pleasant streets, as far north as the Cowles house, and the Coleman house which then stood near the cemetery. Gen. Zebina Montague owned the southeast corner, and Dr. Parsons the southwest angle except the corner which was occupied, then as now, by a hotel. In 1815, when the college began to be talked of, there were not more than 25 houses in the entire village. The hotel and two of the dwelling-houses, those belonging to Judge Strong and Dr. Parsons, had gambrel roofs, a favorite style of architecture at that time. Between the hotel and the Parsons house, which stood on the brow of College hill, the only building was a school-house, situated about where Hunt's block now stands. The corner now occupied by Adams' drugstore was then the site of the house and store of H. Wright Strong, until about that time the only store in town. At the east end of Phoenix Row, on the site of the present Kellogg block, was the house which was owned and occupied by Noah Webster from 1812 until 1822; this house was burned in 1838. Further to the east was the house which had recently been erected by Samuel Fowler Dickinson, the first house in town to be built of brick; the old Whiting house, afterwards known as the Ayers house until it was torn down in 1879, fronted on what is now known as East Pleasant street, standing a little to the north of the barn owned by John M. Hyde. On the east side of the common stood the Warner house and the Merrill house. On Amity street was the house built by Solomon Boltwood and afterwards occupied by Dr. Cutler. Of these houses four are still standing. The "Strong" house, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah E. Emerson, was built in 1744 by Nehemiah Strong, who came to this place from Northampton. It was afterwards occupied by his son, Judge Simeon Strong, and then by his grandson, Simeon Strong, Jr. It

was never occupied by Noah Webster, as has been often stated. This house has never been rebuilt and presents to-day much the same appearance as when it was erected, 150 years ago. The same may be said of the Boltwood house, now occupied by Dr. E. B. Dickinson. The Merrill house has been largely rebuilt, and is now conducted as a students' boarding house by Mrs. L. E. Redding. Considerable alterations have been made on the Dickinson house, now occupied by Miss Lavinia Dickinson. Such was the center village of Amherst, in the year 1800, and the succeeding twenty years brought with them little change. In 1820, there were about forty dwellings within the radius of a mile from where the Amherst house now stands.

The war of 1812 caused hardly a ripple on the surface of affairs in Amherst. The town, in common with nearly all the neighboring communities, was strongly opposed to the war, and at a meeting held June 29, 1812, passed resolutions condemning it. A convention representing 57 towns in Hampshire, Hampden and Frankin counties was held at Northampton, July 14, to consult upon the war. The delegates from Amherst were Ebenezer Mattoon, Samuel F. Dickinson and Simeon Strong. The convention organized and appointed a committee to report in regard to the proper action of the convention, concerning public affairs, and then adjourned to the following day; Mr. Dickinson was a member of this committee, which reported that it was expedient to present a respectful memorial to the president of the United States, praying that commissioners might be forthwith appointed to negotiate a peace with Great Britain upon safe and honorable terms. Mr. Dickinson was also appointed one of a delegation of four to represent Hampshire county at a state convention, provided similar measures should be adopted in other parts of the Commonwealth. At the time of holding this convention, Caleb Strong of Northampton was governor of Massachusetts. He was a believer in a strict construction of the United States constitution, and, believing that the mere act of declaring war on the part of the president did not invest the latter with the power to call the militia of the several states into service, he declined accession to the requisition made for Massachusetts troops, to be placed at the command of the president. In this position he was supported by the supreme court of the state.

In the fall of 1814, Gov. Strong issued a call for troops to repel an expected invasion of the British, who had taken possession of Castine, on the Penobscot, then within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and declared their intention to lay waste the coast from Maine to Georgia. Two regiments of infantry and one of artillery were raised in Hampshire county and marched to Boston. So far as can be learned but few Amherst men were enrolled in any of these regiments. Enos Dickinson of South

Amherst was commissioned as lieutenant in one of the companies raised in this vicinity. Joseph Dana and Samuel Prince went with the troops to Boston. Daniel Smith served about four months in Capt. Woodworth's company stationed at Charlestown. Rev. Joshua Crosby, a trustee of Amherst Academy and, for a short time after the death of President Moore, acting president of Amherst College, went with the troops to Boston and served as chaplain. It is stated that men were drafted from the two militia organizations in Amherst to serve in the war. Dr. Seth Fish, who afterwards located in Amherst, went from Shutesbury as a substitute for his father, and served as cook. It is impossible to obtain from the officials, either at Boston or Washington, a list of the Amherst men who enlisted or were drafted into the service. The troops spent some forty days in camp, were reviewed by Gov. Strong on Boston common, and were afterwards dismissed and sent home. They saw no active military service, and the event was alluded to by wits of the time as "Gov. Strong's war." As in the French and Indian war and in the war of the Revolution, so in the war of 1812 the Bay Road was a favorite military highway. It was a link in the great chain connecting the East with the West, and over it were hauled many of the supplies for Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie. It is related that a team of eighteen horses was required to draw one dismounted cannon.

CHAPTER XXI.

ORIGIN OF AMHERST ACADEMY.—PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.—ACT OF INCORPORATION.—LIFE AT THE ACADEMY.—MARY LYON.—ACADEMY TEACHERS.

For more than a quarter of a century succeeding the year that marked the ending of the Shays rebellion, no event of marked interest or importance can be recorded of the town of Amherst or its inhabitants. A perusal of the old town records shows that special attention was paid during these years to the determination of town boundaries, the laying out of new streets and the disposal of the land remaining after the three broad highways had been narrowed down, to property-owners adjoining. It was not until 1812 that the first steps were taken in an enterprise whose success and development were to exert a momentous influence on the future of the

town. The founding of Amherst Academy, which in time was to develop into Amherst College, was an event the significance of which was little appreciated at the time. It marked an era in Amherst history, determining the lines along which the town was to find its broadest development. Amherst, even in its earlier years, was the home of learned men, therefore it was but natural that they should desire for their children better educational advantages than were furnished by the district schools, with their school-dames and masters who themselves possessed but little learning and less faculty for imparting it to others, with school terms of uncertain length, dependent sometimes upon the supply of firewood and always limited by small appropriations. Among the earlier inhabitants who had enjoyed the advantages of a college education were Dr. David Parsons, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., Ebenezer Boltwood, Ebenezer Mattoon, Simeon Strong, Rufus Cowles, Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Solomon Strong, John Dickinson and Moses Dickinson. The subscription for Amherst Academy was started by Samuel Fowler Dickinson and Hezekiah Wright Strong, the latter a son of Judge Simeon Strong. The land on which the building was erected was donated by Dr. David Parsons, who was also active in raising funds for the institution and was the first president of its board of trustees. Among others who were prominent in the work were Calvin Merrill, and Justus Williams of South Amherst. The subscription was started in 1812, and the building erected in 1814. The charter was not obtained until 1816. The petition to the General Court and the charter granted are among the manuscript archives in the state-house at Boston, and are copied here entire.

PETITION FOR AMHERST ACADEMY.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, at their winter Session, A. D. 1816.

Humbly shews,

The subscribers, that they have, at an expense of about Five thousand dollars, purchased in a central & commanding situation in the town of Amherst in the county of Hampshire, one half acre of land, and erected thereon & thoroughly finished, for the purpose of an Academy, a brick building, fifty feet long, thirty eight feet wide, & three stories high, with a cellar under the whole, one part of which is used for a family kitchen. The whole is designed to accommodate two schools; one for males; & the other for females; and also a family to superintend the building, and keep a house for boarding. The situation is inviting, and the air pure, & the town healthy. It is also in the midst of a rich country & a flourishing population, naturally centering at this place, And no town in the Commonwealth, perhaps, is better situated, or offers greater encouragements for an institution of this kind. Your petitioners would further state, that more than one year ago they established a school in this building; under the Care of a Preceptor; assisted during the two summer quarters, by a Preceptress; that the average number of



BRICK SCHOOL-HOUSE ON PLEASANT STREET.
(Stood on Site of E. D. Bangs' Residence.)



AMHERST ACADEMY.

schollars in the winter has not been less than sixty; & during the two summer quarters, more than ninety. And the prospects of usefulness therefrom are such, as to excite pleasing anticipations in the patrons and friends of science & useful literature. But in order to secure the blessings in prospect, which the youth of both sexes so much need; and the good of society so much requires, funds and the public patronage of the Government are necessary. Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully ask the assistance of the Legislature, to aid them in their benevolent designs of educating, and training to usefulness the rising generation. And they humbly pray that their school may be established by Law, as an Academy; under the care of such Trustees, as the Legislature shall see fit to appoint; with such endowments as the Government have equally bestowed on institutions of this kind. And as an inducement therefor, Your Petitioners offer to release, and do hereby release, each for himself, all his right, title & interest, in & to the land & buildings above mentioned; with all their appurtenances; to such Trustees as the Legislature may appoint; to be used forever as an Academy, & for no other purpose. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

DAVID PARSONS,	SAMUEL F. DICKINSON,	H. WRIGHT STRONG,
ELIJAH CLARK,	RUFUS COWLS,	JOSEPH CHURCH, JR.,
HENRY WEEKS,	CALVIN MERRILL,	THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.,
ENOS BAKER,	ELIJAH BOLTWOOD,	JUSTUS WILLIAMS, JR.,
ROBERT CUTLER,	WILLIAM NEILL,	SYLVANUS CHURCH."

Amherst, January 17, 1816.

BILL FOR ESTABLISHING AMHERST ACADEMY.

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

An act to establish an Academy in the town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire.

Whereas sundry persons, inhabitants of Amherst in the County of Hampshire, have, at the expense of *five thousand* dollars, erected a suitable building for an Academy in said town, & have procured an able Instructor to teach the usual Academical branches of learning; & it appears that said town is a suitable place for such an institution—

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, & by the authority of the same*, That there be and hereby is establish[d] in the town of Amherst, an Academy, by the name of *Amherst Academy*, for the purpose of promoting morality, piety & religion, & for the instruction of youth in the learned languages, & in such arts & sciences as are usually taught in other Academies, or as shall be directed by the Trustees, and David Parsons, Nathan Perkins, Samuel F. Dickinson, Hezekiah W. Strong, Rufus Cowls, Calvin Merrill, Noah Webster, John Woodbridge, James Taylor, Nathaniel Smith, Josiah Dwight, Rufus Graves, Winthrop Bailey, Experience Porter & Elijah Gridley, be & hereby are incorporated into a body politic by the name of the *Trustees of Amherst Academy*, & that they and their successors shall be & continue a body politic & corporate by the same name forever.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, that all moneys, lands, or other property & things already given or which shall be hereafter given, granted, devised, bequeathed, transferred or assigned to the said Trustees, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and are hereby confirmed to the said Trustees & to their successors in that trust forever:

And that the said trustees may have & hold in fee simple, by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise any lands, tenements, hereditaments or other estate real or personal—*provided* the annual income thereof shall not exceed the sum of *five-thousand dollars*; and may sell & dispose of the same & apply the interest, rents & profits thereof in such manner as to promote the end & design of said institution.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees shall have power, from time to time, to elect such officers of the said Academy as they shall judge necessary, & to fix the terms of their respective offices; to remove any Trustee from the corporation, when, in their opinion, he shall be incapable by reason of age, or otherwise, of discharging the duties of his office; to fill all vacancies in said corporation, by electing such persons for trustees as they shall think suitable; to determine the times & places of their meetings, the manner of notifying the Trustees, & the method of removing & electing Trustees; to prescribe the powers & duties of their several officers; to appoint preceptors of the said Academy, to determine their powers & duties, & to fix the tenures of their offices & to make and ordain rules and orders, with reasonable penalties, for the good government of said Academy, not repugnant to the laws of the commonwealth.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Trustees may have a common seal, which they may, at pleasure, break, alter & renew; and that all deeds signed & sealed with this seal, delivered and acknowledged by the Treasurer or Secretary of said corporation by order of the said Trustees, shall be good and valid in law; and that the said Trustees may sue & be sued, in all actions, real, personal & mixed, & prosecute or defend the same to final judgment & execution, by the name of the *Trustees of Amherst Academy*.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the number of said Trustees shall not, at one time, be more than fifteen or less than nine; & five of them shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

Sect. 6. [This is crossed out in the mss. copy.] *Be it further enacted*, That there be & hereby is granted to the said Trustees & their successors forever, for the sole use & benefit of the said Academy; one half a township of six miles square, of the unappropriated land belonging to this Commonwealth, in the District of Maine, excepting the ten townships on Penobscot River, to be laid out & assigned by the committee for the sale of Eastern lands, under the restrictions & regulations made in similar grants.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Rev[d] David Parsons be & hereby is authorized to appoint the time & place for holding the first meeting of the said Trustees, & to give them notice thereof, in such manner as he shall judge expedient."

Such was the humble beginning of an educational institution destined to become famous throughout Massachusetts and New England. The academy building, constructed of brick, three stories in height, with a small tower in the center of the roof and spacious chimneys at the east and west ends, stood on the site now occupied by the Amity-street school building. It was, at the time of its erection, considered an imposing structure. It was built in 1814, but was not dedicated until the following year. With the exception of the Hopkins grammar school at Hadley, Amherst Academy would seem to have been the first institution devoted to classical education established in the present limits of Hampshire county. Gov. Edward

Hopkins of Connecticut died in 1657 : from his estate the town of Hadley received £308, 01, 11, to be devoted, according to the terms of his will, "to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding of hopeful youths both at the grammar school, and college, for the public service of the country in future times." The Hopkins school received pupils early as 1667. It was conducted for some time as an English school; just when the grammar school began its work cannot be exactly determined. Hopkins Academy, in which the school was merged, was not incorporated until 1816, the same year that Amherst Academy received its charter. Sheldon Academy at Southampton was not chartered until 1828 : Williston Seminary at Easthampton was opened for the admission of students in 1841 : Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley received pupils in 1837.

Amherst Academy was prosperous from its beginning. It opened with more students than any other academy in Western Massachusetts, and soon attracted pupils from every part of New England ; it had at one time ninety pupils in the ladies' department and quite as many, usually more, in the gentleman's department. The early records of the institution were burned in 1838. In Prof. William S. Tyler's History of Amherst College, published in 1873, are interesting sketches of the academy, which are here reprinted. They give an outline of the work carried on and suggest the moral and religious influences that surrounded the students. The first is by Miss Sarah S. Strong, a daughter of H. Wright Strong, who became a teacher in the academy at the age of 16 :

"Under the government and instruction of such superior teachers, the academy obtained a reputation second to none in the state, and indeed the ladies' department was in advance of the same department in other institutions, as might be shown by a simple comparison of the studies pursued and text-books in use by the young ladies. Among these may be specified chemistry, which was then just beginning to be studied in schools outside of colleges, but was taught in Amherst Academy with lectures and experiments by Prof. Graves, who had been lecturer on chemistry in Dartmouth College, rhetoric, logic, history, Paley's moral philosophy, Playfair's Euclid, Stewart's philosophy, Enfield's natural philosophy, Herschell's astronomy with the calculation and projection of eclipses, Latin, French, etc. On Wednesday afternoons all the scholars were assembled in the upper hall for reviews, declamations, compositions and exercises in reading in which both gentlemen and ladies participated. Spectators were admitted and were often present in large numbers, among whom Dr. Parsons and Mr. Webster, president and vice-president of the board of trustees, might usually be seen, and often the lawyers, physicians, and other educated men of the place. Not unfrequently gentlemen from out of town were present, as for instance Dr. Packard, who early became a trustee, and was much interested in the prosperity of the institution. Once a year, at the close of the fall term in October, the old meeting-house was fitted up with a stage and strange to tell in the staid town of Amherst, where dancing was tabooed

and cards never dared show themselves, reverend divines went with lawyers and doctors, and all classes of their people to the house of God to witness a theatrical exhibition!"

The second is by Rev. Nahum Gould, a graduate of the Academy, and of Amherst College in the class of 1825:

"I came to Amherst in the spring of 1819 and studied in preparation for college under the direction of Joseph Estabrook and Gerard Hallock. The principal's salary was $800 per annum, and Miss Sarah Strong's $20 a month. I found the piety of the students far in advance of my own. Perhaps there never was a people that took such deep interest in the welfare of students. None need leave on account of pecuniary embarrassments. Tuition was free to any pious student who was preparing for the gospel ministry. Board was one dollar a week, and if this could not be afforded, there were families ready to take students for little services which they might render in their leisure hours. Their liberality was spoken of through the land, and it was an inducement to persons of limited means, preparing for the ministry, to come to Amherst. To such the church prayer-meeting in the village was a school as well as a place for devotion. Daniel A. Clark, the pastor, was greatly beloved by the students. Noah Webster resided here preparing his dictionary. He took an interest in the academy and opened his doors for an occasional reception, which we prized very highly. Col. Graves was a successful agent for the academy and a help to the students. Mr. Estabrook was well qualified for his station. Mr. Hallock was a scholar and a gentleman. It was a pleasant task to manage a school where there were so many pious students seeking qualifications for usefulness, who felt that they were in the right place and were establishing a Christian character of high standing."

For the first ten or twelve years of its existence, the academy received pupils of both sexes: this was long before the era of woman's colleges, and the only avenue open to young women in search of a higher education was found in the "select family schools" which were a feature of New England's educational system from an early date. Among the students at Amherst Academy in 1821 was a young woman who, later on, was to solve an educational problem for her sex in such successful fashion as to win for herself fame and the gratitude of generations yet unborn. That pupil was Mary Lyon, who was thus described by the lady principal: "Uncultivated in mind and manners, of large physique, twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and receiving her first impulse in education. She commenced with grammar and geography, and was soon advanced to rhetoric and logic. Having a comprehensive mind and being very assiduous in her studies, she improved rapidly." Mary Lyon was born in Buckland, Feb. 28, 1797. Her parents were in humble circumstances, unable to afford her more than the ordinary schooling of the time, but she was ambitious and determined by her own exertions to gain as liberal an education as the times would permit. At Amherst Academy she found sympathy and aid; it was, doubtless, while engaged in her studies here that she conceived the idea of founding an institution of learning which should be self-supporting, yet

"where expenses should be so moderate as not to debar those of limited means, and advantages so great that the wealthy could find none superior elsewhere." Mount Holyoke Seminary, the pioneer institution in Massachusetts of higher education for females, owes its being to Mary Lyon and to the education and training she received at the old Amherst Academy.

A list of the men who fitted for college and for business at Amherst Academy, if such could be compiled, would contain the names of many who became famous in after life. It was among the first of the great college preparatory schools, attracting pupils from all over New England. The reputation and success of its classical department became so great that in time the female department was abolished, and the entire energies of the institution were directed toward the preparation of young men for entrance to college. For many years after the change was made there were usually from seventy-five to one hundred students in the classical department. The academy prospered greatly, and, during the days of depression at Phillips Academy at Andover, and before the founding of Williston Seminary, was, without doubt, the leading academical institution in Massachusetts.

The period of its decline began soon after the founding of Williston Seminary. The establishment of high schools in many towns, and the rise of normal schools, drew largely from its attendance, and although it retained the services of superior teachers and returned to the admission of both sexes in order to increase the number of its students, it became gradually more and more of a local institution being finally superseded by the Amherst high school. The old academy building was torn down in 1868, to make way for the Amity-street school-building.

In Miss Strong's sketch of the academy, before referred to, allusion is made to the "superior teachers" that the academy employed. Among these teachers in the earlier years were Francis Bascom, Joseph Estabrook, John L. Parkhurst, Gerard Hallock, Zenas Clapp, David Green and Ebenezer S. Snell. At a later date, among the principals and assistant teachers were Elijah Paine, Solomon Maxwell, Story Hebard, Robert E. Patterson, William P. Paine, William Thompson, Simeon Colton, William S. Tyler, Evangelinus Sophocles, Ebenezer Burgess, George C. Partridge, Nahum Gale and Lyman Coleman. Among the lady teachers, while the academy was co-educational, were Lucy Douglas, Orra White, Mary Ann Field, Sarah S. Strong and Hannah Shepard. These names, and much of the information in regard to the academy, are gathered from Professor Tyler's History of Amherst College. Professor Tyler was a teacher in the academy for one year after his graduation from Amherst College in 1830. He took a deep interest in the academy, not alone from its work, but from its intimate relationship to the college to which he has devoted his life-work.

CHAPTER XXII.

OLD-TIME CATALOGS.—AMHERST STUDENTS AT THE ACADEMY.—ACADEMY LAWS.—OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.—PRINCIPALS AND INSTRUCTORS.—COURSES OF STUDY.

From the pages of the academy catalogs much interesting and valuable information concerning the institution is gained. The earliest catalog known to be in existence bears date of 1818. It is a single sheet of paper, a copy of which, framed, is preserved in the town library. It gives a list of trustees, the same as named in the act of incorporation, save that the names of H. W. Strong, John Woodbridge and Josiah Dwight are omitted, and the names of Joshua Crosby, John Fish and Edward Whipple are added. John L. Parkhurst, A. M., was the principal preceptor, Edward Dickinson, A. B., assistant preceptor, and Miss Lucy L. Douglas, preceptress. The list of pupils numbered 152, of whom 76 were "masters" and 76 "misses." The Amherst names included in this list were as follows:

Osmyn Baker,
Porter Cowls.
Appleton Dickinson,
William Dickinson,
George W. Graves,
Chauncy Merrill,
Warren Putnam.
William B. Stetson,
Simeon E. Strong,
George White,
Dorothy Baker,
Marchia A. Banister.
Achsah Clark,
Abigal Dexter.
Lucinda Dickinson.
Mary Ann Dickinson.
Hepzibah Eastman,
Martha M. Graves.
Fanny Mattoon,
Harriet Montague,
Sophia W. Parsons,
Abigail Robbins,
Sarah Smith, 2d.
Sarah S. Strong,
Hannah Whiting.

Aaron Church,
Robert Cutler,
Edward Dickinson,
Oliver H. Dunbar,
Frederic W. Graves,
George Montague,
Hamilton Smith,
Charles L. Strong,
Wright Strong,
Frederick Williams,
Joanna Baker,
Dolly Bixbee,
Mercy Cooley,
Caroline Dickinson,
Lucretia Dickinson,
Nancy Dickinson,
Mary Franklin,
Mary Ann Graves.
Lucy Merrill,
Eliza Nelson.
Harriet Perkins.
Achsah Smith,
Frances Strong,
Eliza S. Webster,
Mary Ann Williams,

Moses Church,
Julius A. Dewey,
Friend Dickinson,
John Eastman, Jr.,
Frederic Joy,
Thomas G. Perkins.
Elijah D. Strong,
William G. Webster,
Stephen Weeks.
Azubah D. Bangs,
Harriet Boltwood.
Irene Cowls.
Fanny Dickinson,
Mary Dickinson,
Thankful F. Dickinson.
Martha Forbush,
Clarissa Kellogg,
Nancy Merrill,
Sophia Nelson,
Harriet Phillips,
Sarah Smith,
Mary Strong.
Polly Weeks.

From this list it will be seen that 73 pupils, or nearly one-half the entire number, had their homes in Amherst. Of the remainder, a majority were residents of Massachusetts towns; a few came from Vermont and Connecticut, one each from Virginia and Canada. The "quarters" began on the fourth Wednesday of May, August, November and February: there was a vacation of one week at the end of each quarter except the one beginning in November, at the end of which there was a two-weeks' vacation.

The "Laws of Amherst Academy," published in 1827, contain a number of interesting provisions. Every student on admission to the academy received a printed copy of the laws, charged in his term bill, and was obliged to sign the following agreement: "I hereby promise that I will observe all the laws and regulations, made by the Government for the Students of this Academy." If any student unnecessarily neglected attendance on religious exercises, he was held liable to reproof, privately or before his class, and in case he persisted in such neglect he might be suspended or dismissed. The study hours, from April to October, were from 8-30 A. M. to 12, and from 2 to 5 P. M.; from October to April, from 9 A. M. to 12, from 1-30 to 4-30 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. No scholar could be absent from his room after 9 P. M. without permission of the instructors. Every student was held accountable for injury done by him to the academy building and its appurtenances, and if the offender could not be discovered the sum was assessed equally on all the students and charged in the term bills. If any student should leave the school, or go out of town without obtaining permission of the instructors, he was subject to a fine of one dollar and a like sum for every week he was absent. Students were not permitted to drink wine, spirits or liquors of any kind at any tavern or inn in town, or to keep such articles in their rooms, or to indulge in their use at any time, on penalty of admonition for the first offence and suspension or expulsion for the second. They were also prohibited, under like penalties, from using any fire-arm in the town, "either in shooting at game or at mark, or for amusement in any manner."

The catalog of 1827 shows a number of changes in the board of trustees; the officers of the corporation were: President, Rev. Joshua Crosby; vice-president, Rev. Royal Washburn; secretary, Rufus Graves, Esq.; treasurer, Lucius Boltwood, Esq.; auditor, Martin Thayer. Solomon Maxwell, A. M., and R. Everett Pattison, A. B. were asociate principals, and William P. Paine, A. B., assistant. The members of the examining committee were Rev. Royal Washburn, Rev. James Taylor, Rev. Lyman Coleman, Rev. Lemuel P. Bates, Prof. Nathan W. Fiske, Prof. Solomon Peck. The students' names were arranged in three divisions, under the following headings: "In the Languages," "School Teachers," "English

Studies." The number of students in the languages was 45, school teachers 22, in English studies 25, a total of 92; at this time there were no females in the institution. The course of instruction in the English department included reading, grammar, declamation, rhetoric and composition, ancient and modern geography, sacred geography, general history, history of the United States, intellectual and written arithmetic, algebra, conversations on natural philosophy, conversations on chemistry, moral philosophy, intellectual philosophy, practical mathematics, including navigation, surveying, mensuration and astronomical calculations. The class of school teachers, in addition to their other studies, received a course of familiar lectures on the subject of school teaching. Class reviews were held weekly by the instructors, with general reviews at the close of each term by the examining committee. The vacations at the end of each quarter had been lengthened to two weeks. The catalog of 1829 announced that "In the rear of the building there has been erected a good Gymnastic Apparatus for healthful exercise."

In 1832, Rev. Simeon M. Colton, A. M. was principal, Ebenezer Burgess, A. B., assistant, and John H. Wright, Rufus Allen and Isaac F. Holton "assistants and students." In the classical department there were 92 students, in the English 79, in the teachers' department 32. The academical year consisted of four quarters of eleven weeks each, beginning in September, three weeks from the fourth Wednesday in August. The vacations were as follows: From the fourth Wednesday in August, three weeks; from the last Wednesday in November, two weeks; from the first Wednesday in April, three weeks. The aim of the teachers' department was to fit young men to take charge of primary schools. The catalog "recommended that, in addition to his classical books, each scholar be furnished with a Bible, and with Webster's or Walker's 8 vo, edition of the pronouncing and defining dictionary." The tuition in the English department was $4 per quarter, in the teachers' or classical department $5, "together with a charge of 12½ cents per quarter for Contingencies." It is evident that "contingencies" did not form as important or extravagant an item in student expenses as at the present time. Board could be obtained near the academy at from 75 cents to $1.75 per week. The principal was willing to take any number of young lads to board with him, and to defray all the ordinary expenses connected with board and tuition, except wood, for $110 per year, exclusive of vacations.

In 1834, the corporation had no president; Prof. Samuel M. Worcester was secretary, Lucius Boltwood, Esq. treasurer and Hon. John Leland auditor. Amos Bullard, Jr., A. B., was principal and Horatio Bryant and Daniel H. Forbes assistants. The teachers' department had been changed to a teachers' class, formed in the fall term; in the classical department

there were 61 students, in the English department 91. The catalog states that "A new Apparatus has been procured for the benefit of the Academy," but neglects to define its nature.

In 1839, Rev. Nathan Perkins was president of the corporation, Rev. Josiah Bent vice-president, Lucius Boltwood, Esq. secretary and Hon. Ithamar Conkey treasurer. The academy had again adopted the co-educational feature. Nahum Gale, A. B. was principal; Edwin E. Bliss, A. B., teacher of languages; William O. Gorham, A. B., teacher of sacred music; John W. Ray, teacher of penmanship; Miss Emeline S. Gale, preceptress; Miss Eliza M. Judkins, teacher of drawing and painting; Miss Hannah F. Maynard, assistant teacher of mathematics. The students in the different departments were separated into two divisions; in the classical department were 40 male students, in the English department 74, in the female department 103. Five of the students in the first division of the classical department are marked as "in college;" the text-books in use by the first division in the English department included, among others, Olmsted's "Natural Philosophy," Abercrombie on "The Intellectual Powers," Paley's "Natural Theology," Goodrich's "Ecclesiastical History," Alexander's "Evidences of Christianity," Hedges' "Logic," Kames' "Elements of Criticism," Wayland's "Moral Science," and "Analysis of Paradise Lost." Members of the school were required to give particular attention to orthography and reading; the text-books were Porter's "Rhetorical Reader" and Young's "Night Thoughts." A "valuable library" belonged to the academy, from which scholars were permitted to take books on payment of a small tax. There was a weekly Bible lesson in which all took part. There was an extra charge of $2 per term for instruction in surveying, and a like sum for French. A course of 15 lessons in penmanship, including stationery, cost 50 cents. Board in private families had advanced to $2 per week, with a charge of 25 cents per dozen for washing. Young gentlemen boarding at the Academy club could obtain board exclusive of room-rent for $1.17 per week; rooms furnished for two occupants could be hired for 50 cents per week.

In 1842, William W. Whipple was principal of the academy, Miss Helen Humphrey preceptress, Daniel Temple, Jr. teacher of French, and Miss Eliza M. Judkins teacher of drawing, painting and penmanship. There were 67 pupils in the classical course and 123 in the English; of these, 20, three young gentlemen and 17 young ladies, were studying French. All pupils were expected regularly to attend morning and evening prayers in the hall and public worship at one of the churches in the village on the Sabbath. There was a literary society connected with the academy which held weekly meetings. Pupils could attend, without charge, the lectures of the professors in Amherst College.

In 1845, Rev. Joseph Vaill was president of the corporation, Leonard Humphrey, A. B., was principal, James Humphrey assistant, Louis P. Ledoux teacher of French, Miss Elizabeth C. Adams preceptress for the fall and winter terms and Miss Rebecca M. Woodbridge preceptress for the spring and summer terms. In the classical department were 56 pupils, 37 males and 19 females; in the English department 56 pupils, 23 males and 33 females. Of the whole number, 112, 79 had homes in Amherst and most of the remainder came from towns near by. In 1848, the catalog contained the following announcement: "A favorable opportunity, it is believed, is offered to those who desire a thorough acquaintance with the French language. Mons. Tribur, a *native*, and till within a few years, a *resident* of France, has a high reputation as a Teacher of the French, German and Italian languages."

In 1850, Samuel N. White was principal, Miss Anna B. White preceptress, Miss A. Juliette Chamberlain teacher of French, and George N. Webber teacher of Latin and Greek. In the classical department were 47 pupils, 15 males and 32 females; in the English department 95 pupils, 62 males and 33 females. Of the whole number, 142, 91 had homes in Amherst. The catalog was for the fall and winter terms, and previous to the opening of the spring term the academy building was to be "thoroughly repaired within and without, and made in all respects, not only convenient, but pleasant and tasteful." The summer term had been shortened from eleven weeks to nine, the summer vacation being correspondingly lengthened to four weeks. The charge for tuition per term was, for the common English branches, $3; for the higher English branches, $4; for Latin and Greek, $4; for French in connection with other studies, $5. Penciling and crayon-drawing were charged extra. A charge of from one to two shillings per term was thereafter to be made "to defray in part the expense incurred for fuel for the public rooms and other contingencies."

In 1858, Rev. Joseph Vaill, D. D., was president of the corporation, John S. Adams, Esq., secretary, and Hon. Ithamar Conkey treasurer. Other members of the board of trustees were Hon. Edward Dickinson, Lucius Boltwood, Esq., Rev. William A. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Edward S. Dwight, Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Rev. David Eastman, Prof. William S. Tyler, D. D., Rev. James L. Merrick, Dea. Moses B. Greene. Selah Frisbee was principal, Miss Eliza C. Haskell preceptress, Miss Henrietta F. Shumway assistant in the fall term and Miss Harriet E. Clark assistant in the winter term. In the classical department were 72 pupils, 35 males and 37 females; in the English department 70 pupils, 32 males and 38 females. The academic year was divided into three terms, one of thirteen weeks, one of fourteen, one of fifteen. The spring term began April 21, the fall term Aug. 25, the winter term December 8. The tuition was the

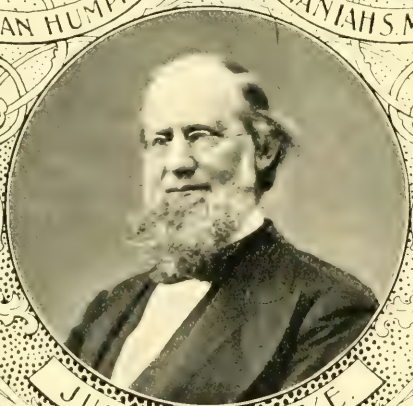
PRESIDENTS OF AMHERST COLLEGE.



HEMAN HUMPHREY



ZEPHANIAH S. MOORE



JULIUS H. SEELYE.



Wm A. STEARNS.



EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

same for any or all branches taught. For a term of 14 weeks, those who came from a distance and hired board were charged $7; for others, the tuition varied from $7 to $10, according to the number of scholars.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ORIGIN OF AMHERST COLLEGE.—THE CHARITY FUND.—CONVENTION OF CHURCHES.—NEGOTIATIONS WITH WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—FIRST COLLEGE BUILDING ERECTED.—NOAH WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

From Amherst Academy, in fullness of time, came Amherst College. In laying the foundations of the academy, the Rev. David Parsons and his associates were wise beyond their own knowledge. It is not impossible that some among their number may have seen, with prophetic vision, in the one-half acre of ground and the three-story building of brick, dedicated to the promotion of "morality, piety and religion" and to "the instruction of youth in the learned languages," an opening chrysalis from which was to emerge in time the college set upon a hill, with its broad lands and noble buildings and its motto, bravely conceived and faithfully interpreted, "*Terras Irradient.*" Certain it is that in 1817, one year after the academy charter was obtained, important measures were undertaken to add to its usefulness and efficacy and to extend the field of its labors. The trustees, at a meeting held Nov. 18, 1817, adopted a project formed by Rufus Graves, Esq., to add to the usefulness of the academy by raising a fund for the gratuitous instruction of "indigent young men of promising talents and hopeful piety, who shall manifest a desire to obtain a liberal education with a sole view to the Christian ministry." This "charity fund," as it was afterwards designated, was the corner-stone in the foundation of Amherst College.

The history of Amherst College has been written by one, himself so thoroughly identified with the institution, so familiar with all its interests, so conversant with all the facts relating to it, that another, working along the same lines, must needs at every point lay himself open to the charge of repetition if not of plagiarism. The History of Amherst College, written by Prof. W. S. Tyler and published in 1873, is so accurate and complete as to stand a barrier in the way of one who would attempt original writing in the same field. Yet a history of Amherst town, with Amherst College omitted, would be so unsatisfactory, so far from complete, as not to be contemplated

even for an instant. For the necessarily brief sketch of the beginnings of the college and its earlier history, which follows, the writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Professor Tyler.

Especial attention is given in these pages to the part, a large and honorable one, taken by citizens of Amherst in the founding of the college. It is a child of the town, for, although the people of all Western Massachusetts were interested in it and subscribed liberally to its charity fund, it was the eloquence and convincing logic of an Amherst man, Samuel Fowler Dickinson, that finally secured to the town the location of the college; it was an Amherst man, Elijah Dickinson, who donated the land for the site of the college buildings; it was a group of Amherst men, headed by Rev. David Parsons, who became personally responsible for a balance of $15,000 necessary to raise the charity fund to the sum of $50,000 as guaranteed by its constitution. The town and the college have been closely associated since the latter was first founded; there has been a recognized community of interest which has been of mutual benefit.

As early as 1762, thirty years before the incorporation of Williams College, the need of a collegiate institution in the Connecticut valley had become apparent to many, and measures had been taken for the founding of such an institution in Hampshire county. The General Court, in 1762, in answer to a petition signed by many inhabitants of the county, brought in a bill for establishing "an Academy in the western parts of this Province," which passed to be engrossed but was finally lost. Francis Barnard, at that time governor of the Province, made out a charter incorporating Israel Williams and eleven others "a body politic by the name of the President and Fellows of Queen's College." The college was to be located in Northampton, Hatfield or Hadley. This charter, owing to the strenuous opposition of Harvard College, was never issued, but a building was erected at Hatfield, known for many years as "Queen's College." At a meeting of the Franklin county association of ministers, held in Shelburne in 1815, there was a discussion as to whether a college would be likely to flourish in some central town of old Hampshire county, and as to what town would be most eligible as a site for such an institution. The body were agreed that a college thus located would be most desirable, and that the town of Amherst was the most suitable place in which to establish it. This is the first associated action on record looking toward the establishment of a college at Amherst; it is especially notable as coming from outside the town and county.

The original aim of the promoters of the charity fund was the establishment at Amherst Academy of a professorship of languages, with a permanent salary equal to the importance and dignity of such an office. The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions soon discovered that the

object was too limited to attract public sympathy or aid; they therefore determined to enlarge their plan, and accordingly framed and reported a "constitution and system of by-laws for raising and managing a permanent Charity Fund as the basis of an Institution in Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, for the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talents, for the Christian ministry." This report was accepted by the board of trustees of Amherst Academy at a meeting held Aug. 18, 1818. The constitution thus adopted was drawn up by Rufus Graves, Esq., one of the incorporators of the Academy; it was submitted to Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster, and both pronounced it a legal instrument, binding in law on the subscribers to the fund. Among its provisions was one for the incorporation of Williams College with the proposed institution, should it be thought expedient to remove the college to Hampshire county. The amount of the fund was to be not less than $50,000; five-sixths of the interest of the entire amount was to be appropriated to the classical education in the institution of indigent pious young men for the ministry, the remaining one-sixth to be added to the principal for its perpetual increase. The management and appropriation of the fund was to be vested in the trustees of Amherst Academy, until the classical institution was established and incorporated, and then in the trustees of the latter and their successors forever. There were to be seven overseers of the fund, the four highest subscribers being permitted to appoint one overseer each, the other three to be elected by a majority of the votes of the other subscribers; this board of overseers were to be self-perpetuating, having power to fill their own vacancies.

Fully impressed with the importance and magnitude of their undertaking, and desirous of interesting the public in it to as large an extent as possible, the trustees of Amherst Academy resolved to call a convention of the Congregational and Presbyterian clergy of the counties of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden and the western section of Worcester county. This convention met Sept. 29, 1818, at the meeting-house of the First Congregational parish of Amherst. Thirty-seven towns were represented, 16 in Hampshire county, 13 in Franklin, four in Hampden and four in Worcester. Amherst, Greenfield and Granville had each representatives from two parishes. The convention was composed of 36 clergymen and 32 laymen; Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D., of Hatfield, presided. The constitution and by-laws of the proposed institution were read, and, after some discussion, the whole matter was referred to a committee of twelve. The committee presented their report the next morning; they expressed their approval of the constitution, recommended Hampshire county as the most eligible site for such an institution, but in regard to the particular town in the county, while favorably disposed toward Amherst, it was thought expedient to leave

that question to the decision of a disinterested committee appointed by the convention. Many members of the convention favored Northampton as the site for the institution, there was a long and heated discussion, and it was not until Hon. Samuel Fowler Dickinson had delivered a strong and eloquent address in favor of Amherst that the convention was induced to decide on the latter place.

As early as 1815, the trustees and many of the friends of Williams College had begun to agitate the question of removing that institution to some place in Hampshire county where it would be more favorably situated and easier of access. At that time Williams College had two buildings, 58 students, two professors and two tutors; its income fell far short of its expenditures. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the college, held May 2, 1815, a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the removal of the college to some other part of the Commonwealth;" this committee reported, at a meeting held in September, that such a removal was inexpedient, "at the present time and under existing circumstances." Zephaniah S. Moore, who had been elected president at the May meeting, was from the first decidedly in favor of such a removal. At a meeting of trustees of Amherst Academy, held Oct. 26, 1818, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the trustees of Williams College at their session to be held in Williamstown on the second Tuesday of November, to communicate to them the result of the convention held at Amherst in September. The trustees of Williams College made no reply to the committee from Amherst, but at their meeting resolved that it was expedient to remove the college on certain conditions, and appointed a committee to visit the towns in Hampshire county and determine the place to which the college should be removed. The trustees of Amherst Academy appointed a committee to confer with the Williams College committee, and to represent to the latter the claims of the town of Amherst to be the seat of the college; the college committee, after a careful inspection of the towns in the valley, were unanimous in naming Northampton as the proper site to which the college should be removed. In February, 1820, the trustees of Williams College petitioned the General Court for permission to remove the college to Northampton; the petition was rejected.

At a meeting of the trustees of Amherst Academy, held in March, 1820, they took measures for collecting the subscriptions to the charity fund, raising additional subscriptions, erecting a suitable building and opening the institution for the reception of students. Subscriptions to this fund began in May, 1818, and in one year's time they amounted to $37,244. Of this sum, citizens of Amherst had contributed $9,210, those of other towns in Hampshire county $6,538, those in Franklin county towns $12,511, Worcester county $4,575, Hampden county $745. The

constitution provided that the fund should amount to at least $50,000: to insure the raising of the full amount a guarantee bond in the sum of $15,000 was made out to the trustees of the academy and signed by the following: Rev. David Parsons, Samuel F. Dickinson, Jarib White, Elijah Boltwood, Hezekiah W. Strong, Enos Baker, John Leland, Jr., Calvin Merrill, Joseph Church, Jr. Not one of the Amherst subscribers to this fund was accounted a rich man, even in those days of limited fortunes; they gave not of their abundance, but of their poverty; not because they could spare the money, but because the interests of education demanded it. Of the signers of the guarantee bond, many were already subscribers to the fund; David Parsons had given $600, Samuel F. Dickinson $600, Jarib White $150, Elijah Boltwood $200, John Leland, Jr. $150. John Eastman was not one of the signers of the bond, but subscribed $400 to the fund and then paid $1000 more toward indemnifying the signers. Elijah Dickinson gave the land for the site of the college buildings, valued at $600. Dr. Rufus Cowles gave lands in Maine valued at $3000.

The trustees of the academy, at a meeting held May 10, 1820, appointed a committee to procure a good and sufficient title to the ten acres of land conditionally conveyed to them by Col. Elijah Dickinson, to digest a plan of a suitable building for the institution, to procure subscriptions, donations or contributions for defraying the expense thereof, and to prepare the ground and erect the buildings as soon as the necessary means were provided. The committee secured a title to the land, marked out the ground for the site of a building 100 feet long, 30 feet broad and four stories high, and invited the citizens of Amherst friendly to the project to contribute labor and materials and provisions for the workmen. Then and not until then did it become fully apparent how deep and how widespread was the interest that had been awakened by the project in the community. There were many whose circumstances prohibited them from subscribing to the fund, but they gave freely and gladly of material and labor. Nor were the citizens of Amherst unaided in their labors; side by side with them were residents of Pelham and Leverett and Belchertown and Hadley, working together for the advancement of the interests of education and religion, as they had in earlier times fought side by side for the "common cause." The stone for the foundation was brought chiefly from Pelham by gratuitous labor, the first load being furnished as a free-will offering by Wells Southworth, then a resident of Pelham, who afterwards removed to New Haven, Conn. where he gained wealth and distinction, but ever retained his interest in the college on the hill. Donations of stone, lumber, lime, sand, materials of all kinds came in from every quarter, and teams for hauling and men for handling were provided in abundance without price. The work was carried on day and night, and by the 9th of August the foun-

dations were nearly completed and ready for laying the corner-stone.

The exercises attendant on the laying of this corner-stone were witnessed by hundreds of people from Amherst and surrounding towns; they were solemn and impressive, worthy of the occasion and of those who bore a part in them. A procession was formed at the academy building, headed by the building committee and the workmen, who were followed in turn by the academy trustees, the subscribers to the fund then present, a number of the neighboring clergy and the preceptors and students of the academy, and marched to College hill. The order of exercises was as follows: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Crosby of Enfield, laying of the corner-stone by Rev. Dr. Parsons, president of the board of trustees; an address by Noah Webster, Esq., vice-president of the board; prayer by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Belchertown; sermon by Rev. Daniel A. Clark, of Amherst; prayer by Rev. Mr. Grout, of Hawley. The sermon and address were printed the same year by request of the trustees; from the address the following paragraphs are quoted:

"We are assembled this day to lay the corner-stone of an Edifice, designed for the accommodation of the beneficiaries, who may be placed on the fund which your benevolence has constituted for their education in classical literature and the sciences. This act and the ceremonies of the day will witness to you the sincere intentions, and ardent desire of the Board of Trustees of Amherst Academy, to carry into effect the design of the liberal charity which you have consecrated to the advancement of the Christian Church. That they have not sooner commenced the execution of the trust reposed in them, by the constitution of the fund, is to be ascribed wholly to considerations of prudence and experience, arising out of circumstances over which they had no control. If, however, this delay has contributed to strengthen the cause, by removing obstacles and illuminating the path of duty, we are confident that the patrons of the institution will justify the Board, in this exercise of their discretion.

The object of this institution, that of educating for the gospel ministry young men in indigent circumstances, but of hopeful piety and promising talents, is one of the noblest which can occupy the attention and claim the contributions of the Christian public. It is to second the efforts of the apostles themselves, in extending and establishing the Redeemer's empire—the empire of truth. It is to aid in the important works of raising the human race from ignorance and debasement; to enlighten their minds; to exalt their character; and to teach them the way to happiness and to glory. Too long have men been engaged in the barbarous works of multiplying the miseries of human life. Too long have their exertions and resources been devoted to war and plunder; to the destruction of lives, and property; to the ravage of cities; to the unnatural, the monstrous employment of enslaving and degrading their own species. Blessed be *our* lot! We live to see a new era in the history of man—an era when reason and religion begin to resume their sway, and to impress the heavenly truth, that the appropriate business of men, is to imitate the Saviour; to serve their God; and bless their fellow-men.

Such an institution, with an appropriate destination, in which the views and hopes, the liberality and prayers of an extensive Christian community, may be concentrated, seems to be a desideratum in our country; and it is believed, will

command the respect, and receive the patronage of the public. The place selected for the seat of this seminary, is believed to be peculiarly well adapted to secure its prosperity. It is to be situated in a populous country, abounding with provisions; in a climate remarkable for its salubrity; in a village where no peculiar circumstances exist to invite dissipation and extravagant expenditures: surrounded by a well cultivated territory, inhabited by people, whose moral, religious and literary habits, dispose them to cherish the cultivation of the mind, and the propagation of evangelical truth—while the extensive prospect and diversified scenery, presented to the eye from this elevation, is adapted by nature and by art, to delight the student, and to furnish, to piety, perpetual sources of contemplation and improvement.

Let us then take courage! The design is unquestionably good, and its success must be certain. Small efforts combined and continued, cannot fail to produce the desired effect, and realize the hopes of its founders. Prudence and integrity will subdue opposition, and invite co-operation; perseverance will bring to our aid new accessions of strength, and a thousand small streams of charity from unexpected sources, will flow into the common current of benevolence which is to water and refresh this nursery of gospel ministers. This institution will grow and flourish, and become auxiliary to a thousand associations which Christian philanthropy has formed, to reclaim and evangelize the miserable children of Adam. Charity will nourish, protect and augment what charity has begun; and the prayers of piety will invite blessings on this humble effort to diffuse the gospel of peace."

The foundations having been completed, work on the superstructure was carried on with even greater zeal, so that on the nineteenth day from the laying of the corner-stone the roof-timbers were erected on the building. When work on the building began, the building committee were without funds and dependent upon such contributions as should be made from time to time to carry on the enterprise. Repeatedly during the progress of the work they were compelled to notify the president of the trustees that they could proceed no further. On such occasions meetings of the trustees would be called, and by subscriptions of their own and renewed solicitation for voluntary contributions, funds were procured that enabled the committee to prosecute the work. And so generous was the response to these appeals, that when the roof and chimneys were completed, the bills unpaid and unprovided for were less than $1300. Work was suspended during the winter months, but was resumed in the spring, and the interior of the building finished by similar means and with equal dispatch. By the middle of June the building was so near completion that the trustees made arrangements for its dedication, in connection with the inauguration of the president and professors, and the opening of the college in September.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Zephaniah Swift Moore, First President of Amherst College.—Rufus Graves.—Samuel F. Dickinson.—Hezekiah W. Strong.—Life at the College in its Early Days.—Heman Humphrey Elected President.—How the Charter was Secured.—Events of President Humphrey's Administration.

The trustees of Amherst Academy, at a meeting held May 8, 1821, "Voted unanimously that the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore be, and is hereby elected President of the Charity Institution in this town." The salary of the president, who was also to serve as professor of theology and moral philosophy, was to be $1200 per annum and "the usual perquisites." At the same meeting it was voted to build a house for the president, if sufficient donations in money, material and labor could be procured. Zephaniah Swift Moore was, at the time he received the invitation to become the first president of the new institution, president of Williams College. He had taken great interest in the movement made to relocate the college in Hampshire county, and when it failed he determined to resign from the presidency. In his letter accepting the call to Amherst, he wrote: "I should be wholly averse to becoming united with any institution which proposes to give a classical education inferior to that given in any of the Colleges in New England." That the trustees were in sympathy with this declaration is shown by the fact that, at their meeting in June, they voted that the qualifications of candidates for admission to the institution, and the course of studies to be pursued during the four years of membership, should be the same as those established in Yale College. The trustees also elected Rev. Gamaliel S. Olds to be professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and Joseph Estabrook to be professor of the Greek and Latin languages.

September 18, 1821, the exercises of dedication and inauguration were held in the church-building of the First parish. The exercises included, introductory remarks by Noah Webster, Esq.; prayer by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Enfield; a sermon by Rev. Dr. Leland, of Charleston, S. C.; the induction into office of the president and one of the professors, the other professor being absent; brief addresses by President Moore and Professor Estabrook, and a concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Snell of North Brookfield. At the close of the exercises a collection was taken for the benefit of the institution and the corner-stone of the president's house was laid. The

following day the college was opened, and after examinations were held, forty-seven students were admitted, some into each of the four classes; of this number, fifteen accompanied Dr. Moore from Williams College.

In an address delivered at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational church of Amherst, Nov. 7, 1889, Professor William S. Tyler made the statement that the officers and members of the church and congregation were the founders of Amherst Academy and Amherst College. This statement might have been broadened to include the citizens of Amherst generally, but it is true that the leaders in the First church at that time were leaders as well in establishing the elder as well as the younger institution. There was help from without the town, help that was both generous and necessary, but the brunt of the burden fell upon Amherst men, and Amherst women. The town, as a town, had no part in the enterprise. From the beginning, the relations between the church and the academy and college were most intimate and cordial. The first meetings for prayer and conference in the village and the social religious meetings of the First parish was held for many years in the academy building. When the college was first organized, morning and evening prayers were held in the meeting-house on the hill; the bell in the same structure summoned the students to their daily exercises, and on the Sabbath the faculty and students worshiped with the people of the parish. The people of Amherst were proud of the college which they had done so much to establish; they have never lost that pride, although in later years the bonds of fellowship between town and college have been less closely drawn.

Zephaniah Swift Moore, the first president of Amherst College, was born in 1770, in the town of Palmer. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1793; after graduation he taught in an academy at Londonderry, N. H.; studied theology at Somers, Conn.; was licensed to preach in 1796; was pastor of the church in Leicester, Mass., eleven years; professor of languages at Dartmouth College, four years until 1815, when he was elected to the presidency of Williams College. During his presidency at Williams College that institution prospered greatly; on his removal to Amherst, he was followed by a little less than one-fifth of the whole number in the three classes to which they belonged at the Berkshire College.

Before proceeding further with the history of the college, it is desirable that a little space be devoted to brief sketches of those who may with propriety be styled its "working founders." Among these, Professor Tyler accords the place of honor to Rufus Graves, familiarly known as "Colonel" Graves. Mr. Graves was born in Sunderland in 1758, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1791. The precise date of his removal to Amherst is unknown, but in 1817 he united with the First

Congregational church in this town. He was a man of intellect and great ambition, the originator of many schemes which for some reason persisted in refusing to yield good financial returns. When the plan of raising a charitable fund for the education of indigent young men for the gospel ministry was adopted by the trustees of Amherst Academy, they determined to employ Colonel Graves as their agent. No choice could have been more fortunate; in his character were embraced qualities that particularly fitted him for the task in hand. He was earnest, enthusiastic, persistent; he knew how to appeal, exhort, command. When the project was simply the enlargement of Amherst Academy by the addition of a professorship of languages, he met with little encouragement, but when it was decided to lay the foundations for a collegiate institution he gave himself to the enterprise with an enthusiasm that commanded success. He went to every part of the state, interviewed thousands of people of all conditions in life, argued with them, pleaded with them, and, if necessary, almost constrained them to contribute sums ranging in amount from ten dollars to one thousand dollars. To his earnestness and enthusiasm was due in large measure the raising of the charity fund, the real corner-stone of Amherst College.

Associated with him, but in a different line of work, were Samuel Fowler Dickinson and Hezekiah Wright Strong. Concerning these two men more will be related in following chapters; at present they will be considered only in their relation to the establishment of the college.

Samuel Fowler Dickinson was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1795; being an educated man he naturally took an interest in educational affairs. He was one of the incorporators of Amherst Academy, and when the attempt was made to raise the charity fund it was at his suggestion that the object was changed from the founding of a professorship to the establishment of a collegiate institution. He was among the first subscribers to the fund and one of the signers of the $15,000 guarantee bond. It is doubtful if, without his aid, the first college building could have been completed. Time and again when the funds were exhausted, he pledged his private property at the bank that the work might go on. When there was no money to pay for teams to draw the brick or men to handle them, he sent his own horses and his own laborers to assist. He boarded some of the laborers, paying their wages out of his own pocket. He actually made himself poor that the work in which he was so deeply interested might prosper.

Hezekiah Wright Strong was son of Judge Simeon Strong, and although not a college graduate took a deep interest in all educational matters. He, also, was among the incorporators of Amherst Academy. When the proposition was first made to remove Williams College to Hampshire county he, in common with many others, determined that it should

come to Amherst. He selected College hill as the proper site for the institution, and, one moonlight evening, accompanied by Col. Graves, he visited the grounds, measured the land and marked out the spot where the first building was to stand. He was one of the men who signed the $15,000 guarantee bond, and served for many years as one of the overseers of the charity fund.

The first year of President Moore's administration was a busy and prosperous one at the college. Instructors and students entered upon their work with an earnestness and enthusiasm that commanded success. From the beginning, President Moore inspired all with whom he came in contact with respect and admiration. A scholarly man, of deep religious convictions, giving himself unreservedly to his work, he possessed attributes of mind and heart which won the affection of his fellow laborers, his pupils and the community in which he lived. Needless to say, the gaining of an education at Amherst College in its earlier years was attended with difficulties which, to a student of later years, would seem insurmountable. Class-rooms and recitation-rooms were lacking, there was scarcely anything in the way of equipment. Recitations were held in the rooms occupied by the students; the college library, contained in a case scarcely six feet wide, was placed in an entry of the first building. The first catalog of the institution was issued in March, 1822; it was a single sheet, 12x14 inches in size, printed only on one side. The faculty comprised the president, three professors, of whom one was never installed, and one tutor. The number of students was 59, of whom three were seniors, six juniors, nineteen sophomores and thirty-one freshmen. The first commencement exercises were held Aug. 28, 1822, in the meeting-house of the First parish. The graduates were two in number, Ebenezer S. Snell and Pindar Field; a third member of the senior class, Ezra Fairchild, left before the close of the year and did not receive his degree until 1852. As the institution had no charter, and no authority to confer degrees, the graduates were given certificates in Latin that they had honorably completed the usual college course.

In the summer of 1822, work was begun on the second college building, afterwards known as North College; a subscription of $30,000 was opened to pay for this building, to settle debts already contracted and defray other necessary expenses. In the winter of 1822-23, this building was completed and occupied. Two rooms in the fourth story of the new building were left without partitions between them or the entry adjoining, and were converted into a hall which served as a chapel and lecture-room. The second catalog, published in October, 1822, contains the names of the overseers of the charity fund, as well as faculty and students. The teaching force had been enlarged by the addition of two tutors; the

students numbered 98, including five seniors, twenty-one juniors, thirty-two sophomores and forty freshmen. The term bills including tuition, room-rent, etc., were from ten to eleven dollars a term; board was from one dollar to one dollar and a-quarter a week, wood from one dollar and a-half to two dollars a cord, washing from twelve to twenty cents a week. Two literary societies, the Alexandrian and Athenian, and a society afterwards called the "Society of Religious Inquiry" were organized soon after the opening of the institution. The college felt the influence of its first religious revival during the spring term of 1823; as a result of this revival there were twenty-three conversions, only thirteen students remaining without a personal faith and hope in Christ.

The labor and responsibility that devolved upon President Moore in the government and management of affairs of the new institution were more than any one man could undertake with safety to himself. In addition to his duties as president of the college and chairman of the board of trustees, he heard all the recitations of the seniors and a part of those of the sophomore class. He was also active in promoting the financial interests of the institution, and was compelled to make several journeys to Boston in its behalf. The revival, which was welcomed by him as by all friends of the institution, added greatly to his labors and responsibilities. The strain proved too great for his constitution, naturally strong, and on June 25, 1823, he was attacked by illness which, four days later, resulted in his death. The college could not, at that time, have suffered a greater misfortune. The students were so deeply impressed with their loss, and so fearful of what the future had in store for the college, the members of the senior class requested of the trustees that they be released from participating in any commencement exercises and from all further connection with the college. At the earnest request of the trustees they consented to remain and were graduated in due form.

In July, 1823, Rev. Heman Humphrey was chosen to the presidency of the college. Dr. Humphrey was born in West Simsbury, Conn., March 26, 1779. He was graduated from Yale College in 1805; studied theology with Rev. Mr. Hooker at Goshen, Conn.; was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in Fairfield, Conn., March 16, 1807; became, in 1817, pastor of the church at Pittsfield, Mass., and was still engaged in the duties of this pastorate when summoned to the presidency of Amherst College. The circumstances attendant upon the inauguration of the new administration were far from auspicious. The college had yet to gain a place among the recognized institutions of learning in the state; its financial resources were inadequate to provide for its numerous and pressing needs; its students, who had come to regard President Moore as the embodiment of all good in the college, were at first inclined to look

with little favor upon his successor. He accepted the call to Amherst with reluctance, and only after he was thoroughly convinced that it was in the line of his duty. He was installed as president, Oct. 15, 1823. His inaugural address was remarkable for its sound common sense, its practical wisdom, its vigor of thought and felicity of expression; it convinced all who listened to it that the trustees had made no mistake in their choice, that the right man had been inducted into office.

The total number of students at the college when Dr. Humphrey acceded to the presidency was 126, of whom 19 were seniors, 29 juniors, 41 sophomores and 37 freshmen. The faculty consisted of the same persons who had been associated with President Moore, with the addition of Samuel M. Worcester as tutor. In 1824, Rev. Nathan W. Fiske succeeded Joseph Estabrook as professor of the Latin and Greek languages. Dr. Humphrey's duties were many and arduous; he was the sole teacher of the senior class, presided at the weekly declamations in the chapel, preached occasionally at the First parish meeting-house so long as the students worshiped there, and when a separate organization was formed became the pastor of the College church. He drew up the first code of written and printed "Laws of the Collegiate Charity Institution," and did much to introduce order and system into the still imperfectly organized seminary; at the same time he was actively engaged in the endeavor to raise funds and to secure a charter for the institution.

The first application to the Legislature for a charter was made during the winter session of 1823; in January of that year, the petition of President Moore that the "Institution in Amherst for giving a classical education to pious young men may be incorporated" was referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. President Moore and other friends of the college appeared before this committee, suggesting as was common in such matters, that the question be referred to the next General Court. The committee so reported, but, contrary to precedent and to the expectation of the friends of the college, the report was not accepted and the petition was rejected by both Houses, nearly all the members voting against it, including the representative from Amherst. Aaron Merrick, who was elected representative from Amherst in May, 1822, and who served at the General Court session held in the winter of 1823, was son of James Merrick, who was one of the original members of the Second parish. The hard feelings that had been engendered by the organization of the Second church were still cherished by the members of the two parishes, and, as Amherst College was closely identified with the First parish, it is more than possible that the Amherst representative was influenced in his action by personal considerations.

The friends of the college were not discouraged at the failure of their first effort to gain recognition from the state. At the session of the Legislature held in the spring and summer of 1823, a petition for a charter for the college was presented by its president and members of its board of trustees, accompanied by a memorial from the subscribers to the charity fund, stating that the institution at Amherst had already accomplished great good and praying that the petition of the trustees be granted. The petition and memorial were referred to a joint committee, which reported in favor of the petitioners having leave to bring in a bill. The House and Senate concurred in referring consideration of the report to the next General Court. This action was taken in June, and the next session of the General Court was to be held in January, 1824. The friends and opponents of the college spent the intervening time in preparing for the struggle that was to come. The friends of Williams and Harvard Colleges and of Brown University were active in their opposition to the granting of a charter to Amherst College. The trustee of Williams College were especialy prominent in their opposition foreseeing that the new institution must come in serious competition with the Berkshire college.

Jan. 21, 1824, the report of the joint committee in favor of granting a charter came up in the Senate; it was debated during the greater part of three days by some of the ablest men in that body. The opponents of the charter argued that another college was not needed, that Williams College would be injured, that it was inexpedient to multiply colleges, that the petitioners would ask for money. There was also considerable opposition to the new institution on account of its orthodoxy. The weight of argument was in favor of the college, and when the question was put to vote twenty-two out of thirty-seven senators were recorded in favor of granting the charter. The contest was renewed in the House of Representatives, and after a debate lasting four days the subject was postponed for one week; at the end of that time, after some further discussion, a vote was taken on the question of concurring with the Senate, and was decided in the negative by a majority of 19 votes out of 199.

The trustees and friends of the college was disappointed but not disheartened; they determined to renew the struggle for state recognition immediately. When the General Court met in May, 1824, a petition was presented for a charter for the college, signed by the trustees; this was backed by another petition of the founders and proprietors, signed by about four-fifths of the subscribers to the charity fund. These petitions were referred to a joint committee of Senate and House, which, after listening to the arguments submitted by friends and opponents of the college, reported that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill. This report was accepted by the Senate with little opposition. There was a

determined effort made in the House to secure an indefinite postponement, or reference to the next General Court; both these motions having been voted down by a large majority, it was decided, after extended argument, to refer the report of the joint committee and all the papers relating to the case to a committee of five members, with power to send for persons and papers, to sit at such time and place as they should deem expedient, and to inquire in substance, 1st, what reliable funds the institution had; 2d, what means had been resorted to by the petitioners, or by persons acting in their behalf, to procure subscriptions; and 3d, what methods had been adopted to obtain students. The members appointed to serve on this committee were intelligent and fair-minded men, but none of them were in sympathy with the orthodox religious opinions held by the founders of the college.

The committee met at Boltwood's hotel in Amherst, Oct. 4. The trustees and friends of the college had made thorough preparation for the rigid investigation which they knew was to come. Money was raised in Amherst and in Boston to make good the $15,000 guarantee bond. The investigation lasted for more than two weeks and was thorough and exhaustive. All books and papers belonging to the institution were submitted to the committee; every subscription note and obligation was carefully examined. As a result of these labors, the committee submitted to the House, Jan. 8, 1825, a report favorable to the institution in all essential features, closing with the recommendation that a charter be granted. This report was accepted by the House, Jan. 28; by the Senate, Jan. 29. Feb. 21, the bill, having been somewhat amended, passed to be enacted in both branches of the Legislature, and having received the signature of the acting governor, Marcus Morton, became a law, and Amherst College a chartered institution. Information of the granting of the charter was received with great rejoicing in the town of Amherst.

No one man was more active or influential in gaining a charter for Amherst College than was President Humphrey. He realized fully that a critical time had arrived in the history of the institution, that without formal recognition by the state it could never hope to gain the power for usefulness anticipated by its founders. He was a persistent worker, leaving no stone unturned, no influence untried, that might aid in gaining the desired end. In so doing, he gained greatly in the esteem of his fellow-workers and in the respect and love of the students at the college. From unpopularity, accidental as it was undeserved, he won an esteem and affection as generous as the heart of man could desire. His sound common sense and practical wisdom, united with high moral and Christian principle had a most beneficent influence upon the lives and characters of the students at the college. He taught them not alone the wisdom in books, but how to

think and reason for themselves. He gave as much, if not more, thought to the development of character than of intellect. Under his wise and careful administration the college grew and prospered, ranking at one time in the number of its students above Harvard and second only to Yale among the collegiate institutions of New England.

The protracted struggle to secure its charter brought Amherst College prominently before the public; the result was at once apparent in a great gain in its membership. The number of students enrolled in 1823 was 126, in 1824 it had increased to 136, in 1825 to 152, and in 1836 it attained the aggregate of 259. A catalog of the faculty issued in October, 1825, printed for the first time in Amherst, contains the following names: Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., president, professor of mental and moral philosophy and professor of divinity; Rev. Edward Hitchcock, A. M., professor of chemistry and natural history; Rev. Jonas King, A. M., professor of Oriental literature; Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, A. M., professor of the Greek language and literature and professor of belles-lettres; Rev. Solomon Peck, A. M., professor of the Hebrew and Latin languages and literature; Samuel M. Worcester, A. M., professor of rhetoric and oratory; Jacob Abbott, A. M., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Ebenezer S. Snell, A. M., tutor of mathematics. The same catalog gives the name of John Leland, Esq. as treasurer, and Rufus Graves as financier.

The professors were mostly young men and comparatively unknown in the world of letters, but they were filled with ambition and with a progressive spirit which were naturally attractive to young men about to enter college. The equipment was far inferior to that found at the older and wealthier colleges. The college library existed in but little more than name, and the apparatus for the illustration of the sciences was rudimentary and imperfect. There was, however, a promise of better things to come; friends of the college, who had stood by it in its darker hours, were preparing to aid it still further and add to its means of usefulness.

Leading events of the administration of President Humphrey were the adoption, and subsequent withdrawal, of the "parallel course," the erection of the chapel building and a new dormitory, the unsuccessful appeal for aid from the state treasury, the raising of a fund of $50,000 among friends of the college, the organization of the College church, the revivals of 1831 and 1835, the organization of the Antivenenean and Anti-slavery societies and the rebellion of one of the classes against the college authorities. Of these events, important in themselves and especially interesting from the influence exerted by them on the fortunes of the college, space permits but passing mention.

At the annual meeting of the trustees held in 1826, the faculty submitted a detailed report of the state of the seminary and the course of

instruction, together with remarks upon the inadequacy of the prevailing systems of classical education in America to satisfy the public demands. The trustees requested the faculty to draw up a plan providing for such improvements as they deemed desirable. This plan was submitted to the trustees at a meeting held Dec 6, 1826, received their hearty endorsement, and it was determined to embody these suggestions in a parallel or equivalent course to be offered to the students. This new course was to differ from the old in a greater prominence given to English literature, the substitution of the modern for the ancient languages, an enlargement of the courses in physical science, natural history and modern history, and the study of the elements of civil and political law. The new course proved popular the first year, but the teaching force at the college was too small to properly care for it, so at a meeting of the trustees held in 1829, it was voted to dispense with it.

With the increase in the number of students, the need of a suitable place for public worship became apparent. At the annual meeting of the trustees in 1825, the prudential committee were authorized to contract for the erection of a chapel building and also for a third college edifice, should they deem it expedient; they were empowered to borrow such funds as were needed to erect these buildings from the charity fund, from banks or from individuals. Work on the chapel was begun in the spring of 1826, and it was dedicated Feb. 28, 1827; it was named "Johnson chapel," in honer of Adam Johnson of Pelham, who had bequeathed some $4000 to the college for the express purpose of erecting such a building. It contained in addition to the chapel proper, four recitation rooms, a room for philosophical apparatus and a cabinet for minerals on the lower floor, two recitation rooms on the second floor, a library room on the third floor and a laboratory in the basement. A third dormitory building was erected and completed so as to be occupied by students during the college year of 1828–29. It stood on the site now occupied by Williston hall; this dormitory, which was known as "North College," was destroyed by fire in 1859.

When the two new buildings were completed, the college was heavily in debt. An application for pecuniary assistance was made to the Legislature at its winter session in 1827. The petition was referred to a committee, whose members manifested a willingness to aid the college, but as the state finances were at a low ebb they felt constrained to make an unfavorable report, which was accepted by both Houses. The appeal was renewed in 1831 and 1832, but to no avail; the state had funds, but was unwilling to grant them to an institution of such orthodox religious character as Amherst College. The necessities of the institution being urgent, it was decided to appeal to the public for the aid which the Legislature had refused. A committee composed of members of the board of trustees was

appointed to solicit subscriptions. They met with greater success than they had dared to hope; the committee was appointed in March; at the commencement held in August it was announced that $30,000 had been subscribed, and December 31, 1832, the sum amounted to $50,000. Of this amount, the people of Amherst contributed $3,000; they had given but little short of $20,000 in money before this time.

In 1825, shortly after the grant of the charter, measures were taken for the establishment of a college church. At a meeting of the trustees held in April, Rev. Heman Humphrey, Rev. Joshua Crosby and Rev. James Taylor were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing such an organization. The committee met in Amherst, March 7, 1826, resolved themselves into an ecclesiastical council, and acting in such capacity they voted to proceed to form a church in Amherst College. They prepared a covenant and articles of faith, to be subscribed to by those desiring to enter into membership. Thirty-one students were examined by the council, and having publicly assented to the articles and covenant, were constituted the "Church of Christ in Amherst College." In October, members of the faculty, together with the wives of President Humphrey and Professor Hitchcock, were admitted to the church. The church remained almost a year without a pastor, but in February, 1827, Dr. Humphrey was formally installed as the first pastor of College church. Eleven churches were represented in the council assembled on this occasion, including three in Amherst. The pulpit of the new chapel was occupied by the pastor every other Sabbath, and by the other clerical members of the faculty, in rotation, on alternate Sabbaths. In the year 1827, the college experienced a great revival of religion, as one result of which twenty persons united with the church. The first communion service of the church was held in the College chapel, Aug. 19, 1827. Other revivals of religious interest occurred during President Humphrey's administration, in 1828, 1831 and 1835.

In August, 1830, the Antivenenean society was organized, on the basis of a pledge of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors, opium and tobacco. In 1833, an anti-slavery society was organized among the students. The college at that time had on its rolls many students from the Southern states, who were as ardent believers in the institution of slavery as those from the Northern and Eastern states were its opponents. Such a society, formed at such an institution, was bound to lead to trouble among the students. The college was divided into hostile camps, and the faculty, feeling that the institution was not founded as a school of moral or political reform, and fearing that its reputation as well as its peace and prosperity might be in danger, endeavored to persuade the members of the society to dissolve their organization. The society comprised in its

membership about one-third of the students at the college; they were sincere in their convictions and declined to give up their organization without the express command of the faculty; the latter hesitated for a time to adopt extreme measures, but when it became apparent that the prosperity of the college was at stake, they decreed that the society must cease to exist. This decision was very unpopular among the students, and some of them determined to sever their connection with the college, but wiser counsels prevailed. It is interesting to note that in less than three years thereafter, in the autumn of 1836, the society was revived with the express consent and approbation of the faculty.

As early as 1834, dissatisfaction existed among the students at the system of honorary appointments in college: the junior class in that year petitioned that the system be abolished, but the trustees denied the petition. In 1836, the petition was renewed, signed at this time by nearly if not quite all the members of the three upper classes; the trustees again refused to make changes in the system. Meanwhile the faculty received many applications from individual students to be excused from the parts assigned them, on the ground of conscientious opposition to the system of honorary distinctions. For a time the faculty granted these requests, until it became evident that there was a purpose on the part of the students to break down the system in this manner. In 1837, W. O. Gorham, a member of the junior class, refused to accept an appointment for the junior exhibition, accompanying his refusal with a note to the trustees, expressing his contempt for the system. The matter was referred to President Humphrey, who talked very plainly to the young man; the result of the interview was reported to the faculty, who determined that Gorham must sign an acknowledgment that the language he had employed was highly improper, and that he deeply regretted his action. This paper Gorham refused to sign, but submitted instead a paper prepared by himself that was far from satisfactory to the faculty, and he was accordingly removed from college. The members of the junior class rallied to Gorham's support, and with one exception signed a resolution declaring that in their opinion he had made every concession that duty and justice required. For this expression of opinion, the members of the class were required to sign a written confession that they had acted in the wrong. For some time it was in doubt whether the class would submit to this discipline, or would retire from the college, but in the end they submitted to the decision of the faculty.

As a result of the anti-slavery excitement and the Gorham incident, a feeling of discontent and disaffection was infused into the student body which could but have a disastrous effect upon the college. The number of students, which had steadily increased from the beginning, now began as steadily to diminish. Many of the alumni, instead of remaining warm

friends, became critics of the institution as concerned its management, which was never more efficient and admirable. The finances were in a bad way, the expenses yearly exceeding the income by several thousand dollars. The college had no endowment, and at the time of its greatest prosperity was constantly adding to a debt for the payment of which there was absolutely no provision. The Legislature was appealed to in vain; the trustees finally decided to make an effort to raise $100,000 by private subscription. Rev. William Tyler, the first agent appointed by the trustees, during the years 1839 and 1840 raised between $4000 and $5000, mostly in Amherst. In 1841, Rev. Joseph Vaill, a trustee of the college from the beginning, was appointed financial agent of the institution. For four years he labored earnestly and persistently, to such effect that in August, 1845, he reported subscriptions, conditional and unconditional, amounting to $67,000, of which over $50,000 had been collected and paid into the treasury. During these four years David Sears had given $10,000 to the college, and two other persons had expressed their intention of giving sums sufficient to increase the fund to $100,000. This sum was largely diminished by the payment of debts already contracted, so that little remained to meet the current expenses or provide for an endowment fund. A determined effort was made to retrench in expenses, the number of tutors being reduced from four to one, and the salaries of president, professors and general agent being cut down.

All this time the clamor among the alumni and in the community was growing stronger for a change in the administration. Seldom has a popular movement had less foundation in reason or justice. President Humphrey, by his wisdom and energy, had been largely instrumental in raising the college from the slough of despond into which it had fallen at the time of the death of President Moore, in making of it a chartered institution, in providing for its constantly increasing necessities, in bringing it up to the prosperity and popularity which blessed it so abundantly in 1837. That same wisdom and energy and an untiring devotion to the interests of the college marked the closing years of his administration, but were not rewarded with a like success. President Humphrey was a victim of circumstances which he was powerless to control. He could not prevent the irrepressible conflict between slavery and anti-slavery opinion which created dissensions among the students, he could not reconcile the differences of opinion in regard to college appointments and awards, he could not make a financial success of an institution that had no funds and no endowments. All that one man could do for an institution whose welfare was as dear to him as his own life President Humphrey did for Amherst College, and when, with heavy heart, he realized that his administration did not command that full respect and hearty sympathy from the public which was absolutely

essential to the welfare of the college, he promptly handed in to the trustees his resignation, which they, with reluctance, but recognizing the exigences of the case, accepted.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK ELECTED PRESIDENT.—GENEROUS ENDOWMENTS BY SAMUEL WILLISTON AND OTHERS.—PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK'S RESIGNATION.—PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.—ORIGINAL DEED OF COLLEGE LAND.

The meeting of the trustees at which the resignation of President Humphrey was tendered and accepted, was held in Worcester in January, 1844. At the same meeting, the trustees chose Prof. E. A. Park of Andover to fill the vacancy, an honor which Prof. Park declined. At the annual meeting of the trustees, held the following August, Prof. George Shepard of Bangor was chosen president, but he, also, declined the office. At a special meeting held in December, Rev. Edward Hitchcock, LL. D., was elected president, and professor of natural theology and geology. Dr. Hitchcock accepted the appointment, and was duly inaugurated as president, in April, 1845.

Edward Hitchcock was born in Deerfield, May 24, 1793. In 1826, he was a special student of theology and science at Yale College, from which institution he had already received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1818. From 1816 to 1819, he was principal of Deerfield Academy; from 1821 to 1825, pastor of the Congregational church at Conway; from 1825 to 1845, professor of chemistry and natural history at Amherst College. In 1830, he was appointed state geologist of Massachusetts; in 1840, he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University. His work in geology early attracted the attention of the scientific world. During his pastorate at Conway he made a scientific survey of the four western counties of the state, leading in later years to the geological survey of the entire state, undertaken by the government at his suggestion. He was a lover of nature and nature's Supreme Ruler.

When he entered upon his duties as president, the affairs of Amherst College were in a critical condition. Before the resignation of President Humphrey, the trustees and faculty had come to an agreement concerning

the disposition of the college income so that any increase of the debt might be avoided. According to this plan, the income of the college, administered and appropriated by the permanent officers themselves, after the deduction of all necessary expenses, was divided among them as their salary and means of support. For several years the president received for his salary at the rate of $550, and each professor at the rate of $440 a year. The first collegiate year of the new presidency opened with the same number of freshmen as the previous year, and in 1846-7 the number was increased by one only. For a long time it was in doubt whether the college was to continue its existence as a college, or revert into a seminary. But better things were in store. On the day of President Hitchcock's inauguration, Hon. Samuel Williston of Easthampton by a donation of $20,000 founded the Williston professorship of rhetoric and oratory. In 1846, Hon. Abbott Lawrence subscribed $1000 to a fund for the erection of a building for scientific purposes, and the balance of the funds needed for the building were easily raised. During the same year, Mr. Williston and Samuel A. Hitchcock, Esq. of Brimfield contributed $20,000 for the founding of a professorship, afterwards known as the Hitchcock professorship of natural theology and geology; Mr. Williston gave still another $20,000 as the foundation of the Graves professorship of Greek and Hebrew. The state, which had refused aid to the college in its hour of greatest need, proved more kindly disposed when others had come to its rescue, and in 1847 the Legislature appropriated $25,000 for the use of the college. These sums, in addition to $12,000 received from David Sears, amounted to over $100,000, and for the first time placed Amherst College on a secure financial foundation. As a result of these generous benefactions, the debts of the college were paid, the term-bills were reduced from $48 to $42 per year, and arrangements were made for making up in full the deficient salaries of the president and professors.

The Woods Cabinet and Lawrence Observatory were completed in 1848. They were dedicated June 28 of that year, with public exercises to which the friends and benefactors of the college were invited, and at which an appropriate and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. William B. Calhoun; it was a day of general rejoicing. With the college out of debt and generous additions being made to its equipment, there came a corresponding increase in the number of its students. Doubt as to the permanency of the institution no longer existed. President Hitchcock, who had accepted the office in an emergency, was now desirous of retiring, but the trustees would not listen to such a suggestion. They urged him, instead, to make a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health, a suggestion which he reluctantly accepted. In company with Mrs. Hitchcock, he was absent from Amherst five months, during which time he traveled over 10,000



VIEW ON FORT RIVER.



AMHERST COLLEGE, BEFORE 1856.

miles; on his return he was welcomed by the students with enthusiasm, the college buildings being illuminated in the evening in his honor.

At the annual meeting of the trustees in 1850, measures were adopted for increasing the number of books in the college library, and for the erection of a suitable library building. The sum of $15,000 was raised by subscription, of which $10,000 was devoted to building purposes and $5000 to the purchase of books. The building was completed in 1853, the first granite structure upon the college grounds. In 1852, the trustees established a scientific department which met with little favor at the hands of the students and in a few years was withdrawn. In 1838, before his election to the presidency, Dr. Hitchcock had donated to the college his valuable mineralogical and geological collections. In 1853, he made a further donation to the institution of his collection of fossil foot-marks, valued at several thousand dollars, the most complete and interesting in America. At the same time Edward Hitchcock, Jr. presented to the college a fine collection of Indian relics.

In 1854, President Hitchcock suffered so much from ill health that he felt compelled to resign his office; his resignation as president was accepted by the trustees with much regret, but he was induced to retain his position as professor of natural theology and geology. The closing days of his administration witnessed one more generous donation to the college, the sum of $10,000 being given by the trustees of the estate of Samuel Appleton for the erection of a cabinet of natural history. The administra- of President Hitchcock marked something more than an era in the history of Amherst College; it witnessed a new birth of the institution. When he assumed the presidency, the college was struggling amongst the quick-sands of debt, apparently on the verge of dissolution; within the ten years of his term of office it was, by the aid of generous friends, placed on the high grounds of financial prosperity. For the first time since the founda-tion stones of old South College were laid, the college was out of debt and had ample funds with which to carry on its work. Nor was the success of his administration to be measured by college finances alone. It was the age of growth and expansion in cabinets, collections and materials for the illustration of the physical sciences. It witnessed the erection of a library building and a great increase in the number of books upon the library shelves. It was marked by two great religious revivals, in 1846 and 1850. With President Hitchcock's term of office what may be known as the formative era at Amherst College ended; of its subsequent growth and development more will be recorded in another chapter.

Among the names of the instructors who were associated with the college in its earlier years, are those of Charles B. Adams, Amos Eaton,

Joseph Estabrook, Thomas P. Field, William C. Fowler, Nathan W. Fiske, Gamaliel S. Olds, Edwards A. Park, Ebenezer S. Snell, Charles U. Shepard, and Samuel M. Worcester. Of these, Professors Eaton, Estabrook and Olds were in office during President Moore's administration. Joseph Estabrook was born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1792. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815; from 1817 to 1820 he was principal of Amherst Academy, and from 1821 to 1824 professor of the Latin and Greek languages and librarian in Amherst College. After leaving Amherst, he conducted schools for young ladies at Staunton, Va. and Knoxville, Tenn., being afterwards appointed to the presidency of the University of East Tennessee, an office which he held thirteen years, during which time the institution prospered greatly. Gamaliel S. Olds was born in Granville in 1777, was graduated at Williams College in 1801, served as tutor at that institution for several years and as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy from 1806 to 1808. From 1819 to 1821, he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Vermont; and from 1821 to 1825, professor of the same branches in Amherst College. After leaving Amherst, he taught for several years in the University of Georgia. He was a man of strong mind, a good classical scholar and master of the whole field of mathematics. Amos Eaton was born in 1776 and was graduated from Williams College in 1799. At Amherst College, during President Moore's administration, he lectured on chemistry and some branches of natural history.

During President Humphrey's administration, many professors were connected with the college who gained more than local reputation. Nathan W. Fiske was born in Weston in 1798, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. He served as a tutor at Dartmouth College, studied theology at Andover Seminary, was ordained as evangelist, labored at the South in the cause of home missions, and in 1824 was elected professor of languages and rhetoric at Amherst College. For over twenty years he was a member of the college faculty, in charge of various departments. Among the earlier instructors at the college few did more efficient work or won more fully the respect and affection of their associates and pupils. Ebenezer S. Snell was born in North Brookfield in 1801. He fitted for college at Amherst Academy, entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1819, came with President Moore from Williams to Amherst and was a member of the first class that was graduated from Amherst College. From 1822 to 1825, he taught in Amherst Academy, first as an assistant and then as principal. In 1825, when the college faculty was organized under the charter, he was appointed tutor; in 1827, instructor in mathematics and natural philosophy; in 1829, adjunct professor, and in 1834, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Professor Snell is described by Professor W. S. Tyler, for many years an associate on the college faculty and a lifelong friend, as "a man who, for exactness, clearness, and method in teaching, has had no equal in Amherst and no superior anywhere; who, as an experimental lecturer, to say the least, cannot be surpassed; and who, by his own mechanical ingenuity and handicraft and his progressive mastery of the science, with a comparatively trifling expenditure of money by the college has kept his cabinet abreast of the most costly apparatus of the richest colleges in the land."

William C. Fowler was a graduate of Yale College, where he served as tutor four years after completing the college course; he was afterwards professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury College, a position that he held until called to Amherst in 1838, to become professor of rhetoric and oratory, to which department the following year was added English literature. He remained at Amherst five years, doing excellent work both in the class-room and in the improvements made about the college grounds. He was a good citizen as well as a good teacher, and in 1851 served the town as its representative in the General Court. Rev. Edwards A. Park was for one year professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at Amherst College, resigning that office to accept a professorship at Andover Theological Seminary. Brief as was his stay in Amherst, his genius and eloquence left a lasting impress upon the minds and hearts of those students who came under his instruction.

Samuel M. Worcester was born in Fitchburg in 1801, was graduated from Harvard College in 1822, studied theology at Andover Seminary and was engaged in teaching at Phillips Academy when, in 1823, he accepted an appointment as tutor in Amherst College. In 1824, he was appointed teacher of languages, and librarian, and in 1825, at the organization under the charter, professor of rhetoric and oratory. In 1827, in company with a fellow instructor Bela B. Edwards, he undertook the editorial charge of the *New England Enquirer*, the second newspaper to be published in Amherst, its predecessor. *The Chemist and Meteorological Journal*, having been conducted during its brief existence by Prof. John B. Cotting. The *Enquirer* died a peaceful death in 1828; in 1829, the members of the college assisted by the citizens elected Professor Worcester a member of the General Court. In 1832, Professor Worcester was ordained as evangelist; from April, 1830, to March, 1833, he preached regularly at "Hadley Mills," now North Hadley, where his labors were blessed with an extensive revival of religion. He severed his connection with the college in 1834, and for more than a quarter of a century thereafter served as pastor of the Tabernacle church in Salem.

Of some among the professors who served the college during President Hitchcock's administration, special mention will be made in later chapters

of this work. Charles B. Adams was born in Dorchester in 1814. He entered Yale College in 1830, but during the second year of his course came to Amherst, where he was graduated with the highest honors in 1834. For one year he was a tutor in Amherst College, then accepted an appointment as professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury College, a position he held for nine years until, in 1847, he was appointed professor of astronomy and geology and curator of the cabinet in Amherst College. He held this position five years, his death occurring in 1852 while engaged in scientific explorations on the island of St. Thomas. He was a diligent scholar, and able teacher, and his death at an early age was a great loss to the college and to the scientific world.

The grounds on which the first college buildings were erected were a part of the farm owned by Col. Elijah Dickinson, who, when the $50,000 charity fund was being raised, agreed to give three acres of land, valued at $600. Col. Dickinson died in 1820, but in November of that year his widow, Mrs. Jerusha Dickinson, and his son, Moses Dickinson, gave a deed to the trustees of nine acres of land. In 1827, two and one-half acres more were purchased by the trustees of Col. Dickinson's heirs. In 1828, the trustees purchased of Dea. John Leland eleven acres on the west side of the highway, which belonged originally to the estate of Rev. Dr. Parsons and included the old "Parsons' house" and other buildings. In 1841, the town on petition of the trustees deeded to them the land in front of the original college lot, to be used for college purposes only. In 1861, the College purchased of Judge John Dickinson five acres in the rear of the original purchase. In 1866, the College purchased of Lucius Boltwood, Esq. two and one-half acres of land on the north side of the campus. Following is a copy of the original deed dated May 15, 1818, by which Elijah Dickinson conveyed land to the trustees of Amherst Academy, on certain conditions:

To all People to whom these presents shall come, GREETING.

KNOW YE THAT I Elijah Dickinson of Amherst in the County of Hampshire & Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, For and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to me in hand paid, before the ensealing hereof, by the Trustees of Amherst Academy the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am fully satisfied, contented, and paid, HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, do freely, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm unto them the said Trustees, their Successors in said office and assigns forever. A certain tract of land lying in Amherst aforesaid on the North-West corner of my home Lot Bounded West on the Common: North on land of Elisha Warner & East & South on my own land containing about ten acres: begining at the NorthWest corner of said premises by said Common thence runing easterly by the south line of said Warner's Lot Forty rods, thence Southerly on a parralled line with the West line of said lot about forty rods to

within about three feet of a fence, thence Westerly about forty rods to said Common to a point about one rod South of an Apple tree by the fence, supposed to be about thirtytwo rods South of said North West corner. If this Deed goes into effect the said Trustees of said College are to make a good fence around the whole of said premises & always keep the same in good repair: said Elijah is to improve & remain in possession of said premises until the conditions of this Deed are complied with.—To HAVE AND TO HOLD the before granted Premises, with the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging, to them the said Trustees, their Successors in said office and assigns: To – their own proper use, benefit and behoof, forevermore. And I the said Elijah Dickinson for myself my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise and grant unto and with the said Trustees, their Successors in said office and assigns forever: That before and until the ensealing hereof I am the true, sole, proper and lawful owner and possessor of the before granted Premises with the appurtenances. And have in me good right, full power and lawful authority, to give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm, the same as aforesaid; and that free and clear, and freely and clearly executed, acquitted and discharged of and from all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, wills, intails, jointures, doweries, thirds, executions, and incumbrances whatsoever.

AND FURTHERMORE, I the said Elijah Dickinson for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, do hereby covenant, promise and engage the before granted Premises, with the appurtenances, unto them the said Trustees, their Successors in said office and assigns forever, to warrant, secure and defend against the lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whatsoever.

IN Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Whereas it is contemplated to procure the establishment, in the Town of Amherst aforesaid, of a College University, or Classical Institution for the education of young men for the gospel Ministry,—wherin shall be taught all the branches of learning usually taught in Colleges in New England: & whereas part of the Consideration for this conveyance is the establishment of such College University, or Classical Institution on the premises: Now the conditions of this deed is & such is the full and explicit understanding of the Parties thereto; that the same is to be utterly void & of no effect in Law, unless such College, University or Institution shall be established at Amherst & located on the premises, in three years from this date unless also the said Trustees of Amherst Academy shall forthwith after such establishment, or within one year thereafter, assign to such College, University, or Classical Institution, the same premises for the uses & purposes above mentioned: & unless also the Trustees of such College, University, or Classical Institution shall within one year after the establishment thereof, pay to me or to my heirs the sum of Two Hundred Dollars† an acre for all such quantity as shall exceed three acres (said three to be given) as part of the consideration of this conveyance. Any of the above conditions failing to be performed, this Deed to be of no effect in Law but utterly void.—

ELIJAH DICKINSON [Seal]

Signed sealed & delivered in presence of us
MOSES DICKINSON
H. WRIGHT STRONG

†The words an acre for all such quantity as shall exceed three acres, (said three acres to be given) interlined before signing—in the original Deed.—H. W. STRONG.

Hampshire ss. May 23d 1818 Personally appeared Elijah Dickinson Subscriber to the above Instrument & acknowledged the same to be his Deed.—

Before me H. WRIGHT STRONG Justice of the Peace.

May 10th 1819 I agree to receive pay for such quantity of Land above described as shall exceed six acres only, meaning that I give Six acres of the Land aforesaid if Williams College is located in said Amherst, provided Williams College is erected on said premises.—

ELIJAH DICKINSON.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS WHO WERE BORN IN THE YEARS DATING FROM 1686 TO 1720.

In preceding chapters of this History, the aim has been to present in chronological order the principal events that have marked the history of the precinct, district, and town, and its inhabitants. In chapters that are to follow, particular subjects will be considered under appropriate chapter headings. It may be well in this place to give in outline brief sketches of the lives of men who were prominent in town affairs, up to the time that Amherst College was organized. These sketches must, of necessity, be brief and incomplete. Many of these earlier inhabitants have no desendants living in Amherst at the present time, and little information concerning them can be obtained from any source. It is known that they were men of prominence in their day and generation, taking an active part in town and church affairs, but as to their personality, the elements of character by which they gained distinction, the records are silent. Sketches of some of the more prominent men have been given in preceding chapters in connection with special events.

Of the earliest inhabitants of the settlement, the date of whose birth is prior to 1758, the following appear, from the town records and from other available sources of information, to have attained special distinction: Samuel Hawley, Moses Warner, Elisha Ingram, Alexander Smith, Moses Dickinson, John Field, John Nash, John Billings, Simeon Pomeroy, Moses Cook, Hezekiah Belding, Preserved Clapp, Jonathan Moody, Eli Parker, Seth Coleman, Joseph Eastman, Robert Cutler, Elisha Smith, Daniel Kellogg, Zebina Montague, Daniel Cooley, Oliver Dickinson. Of all but eight of these, brief sketches have already been given in connection with

the early settlement. But little can be added, a word here, a line there, as information has been obtained. Samuel Hawley was the moderator of the first meeting held in Hadley Third Precinct, a member of the first committee chosen to call precinct meetings, and served at various times on committees to hire a minister and build a meeting-house. Moses Warner was among the earliest of the innkeepers, his tavern being a favorite place of resort for the citizens in attendance at town-meetings. Moses Dickinson was equally prominent in town and church affairs, was a member of the committee of correspondence at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, a delegate to various conventions, representative to the General Court, and served on many of the important committees appointed by the parish. Alexander Smith served as selectman and held other offices of importance. John Field was commissioned as lieutenant in the militia by Gov. Hutchinson in 1773, but gave up his commission the following year. John Nash was among the early tavern-keepers; he was also one of the officers commissioned by Gov. Hutchinson. He was the first precinct clerk, an office he held many years, serving also as precinct treasurer and moderator. John Billings was a deacon in the Second church; he served as representative to the General Court two years. Moses Cook represented the town for two years in the General Court; he also held many town offices. Hezekiah Belding was a deacon of the Second church. Jonathan Moody held many important town offices, including that of selectman. There is hardly a page in the old precinct and district records but bears the name of Joseph Eastman. He served as selectman, assessor, treasurer, school committee, and was a member of nearly all the important committees appointed during the earlier years of the settlement. He was the first district treasurer appointed after the district had been set off from the town of Hadley. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register says of him, "He was intelligent, frugal and Godly." Daniel Kellogg was selectman, assessor, and served on many important committees. In 1770, he was one of the largest property holders, his estate being valued at £119.

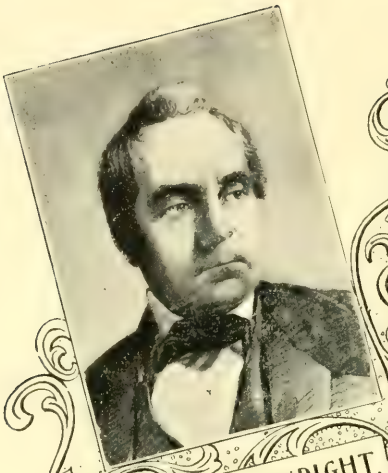
It is impossible to state with accuracy the precise date when Eli Parker came to Amherst. He is first mentioned in the district records under date of 1769, when he was elected a "vorden," or warden. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hubbard, by whom he had children, Eli, Levi, Samuel, Deborah, Hannah and Elizabeth. In the war of the Revolution he was lieutenant of militia, leading a company of minute men to Cambridge at the time of the Lexington alarm. He afterwards commanded a company in Col. Leonard's regiment that marched from Hampshire county to Ticonderoga in 1777. He was active in both town and church affairs.

Elisha Smith was son of Peter, who came to the Third Precinct between 1739 and 1745, and grandson of Chiliab Smith of Hadley. He married in 1782, Ursula, daughter of Dea. John Billings, by whom he had children, Jerusha, Lucretia, Achsah, Peter, Polly and Elisha.

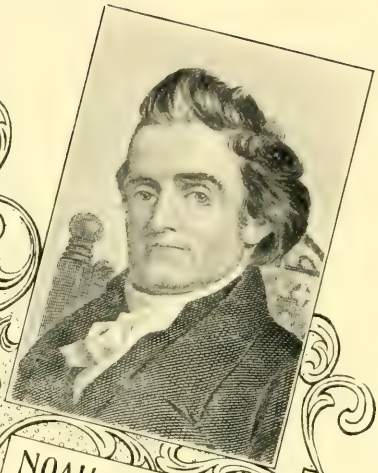
Zebina Montague, son of Major Richard Montague, was born in Hadley, July 23, 1754. He married, Dec. 30, 1778, Jemina Gunn. He removed from Hadley to Amherst, where he lived many years, devoting much of his time to the public service, respected and honored by all. In company with his brother Luke he conducted successfully a mercantile business in a store on Main street, adjoining the "Montague house" still standing. For ten years, nine successively, he represented the town in the General Court. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and during the latter part of his life held the office of brigadier-general of militia. He was a prominent member of the First church, benevolent, kind-hearted, a valued member of the community. He built and resided in the house just south of Palmer's block which was destroyed by fire during the blizzard in March, 1888. General Montague died in 1809.

Seth Coleman was son of Nathaniel, and was born in Hatfield, March 17, 1740. When two years of age his parents removed to Amherst. At the age of twenty-one he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1765. He studied medicine with Dr. Hubbard of New Haven, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Amherst in 1767, where he remained until his death in 1816. He was twice married, in 1765 to Sarah Beecher, who died in 1783; in 1785 to Eunice Warner, who died in 1822. By his first wife he had children, William, Thankful, Sarah, Fanny, Seth, Eliphalet. Dr. Coleman was a man eminent for his zeal in religious matters. He served for several years as a deacon in the First church; from 1785 to 1808, he was clerk and treasurer of the parish.

Robert Cutler was son of Rev. Robert, and was born at Epping, N. H., Oct. 2, 1748. He studied medicine at Hardwick, Mass., and began the practice of his profession in Pelham in 1770. He was married, Dec. 22, 1773, to Esther, widow of Isaac Guernsey of Northampton; by her he had seven children, all born in Pelham. He removed to Amherst in 1787, where he soon acquired a large practice, being for many years the leading physician of the town. He has been described, by one who remembered him well, as the most polite man in town. Mounted upon a bay horse, wearing a three-cornered hat, knee breeches, white-top boots, his snow white hair done up in a queue, and with saddle-bags across his horse's back, he would ride through the village bowing and smiling at all he met, whether young or old. An interesting incident is related concerning Mrs. Cutler, which occurred before the family removed to Amherst, during the Shays rebellion. Dr. Cutler was strong in his opposition to the rebellion



GOV SILAS WRIGHT.



NOAH WEBSTER.



CHARLES DELANO



CHARLES D. ADAMS

and made himself so obnoxious to the Shays party that he was frequently warned to change his views or be more guarded in their expression. "On a given night the Shays men had arranged to make him a visit, and either compel him to join them in their march to Springfield, as a surgeon, or get out of the town. Learning of their movements, he made it convenient not to be at home on the appointed night. Being enraged at his departure, they demanded of Mrs. Cutler food and shelter, whereupon she spread her tables and gave them all the food she had in the house. They then demanded cider and whatever liquor she chanced to have in her cellar, but she defied them by placing herself before the cellar door, at the same time informing them that she had given them all her food, but not a drop of cider nor liquor could they have unless they obtained it by passing over her dead body. After many threats and not a little show of violence, they proceeded to break the dishes and table, when they took their departure for Springfield."

Daniel Cooley, son of Abner, was born in Sunderland, Feb. 21, 1752. He was graduated at Yale College in 1753. He represented the town two years, 1787 and 1788, in the General Court, and in 1788 was delegate to the first convention that met in Boston to consider the United States constitution. Mr. Cooley was three times married; he died May 27, 1810.

Oliver Dickinson was son of Azariah who came to Amherst from Shutesbury prior to 1763, and was born March 27, 1757. He conducted for many years a tavern at North Amherst, gaining the name of "Landlord Oliver," by which he was generally known. His labors in organizing the North Congregational church and in erecting the church-building will be referred to in a later chapter in this book. He was twice married, (1) to Hannah Strickland; (2) to Dorothy Whiting; he had no children. He died in Amherst, May 12, 1843.

Of a little later generation, dating in birth from 1758 to 1788, were Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Noah Webster, Rufus Cowles, Justus Williams, Enos Dickinson, Hezekiah Wright Strong, Elijah Boltwood, John Dickinson, Aaron Merrick, Medad Dickinson, Daniel Mack, Noah D. Mattoon, Ithamar Conkey and Timothy J. Gridley.

Medad Dickinson was son of Moses, who came from Hadley to Amherst prior to 1745; he was born June 9, 1755; was three times married, (1) to Sally Smith, (2) to Eleanor Morton, (3) to Esther Dickinson; he had children, Sally, Hannah, Thankful, Olive, Moses, Pliny, Oliver, Esther, Aaron, Eleanor, Medad and Julia. He served the town as representative in the General Court in 1810 and 1811.

Noah Webster was not a native of Amherst, but resided here for several years, during which time he was prominently identified with the town and its institutions. Born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758, he was graduated

from Yale College in 1778, admitted to the bar in 1781, engaged in teaching, compiling school-books, writing essays on political and literary subjects and delivering lectures till 1789, a lawyer in Hartford till 1793, editor of a daily and semi-weekly paper in New York till 1798, and soon after devoted himself solely to literary and philological pursuits at New Haven, Conn. He removed to Amherst in 1812, and remained here about ten years, devoting himself to labor upon the dictionary which was his great life-work and which was destined to make his name known wherever the English language is spoken. He lived in an old-style wooden house that stood not far from the site now occupied by Kellogg's Block, surrounded by a thriving orchard. During his stay in Amherst he took a leading part in town affairs, often serving as moderator at town-meetings and representing the town in the General Court three years. A prominent member of the First church, he was, in 1819, one of the committee chosen to confer with the Rev. Daniel A. Clark on settling in the ministry. He was one of the incorporators of Amherst Academy and bore a prominent part in the labors attendant on the organization of the college.

Justus Williams, son of Justus, one of the early settlers of Amherst, was born in this town, April 7, 1766. He engaged in farming for many years in the south part of the village. When the project of establishing a college in the town first attracted public attention, he favored the proposition strongly and his name is honorably mentioned by Professor Tyler as among the most active in aiding the enterprise. Mr. Williams was married, Jan. 1, 1800, to Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Warner, by whom he had five children, Zebadiah, Jonathan, Mary A., Oren and Onam. He died in Amherst, in 1824.

Rufus Cowles was son of Oliver, who came to Amherst from Hadley prior to 1763; he was born Dec. 16, 1767, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1792, studied medicine and practiced his profession in New Salem and Amherst, and during the latter part of his life was engaged in mercantile business in the latter town. He owned considerable property in Amherst and a large tract of land in Maine. He was prominent among the founders of Amherst College, serving as a member of the board of trustees before the charter was granted. He is described as "bluff, hearty and generous, full of force and of the unrestrained individuality so prevalent in his time, at the front and with the best in everything affecting the prosperity of Amherst." He lived in the house on North Pleasant street now occupied by the Misses Cowles. His death occurred Nov. 22, 1837.

Of Hezekiah Wright Strong something has already been recorded in connection with the founding of Amherst College. He was son of Judge Simeon Strong, and was born in Amherst, Dec. 24, 1768. He studied law in his father's office, practiced his profession for a time in Deerfield, and

afterwards in Amherst. He was one of the founders of Amherst Academy and Amherst College. He was an energetic man, tireless in laboring for any cause that enlisted his interest, progressive, by many deemed visionary. The first ice-house and the first bathing-house in Amherst were built by him. In 1825, he was appointed postmaster at Amherst, continuing in office until 1842. For several years he conducted a store on the present site of Adams' drug-store. He died in Troy, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1848.

Aaron Merrick was son of James, who came from Monson to Amherst prior to 1763; he was born in May, 1770; married, June 22, 1800, Mary Howe; died in Amherst, Dec. 3, 1843. He represented the town in the General Court in 1822.

Samuel Fowler Dickinson has already been mentioned in connection with the founding of Amherst Academy and Amherst College. Distinguished as were his services in the cause of education, they were but the reflex of a public spirit that was interested in all progress and bore a prominent part in affairs of church and state. A descendant in direct line from Nathaniel Dickinson, who was among the original settlers of Hadley, he was the embodiment of those qualities and virtues that gave to New England strength and character from the earliest times. He was born in Amherst, Oct. 9, 1775, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1795, with distinguished honors. After leaving college, he taught for one year in the academy at New Salem, and then studied law in the office of Judge Simeon Strong. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in Amherst, where he soon acquired an extensive business, being accounted among the ablest lawyers in the county. He was married, March 31, 1802, to Lucretia Gunn of Montague, by whom he had children, Edward, William, Lucretia, Mary, Samuel Fowler, Catharine, Timothy, Frederick and Elizabeth. He united with the First church in Amherst, and when but twenty-one years of age was chosen deacon, an office which he held for nearly forty years, taking an active part in church and parish affairs. In the community he was highly honored; he served as town clerk many years and for twelve years represented the town in the General Court. He was a natural leader in every enterprise looking toward the public welfare. He took a prominent part in the founding of Amherst Academy, and Amherst College owes to his memory a debt which has been acknowledged but can never be fully paid. For the college he sacrificed his property, his time and his professional opportunities. In 1833, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he held the office of steward of Lane Seminary, afterwards serving the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, in the same capacity. He died at Hudson, April 22, 1838.

David Mack was born in Middlefield in February, 1778. He fitted for college at Windsor Hill, but his eyes failing he was compelled to give

up his studies. For twenty years he was a merchant in Middlefield, removing to Amherst in 1834. He was several times representative from Middlefield in the General Court, and at one time was a member of the state Senate from Hampshire county; he was also a member of the governor's council. In 1812, he commanded for some months the militia in Boston, thus acquiring the title of "General" by which he was usually known. For many years he was deacon of the First church. He was for eighteen years a member of the Amherst College board of trustees and for several years a member of the prudential committee. He was a man of great decision of character, a devoted Christian, and liberal in his benefactions.

Elijah Boltwood, son of Samuel, was born Feb. 19, 1780. He married, Nov. 5, 1807, Eliza Almy, and died April 13, 1855. He was, for many years, proprietor of the Boltwood tavern, which stood on the site now occupied by the Amherst house.

Thomas Hastings was son of Thomas and grandson of Lieut. Thomas Hastings, who removed from Hatfield to Amherst about 1753, and served in the war of the Revolution. Thomas Hastings, the subject of this sketch, was born in Amherst, Feb. 6, 1782. He was married Nov. 1, 1803, to Eunice Clark, by whom he had thirteen children. He served the town as selectman and overseer of the poor. He lived on the place now occupied by Edmund Hastings. The original homestead was just south of the Frederick Williams place.

John Dickinson, son of John, was born Feb. 25, 1782; was graduated from Williams College in 1800, studied law and was judge of probate at Machias, Me., returning to Amherst about 1837. He was twice married, (1) Oct. 12, 1807, to Rebecca Ellis; (2) Jan. 5, 1848, to Olive S. Shepard of Lenox. He was a prominent man in the community and the church.

Enos Dickinson was son of Jonathan, and was born in Amherst, Oct. 23, 1785, in the house in which he died, Jan. 14, 1870. His early education was limited to the knowledge which could be gained at the public schools, then of inferior quality, but was supplemented by reading and study in later years. Brought up on his father's farm, he early acquired habits of industry, economy and temperance, which remained with him through life, and doubtless were responsible for much of the success which he attained. He devoted his life to farming, by which he acquired a handsome property, much of which was donated to benevolent objects. He united with the First church in 1816; in 1824, he was one of the founders of the church in South Amherst, contributing liberally to its support during his life, and at his death bequeathing it funds with which the parsonage now in use was purchased. He was a regular attendant at town-meetings, seldom taking part in the discussions, but when he did

PROMINENT LAWYERS.



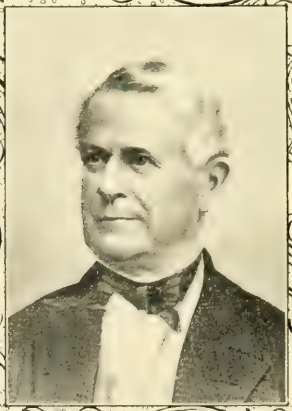
ITHAMAR FRANK CONKEY.



JUDGE ITHAMAR CONKEY.



OSMYN BAKER.



LUCIUS BOLTWOOD.

speak his words bore with them the weight of character and wisdom. He served the town as selectman and, in 1828, as representative to the General Court. In 1812, he received a commission as lieutenant, and went with a company raised in this part of the state to Boston, but was not called into active service. From this time he was known as "Lieutenant" Dickinson. He was married, April 27, 1809, to Lois Dickinson of Amherst; having no children, he devoted, in later years, the income of his large property to charitable and benevolent objects. He gave generously to Amherst Academy, Amherst College and Mount Holyoke Seminary. The expenses of the "Nineveh Gallery" at Amherst College were borne by him; in his will he provided for a perpetual scholarship at the college, which bears his name.

Ithamar Conkey was born in Pelham, May 7, 1788. He was son of John Conkey, a strong-minded and intelligent farmer. His mother was daughter of Rev. Robert Abercrombie, the first minister settled in Pelham. He studied law with Noah D. Mattoon, Esq. in Amherst; in 1814, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Pelham, remaining there until 1817, when, on the removal of Mr. Mattoon to Ohio, he succeeded the latter in his practice at Amherst. In 1828, he accepted the office of special commissioner, and in 1830, that of county commissioner. In 1834, he was appointed by Gov. Armstrong judge of probate for Hampshire county, an office he retained until 1858 when the court was abolished. In 1853, he was a member of the convention for revising the state constitution. For many years he was a trustee of Amherst Academy, and at the time of his death he was treasurer of that institution. He was a member and firm supporter of the Second church.

Timothy J. Gridley was born in Connecticut in 1788; he was graduated at Yale College in 1818, and studied medicine with Dr. Nathan Smith. He came to Amherst in 1822, and here practiced his profession until his death in 1852. During this time he sustained a reputation as physician and surgeon second to none in the western part of the state. His reputation was not confined to Hampshire county, but his advice was sought in consultation by physicians throughout this section. He served the town as representative in the General Court two years and was member of the Governor's council for one year. Dr. Gridley was a man of great native talent, excellent education and strong character. To a thorough knowledge of his profession was added keen judgment and strong common sense. Few men of his time enjoyed so generally the confidence of the community.

Noah Dickinson Mattoon, son of Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, was born in Amherst, Sept. 19, 1783. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1803, read law with Hon. Samuel Fowler Dickinson, and in 1806 began

the practice of his profession in his native town. He was prominent in town affairs until his removal, in 1818, to Painesville, Ohio. He married Lucy, daughter of Aaron Billings of Amherst; he died in Unionville, Ohio, March 15, 1870.

Among the prominent residents of Amherst whose birth dates from 1789 to 1807, were Lucius Boltwood, Daniel Dickinson, Frederick A. Palmer, Silas Wright, Leavitt Hallock, Seth Nims, John Nash, Luke Sweetser, Osmyn Baker, O. M. Clapp, Edward Dickinson, L. M. Hills, J. R. Cushman, R. B. Hubbard, Albin P. Howe, Oliver Watson, Simeon Clark, John Leland, Calvin Merrill, and W. S. Howland.

Lucius Boltwood was son of William, and was born in Amherst, March 16, 1792. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances with eight children dependent on him for support, could ill afford him the liberal education on which his heart was set. He studied Latin at the district school and attended the grammar-school at Hadley for a few weeks, spending the greater part of his time in labor upon the farm. In the fall of 1810, he entered the freshman class at Williams College, graduating with high honors in the class of 1814. During the winters of his freshman, sophomore and senior years he taught the center school in Amherst. After graduation, he read law with Hon. Samuel Fowler Dickinson, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and entered into partnership with his instructor. In 1820, he opened an office of his own in Amherst, continuing in practice until 1836; at about the latter date he made extensive purchases of land in Michigan, the care of which gradually compelled him to abandon the law. He served Amherst College for several years as secretary of the corporation; from 1833 to 1866, he was commissioner of the charity fund. From November, 1835, to October, 1836, he was president of the Amherst bank. In 1835, he built what was for many years known as the "Boltwood house" and now as "Hitchcock hall," where he resided until his death in 1872. At the time of his death he was senior member of the Hampshire county bar. He was an able lawyer, a wise counsellor, a magistrate whose decisions were respected. He was noted for public spirit and for benevolence. He was a warm friend of Amherst College, and among those who favored the establishment of the Agricultural College in Amherst. He was one of the organizers of the Liberty party, serving, in 1841, as its first candidate for governor of Massachusetts; with this exception, he was never a candidate for elective office. For nearly sixty years he was a member the First church in Amherst. He married, Aug. 30, 1824, Fanny H. Shepard of Little Compton, R. I.; their children were, Lucius M., George S., Fanny S., Charles S., Charles U., Edward, Thomas K. and Samuel.

Daniel Dickinson was son of Azariah, and was born in Amherst, June 18, 1793. His early education was obtained at the district schools of his native town. His father died in 1813, leaving to his care, while he was not yet of age, the management of a farm which he conducted successfully for many years. He represented the town in the General Court in 1829 and 1833. In 1833, he was appointed a justice of the peace, holding the office for thirty-five years. He was, for many years, an elector under the provisions of the Oliver Smith will. He took a prominent part in the organization of the North Congregational church; he served the church as a member of its prudential committee, twelve years; as clerk, fourteen years, and also, for many years, as assessor. When, in 1828, a board of trustees was appointed by the General Court to hold in trust a permanent fund for the benefit of the parish, he was chosen a member of the board, an office he held for more than forty years. Mr. Dickinson was twice married, (1) in 1819, to Miss Louisa Adams of Newfane, Vt., by whom he had two children; (2) June 25, 1829, to Miss Tammy Eastman of Granby, by whom he had five children.

Silas Wright, although a native of Amherst, removed when less than one year of age, with his father's family, to Weybridge, Vt. He cannot, therefore, be rightly classed among the prominent men of Amherst, but in view of the national reputation that he afterwards acquired, a history of the town would be incomplete without some reference to one of its most distinguished sons. He was son of Silas Wright, whose farm in Hadley, with the farms of three other men, was annexed to Amherst in 1789. Silas Wright, Sr. was married, Sept. 26, 1780, by Rev. David Parsons, to Eleanor, daughter of Isaac Goodale, of Amherst. Silas, Jr. was born May 24, 1795. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1815, studied law, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Canton, N. Y., but soon turned his attention to politics, and was elected successively state senator, comptroller, representative and senator in the U. S. Congress, and governor of New York state. He died Aug. 27, 1847.

Leavitt Hallock, son of Rev. Moses Hallock, was born in Plainfield in 1796. He spent the greater portion of his life in his native town, carrying on a farm and at the same time conducting a large tannery and a country store. He came to Amherst for the purpose of educating his two sons, both of whom were afterwards graduated at Amherst College. During his stay in Amherst, he was prominently identified with the development and beautifying of the town. He purchased the Cowles farm from Hon. Osmyn Baker, and made building-lots of it, opening up Prospect, Hallock and McClellan streets. He also purchased the Baker farm and grove, laid out Snell street, circled the grove with a gravel road and presented it to Amherst College to be held as a grove forever; the College christened the

property Hallock park, in his honor. He was for many years identified with the First parish, contributing liberally to its support.

Seth Nims, son of Israel, was born in Conway, Sept. 11, 1798. He married, Nov. 26, 1823, Emily Dickinson, by whom he had five children. He removed from Conway to South Deerfield, where he was in business for a few years, a part of the time as proprietor of the Bloody Brook hotel. While there he assisted in organizing an independent militia company, the "Franklin Cadets," of which he was chosen first lieutenant. He resided in Ware two years, removing to Amherst in 1830. He served the town as constable and tax collector several years. In 1852, he was appointed deputy-sheriff for Hampshire county. May 9, 1845, he was commissioned as post-master at Amherst by President Polk, serving four years. June 3, 1853, he again received a commission as post-master, this time from President Pierce, and was in charge of the office eight years, being succeeded by Lucius M. Boltwood. He took great interest in town and church affairs, and was held in high esteem in the community. He died Sept. 25, 1877.

John A. Nash, son of Elijah, was born in Conway in 1798. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1824, taught in New York city and at Hopkins Academy in Hadley, studied theology at Yale College, conducted classical schools in Bloomfield, N. J., and New York city, was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Binghamton, N. Y., several years, conducted a boarding-school in Pittsfield eight years, and then came to Amherst, where, from 1846 to 1854, he conducted a boarding-school at Mt. Pleasant, continued since then by his son, Henry C. Nash. John A. Nash was appointed professor of scientific agriculture at Amherst College, was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, traveled and studied in Europe, and on his return published a book on agricultural chemistry. He edited a paper entitled the *Valley Farmer* for a time, afterwards removing to New York city, when he purchased and edited the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, and was for a time agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune* and New York *Evangelist*. He was among the pioneers in the field of scientific agriculture, being active as well in the causes of anti-slavery and temperance reform. He died Oct. 7, 1877, at the home of his son, Henry C. Nash.

Luke Sweetser was born in Athol, Oct. 28, 1800; he entered Amherst Academy in the winter of 1820–21. In the spring of 1821, he entered the employ of H. Wright Strong, who at that time conducted the leading store in the village. In 1824, he bought the store of Mr. Strong, and engaged in business on his own account, associating with himself his younger brother, Joseph A. Sweetser, William Cutler and George Cutler. He continued in business thirty years, until March, 1854, when he sold his

interest to William and George Cutler. On retiring from active business pursuits, he engaged in farming and collected the finest herd of Ayrshire cattle in this part of the state. He took a deep interest in agricultural matters, and his name is found among the incorporators of the Hampshire Agricultural society. He was an active promoter of the Amherst & Belchertown Railroad company, the first corporation to build a railway line to Amherst; he served as its first president and had charge of its construction. He served the town as selectman and assessor, and in 1847–8 was its representative to the General Court. It was largely through his efforts that the first almshouse in Amherst was built. For over thirty years he was a member of the prudential committee of Amherst College, had charge of erecting some of the college buildings and the oversight of the buildings and grounds for a time. For ten years he was a commissioner of the charity fund. He united with the First church in 1831; from 1851 to 1871, he served as one of its deacons. Few men have enjoyed the respect and high esteem of a community to a greater degree than was granted by Amherst to Mr. Sweetser. His name stood for honor, integrity and high Christian character. He died in Amherst, July 27, 1882.

Osmyn Baker, son of Enos, was born in Amherst, May 18, 1800. He fitted for college in his native town, entered Yale College at the age of 18 and was graduated in the class of 1822. He studied law in Amherst and at the law school in Northampton; in 1825, he opened an office in Amherst for the practice of his profession. At about the same time he became editor of the *New England Enquirer*, a newspaper published in Amherst by J. S. & C. Adams. In 1830, he was commissioned as captain of an independent rifle company, organized in Amherst, which for several years was regarded as one of the finest companies in this part of the state. In 1833, '34, '36 and '37, he represented Amherst in the General Court. From 1834 to 1837, he served as county commissioner. From 1839 to 1845, he served three terms in Congress, during one of the most interesting periods of our national political history. During the presidential campaign of 1840, and the two succeeding congressional campaigns, he came into prominence as a political speaker. In 1842, he formed a copartnership with Charles Delano, Esq. for the practice of law, which continued, at Amherst first and afterwards in Northampton, until Mr. Baker retired from practice, in 1860. In 1845, he removed his office to Northampton. Mr. Baker was one of the counsel for the defence in the great legal struggle which took place over the will of Oliver Smith of Hatfield, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the will was sustained and the noble charity permitted to accomplish an even greater and more beneficent work than its founder had anticipated. Mr. Baker was chosen the first president of the

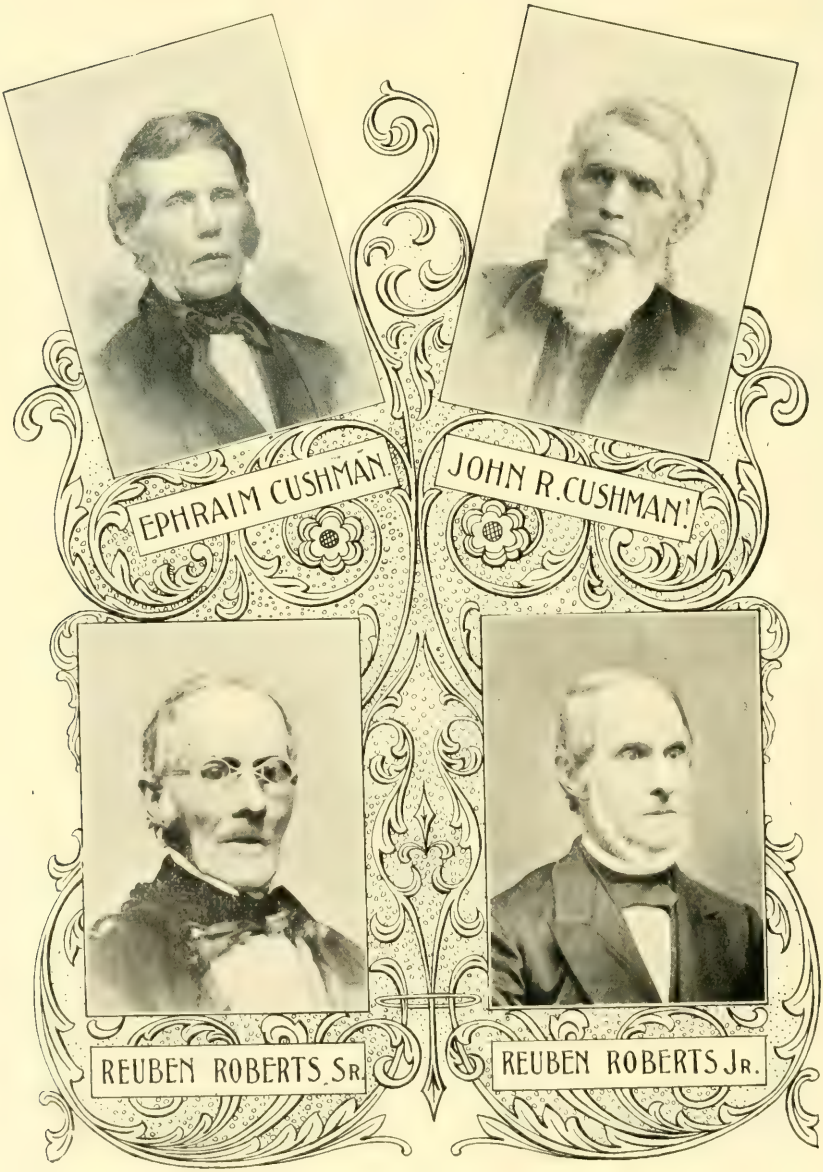
board of trustees under the will, an office he retained until his resignation in 1870. Mr. Baker was twice married, (1) in August, 1832, to Elizabeth Olmstead, by whom he had one child; (2) in 1838, to Cornelia Rockwell, by whom he had a son, William Lawrence, who served in the war for the preservation of the Union and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in 1863. Mr. Baker died Feb. 9, 1875.

Calvin Merrill, son of Calvin, was born in Amherst, Aug. 17, 1797. He was twice married, (1) in 1821, to Cordelia A. Leonard of Sunderland, by whom he had five children; (2) to Mrs. Fannie Dickinson of Amherst. He was prominent in town affairs, holding for many years the offices of selectman and assessor. He was a member of the First Congregational church. After the death of his second wife, which occurred in the summer of 1872, he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he resided with his daughter, Caroline H. Granger, until his death, Nov. 10, 1872.

Oliver M. Clapp, son of Oliver, was born in Amherst, Oct. 2, 1802. He married, May 10, 1826, Mary A. Reed of Claremont, N. H., by whom he had three children. He spent his life on or near the old Clapp homestead in East Amherst. He assisted in organizing the Amherst rifle company in 1830, and served as one of its officers. He was a pioneer in the introduction of the silk-worm and the manufacture of silk in Amherst. For some years he conducted a hardware business, but later on gave his attention to marble and stone cutting, in which he excelled as a workman. He took a prominent part in laying out the walks in the old West cemetery, and in adding to its beauty in various ways. For many years he was an active and influential member of the Second church. He was deeply interested in the early history of the town and possessed a fine collection of Indian and other relics. He died in Amherst, June 13, 1887.

Edward Dickinson, son of Hon. Samuel Fowler Dickinson, was born in Amherst, Jan. 1, 1803; he was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Amherst Academy, was a member of the first junior class at Amherst College, although the other three years of his collegiate course were spent at Yale College, where he was graduated in the class of 1823. He studied law two years in his father's office in Amherst, and one year at the Northampton law school. In 1826, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Amherst, continuing in practice until the time of his death in 1874. During this time he was the leading lawyer in Amherst, being held in high esteem by his associates of the Hampshire county bar. He was a man of great public spirit, a leader in all enterprises looking to the welfare of the town. In 1838 and 1839, and again in 1874, he represented the town in the General Court; in 1842 and 1843, he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate; in 1845 and 1846, a member of the Council; from 1853 to 1855, a member of Congress. He held also many

PIONEER PAPER MAKERS.



other offices of trust, by local election or executive appointment. In 1861, he was nominated by the republican party for lieutenant-governor, on the ticket with Andrew, but declined the honor. In 1835, he was chosen treasurer of Amherst College, an office which he held until 1873, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, William Austin Dickinson. He bore an active part in the labors which resulted in the building of the Amherst & Belchertown railway and, later on, was deeply interested in the building of the Massachusetts Central road; to assist in this work he consented, at the age of 70, to represent the town in the General Court. It was while making a speech in the House of Representatives in relation to this road that he was stricken with apoplexy, resulting in death. The General Court and the Hampshire county bar passed resolutions of respect to his memory, indicative of the high regard in which he was held by his associates in public life. Mr. Dickinson was a man of great strength of character, sound learning, keen intellect, spotless integrity and deep-seated religious principle. He was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact, and honored by the community as few other men have been.

Leonard M. Hills, son of Leonard, was born in Ellington, Conn., Jan. 8, 1803. He came to Amherst in 1829 and entered the employ of Knowles & Thayer, carriage-makers; he remained with them but a short time, leaving them that he might engage in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats, of which branch of industry he was the pioneer in Amherst. Concerning this business, more will be related under the heading of manufactures, later on. The business increased so rapidly as to demand the greater part of his time and care. Soon after the Amherst & Belchertown railway company was organized, he was elected president, holding that office until the road passed out of the hands of the original corporation. On the organization of the First National bank he was chosen president, remaining in office until his death in 1872. In 1836, he lost all the property he had accumulated and found himself heavily in debt through the failure of a friend, for whom he had endorsed notes to a large amount. With characteristic honesty, he paid every cent of his indebtedness. He united with the Second church in 1864, but three years later became a member of the First church. He was a liberal contributor to the church and to many objects of benevolence. Mr. Hills was twice married, (1) in 1829, to Amelia Gay of Stafford, Conn.; (2) in 1843, to Betsey Hunter of Lee. He died in New York city, Feb. 8, 1872.

John R. Cushman, son of Ephraim, was born in Amherst, Sept. 6, 1803. His father, Ephraim Cushman, was a veteran of the war of the Revolution. In 1835, in partnership with his brother Ephraim, he engaged in the manufacture of paper, at North Amherst. He was a prominent man in the community, ever ready to lend his aid to all matters that made

for public improvement. He served the town as selectman, and in 1862 was its representative in the General Court. He united with the North Congregational church in 1839. He was active in temperance matters, serving as president of the first temperance society organized at the "City." He married, Sept. 14, 1826, Rhoda Crafts of Whately, by whom he had ten children. He died at his home in Amherst, Aug. 30, 1883.

Rodolphus B. Hubbard, son of Giles, was born in Sunderland, Sept. 3, 1803. He fitted for college at Amherst Academy, entered Amherst College in 1825, remained a member of that institution two years, then went to Union College, where he was graduated in 1829. Having studied theology with Rev. Nathan Perkins at East Amherst, he preached for a few years in Northampton and surrounding towns. The greater part of his life was spent in teaching. For three years he was principal of Mount Pleasant institute, and from 1855 to 1868, conducted a boys' boarding-school in Amherst. During his residence of twenty years in Amherst he took an intelligent interest in town affairs and was well known and highly esteemed. For ten years a deacon of the First church, he served as a member of the building committee when the church edifice now in use was erected. For a number of years he was a member of the school committee. He died, Sept. 29, 1875, in California.

Albin P. Howe was born in 1806; he came to Amherst in 1825 and resided here for more than forty years, during which time he was one of the most prominent members of the community. He served the town several years as selectman, assessor, clerk and treasurer, and for many years as justice of the peace, before whom cases were tried, the town having at that time no trial justice. For more than twenty years he was proprietor of the Amherst house, a genial landlord, held in high esteem by the traveling public. He was for a time secretary of the Hampshire Agricultural society; he also served as chairman of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the present high school building. He gained the military title of captain by serving in the Amherst cavalry company. His public duties were discharged with intelligence and fidelity, and his superior judgment was much sought by the town and by individuals. He died at West Marlboro, Feb. 14, 1879.

Oliver Watson, son of David, was born March 17, 1806. His father dying when Oliver was but nine years of age, he was apprenticed to the tanner's business, serving his time until he was 21 in Hadley, under the care of Asa and Elihu Dickinson. When he became of age, he succeeded his father in the tanner's business at East Amherst; in 1832, he erected a building for the manufacture of boots and shoes. He served the town as selectman, and in 1852 was its representative in the General

Court. He married, in May, 1839, Sarah White of Florida, Mass., by whom he had five children. He died in Amherst, Jan. 9, 1870.

Simeon Clark, son of Simeon, was born in Amherst, Oct. 15, 1807. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Amherst Academy. His principal occupation in life was farming, although he studied field-surveying and practiced it more or less for forty years. He served the town as selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor for many years. For thirty years he was justice of the peace. He united with the First church in 1831, and served as one of its deacons for sixteen years. When but twenty years of age, he was chosen captain of a militia company, holding the office for several years until the company was disbanded, gaining the title of "Captain" Clark, by which he was generally known in later years. He was a godly man, whose religion entered into all the acts of his daily life, mingling kind words with charitable deeds, that to many made life seem better worth the living. He married, May 21, 1828, Myra Cowles, by whom he had nine children. He died, July 31, 1883, in the house at Mill Valley, which his father had built in 1780, in which he was born and where he had spent his happy and useful life.

John Leland, son of John, was born in Peru, Mass., in 1807. In 1820, he removed to Amherst; the same year he was appointed by the trustees of Amherst Academy their agent to receive donations for the charity institution other than those made to the permanent fund. From that time until 1835, he was treasurer of the institution. Soon after his removal to Amherst he united with the First church, which he afterwards served as deacon for thirty years. He represented Hampshire county in the Massachusetts Senate in 1833 and 1834, and in 1847 was member of the House of Representatives, from Amherst. He was active in promoting the building of the Amherst & Belchertown railway, serving after the completion of the road as one of its directors. He died in Amherst, Feb. 18, 1864.

Frederick A. Palmer was born in West Springfield, Nov. 20, 1793. He was a descendant, of the sixth generation in direct line, from Governor William Bradford. He also numbered among his ancestors representatives of the Edwards, Hoar, Dwight and Ripley families. He came to Amherst in December, 1813. He took a prominent part in town affairs, was frequently elected to public office and held many places of trust. He was well read, a man of good judgment whose counsel was frequently sought in business matters. He early won and ever retained the confidence of the public by his upright and honest business methods. He was commissioned as deputy-sheriff in 1838, and held the office until his death in 1874. Mr. Palmer was twice married, (1) in 1877, to Lucy, daughter of Simeon

Clark of Amherst; (2) to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Smith. He had five children, Albert R., Lucy C., Dwight W., Frederick, and Sabra D.

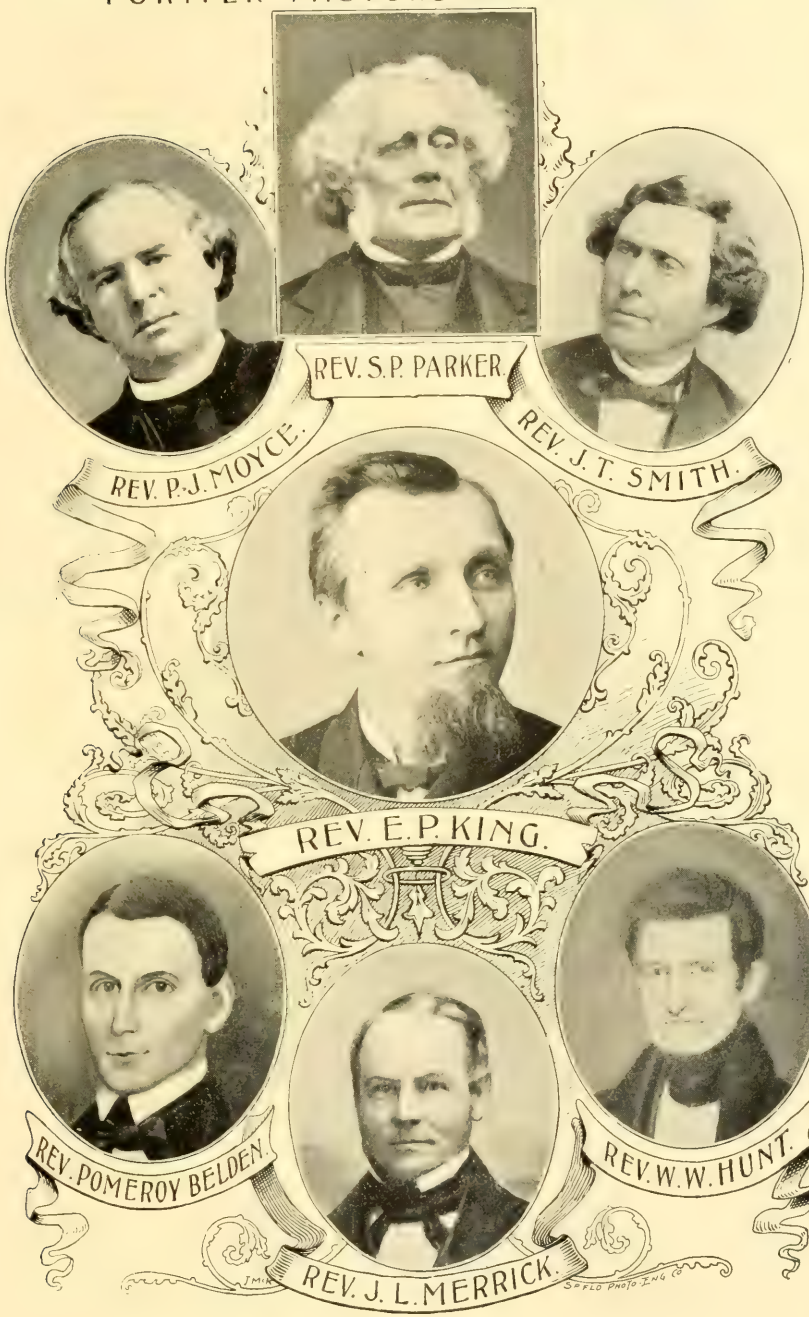
Warren S. Howland was born in Conway, Aug. 31, 1798. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and came to Amherst in 1821, to assist in building the Amherst College chapel. The remainder of his life was spent in Amherst. He was among the best-known contractors and builders in this section, erecting, among other buildings, the Congregational church at the center, now known as College hall, the house built by Amherst College for its president, the church at East Amherst, churches in Pelham and Belchertown, the Russell church in Hadley, besides several private residences in the village. He also assisted in finishing the buildings of the Mt. Pleasant Institute. He early became interested in temperance reform, and furnished no liquors for his workmen or at raisings after 1827. He was one of the first to assist in organizing an anti-slavery society in Amherst. Mr. Howland served in the state militia, gaining the title of "Col." Howland, by which he was generally known. When the civil war broke out, he was anxious to engage in active military service, but was debarred by age.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The First Church.—Pastors and Terms of Service.—Meeting-Houses.—Vestry and Agricultural Hall.—Church Music. - The Parsonage.—Parish Funds.—The Present Church Edifice.

The pastorate of Dr. David Parsons over the First Congregational church, although ushered in by a revolution among its members, was long and successful. He was a man of marked ability, possessing in a high degree those social qualities that make warm and lasting friendships. That he was of more than local reputation is proved by the fact that on one occasion he delivered, on invitation, the "election sermon" before the governor and legislature at Boston; he was, also, on recommendation of President Dwight, appointed professor of theology at Yale College, an honor which he did not accept. Under his care the church prospered exceedingly and large additions were made to its membership. Numerous

FORMER PASTORS OF AMHERST.



anecdotes are related of him, one to the effect that, when expostulated with by a kinsman for regarding things too frequently from a humorous standpoint, he replied, "I know it all, Bro. Howard, and it has been my burden through life, but I suppose after all grace does not cure squint eyes." On another occasion, it is said, he found his hired man resting in a field where he had been sent to plow. Dr. Parsons told him to take a bush-scythe and cut brush while he was resting. The man thereupon replied that the Dr. ought, on Sunday, while the choir was singing, to take a little flax and hetchel it out.

In 1795, trouble arose in the parish concerning Dr. Parsons' ministry, and a vote was passed on the question of dissolving the ministerial relations existing between them, being decided in the negative. Aug. 3, 1819, a committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Parsons, to see if he was willing to be dismissed from the pastorate, and if so, on what terms. Dr. Parsons agreed to submit to a mutual council the question of his dismission, and the further question as to what compensation he should receive. The council met, Aug. 31, 1819, and adjourned to the next day, when it decided that the civil contract existing between the parties should be dissolved, and that the parish should pay Dr. Parsons $1,300. Sept. 20, 1819, the parish voted to raise $1,450 for making a final settlement with Dr. Parsons, so that he should have no further claim on the parish.

Sept. 20, 1819, at the meeting when it was voted to raise $1,450 to settle all claims that Dr. Parsons might have against the First parish, the parish made one more and, it is believed, a final effort, to bring about a union with the Second parish. It was voted that a union of the First and Second parishes, so as to constitute but one church and one congregation, under charge of one minister, would be for the furtherance of the Gospel, the peace, tranquility and respectability of the town, and a source of very great economy. The parish offered to unite with the brethren of the Second church, if the latter saw fit, in calling a council of churches from adjacent counties to bring about such union. The calling of Dr. Parsons to the pastorate of the First church had caused the breach that led to the organization of the Second; with the dismission of Dr. Parsons, it was hoped and believed that the differences might be adjusted and the churches united. But the breach had become too wide; the Second church, now firmly established, had no thought of giving up its independence.

Nov. 22, 1819, the First parish voted to unite with the church, if the latter saw fit, in extending a call to Rev. Daniel A. Clark to settle in the ministry, offering him a salary of $675 per annum. The church concurring, Mr. Clark was installed as pastor, Jan. 26, 1820; he had previously been settled at Weymouth and at Southbury, Conn. Mr. Clark was a preacher of great power. Three volumes of his sermons were published, and were

regarded as among the ablest sermons of the times. In a biographical sketch by Rev. Dr. George Shepard, of Bangor, Me., contained in one of these volumes, he is described as follows: "Mr. Clark's person, voice and entire manner were in perfect keeping with his style, a large masculine frame; a voice harsh, strong, capable of great volume though not very flexible; an action, for the most part, ungraceful, but significant and natural; a countenance bearing bold, strongly marked features at every opening of which the naked and working passions would look intensely out;—altogether gave the idea of huge, gigantic power." He was an aggressive reformer, taking a leading part in the warfare, then in its infancy, against intemperance. During his pastorate Amherst College was founded; he took great interest in the enterprise and preached an eloquent sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the first college building. The closing year of Mr. Clark's ministry was marked by serious dissensions between pastor and people. Nov. 24, 1823, the parish appointed a committee to bring charges against Mr. Clark; April 12, 1824, he was requested to take a dismission, but refused to comply with the request. July 5, 1824, the parish requested the church to unite in calling an ecclesiastical council, to consider the subject of Mr. Clark's dismission, and should he refuse to join them in calling such a council, then an ex-parte council was to be summoned. It was also voted to inform Mr. Clark that it was not the wish of the parish that he should supply the pulpit prior to his dismission. Mr. Clark consented to refer the matter to an ecclesiastical council, and on the advice of this council was dismissed, Aug. 5, 1824. The records contain no hint as to the nature of the charges against him.

Nov. 7, 1825, the parish voted to concur with the church in extending a call to Rev. Royal Washburn to settle in the ministry. The salary offered was $600, and a stipulation was made that either party to the civil contract entered into might terminate the same on giving a six-months' notice to the other party. Mr. Washburn was installed as pastor, Jan. 5, 1826, and continued in the pastorate until his death, Jan. 1, 1833. He was married, in 1827, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Parsons. Mr. Washburn won the respect and love of his people to a marked degree. He was not only an eloquent preacher, but a loving pastor, whose advice was freely given and highly valued, whose sympathy in the hour of affliction was very grateful, who possessed in full measure the graces that go to round out a Christian character. In May, 1832, Mr. Washburn tendered his resignation to the parish on account of ill health; the parish was unwilling to dismiss him, and voted, Aug. 13, not to sever the connection, but to discharge him from his duties and supply the pulpit for a time.

Nov. 13, 1832, the parish appointed a committee to procure a permanent supply for the pulpit, with reference to the settlement of a minister.

July 29, 1833, the parish voted to concur with the church in inviting Rev. George E. Adams to settle in the ministry, offering him a salary of $600 per annum. Nov. 29, 1833, the parish voted to call Rev. M. T. Adam and to offer him a salary of $650. The latter call was accepted and Mr. Adam was installed Dec. 28, 1833. He was a native of Scotland, having been educated at Glasgow and London. Oct. 31, 1834, the parish voted to dissolve the connection with Mr. Adam; he objected and asked for reasons; among those offered were that his practice of associating with neighboring ministers, exchanging with them and conducting social meetings, was not agreeable to the usages of parishes and churches in the vicinity. He agreed to leave the questions at issue to the decision of a mutual council. Dec. 10, 1834, he was dismissed, the council testifying that he had been "unwearied in his labors, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his ministerial duties and above all suspicion as to high moral and Christian character."

June 5, 1835, the parish extended an invitation to Rev. Edward P. Humphrey to settle in the ministry, offering him a salary of $800; Oct. 1 of the same year, a similar invitation was extended to Rev. Daniel Crosby of Charlestown, and Dec. 30, Selah R. Treat was invited to become the pastor of the church. These "calls" were none of them successful, but better luck attended the parish when, March 7, 1836, Rev. Josiah Bent was given an invitation to settle in the ministry: the salary offered was $800 and he was to be granted $100 for moving expenses. He had previously been settled at Weymouth. He was installed April 19, 1837, and died in office, Nov. 19, 1839. His ministry though short was fruitful, 22 persons being admitted to the church in 1838 and 99 in 1839. He was consecrated to his work and did not spare himself in his Master's service.

April 1, 1840, the parish voted to extend a call to Rev. Aaron M. Colton to settle in the ministry; the salary offered was $800. Mr. Colton accepted and was ordained June 9, 1840. Mr. Colton seems to have been the first pastor of the church who was allowed a vacation, the parish voting, April 6, 1847, that by the terms of his settlement he might be absent from church not exceeding four Sabbaths a year, when the pulpit would be supplied without expense to him. In August, 1852, Mr. Colton requested the church and parish to unite in calling a council for his dismission; the parish voted against such action at the time, but in October complied with his request. Mr. Colton was dismissed, Jan. 4, 1853, after a pastorate during which the church and parish were greatly prospered. During his ministry the church experienced three seasons of religious awakening, one of marked power in 1850, as a result of which there were 95 additions to the church the following year. Mr. Colton took an active part in temperance work and was a leader in the movement that suppressed the sale of liquor

in Amherst. After his departure from Amherst, he was settled for many years over a church in Easthampton, in which town he died in the spring of 1895.

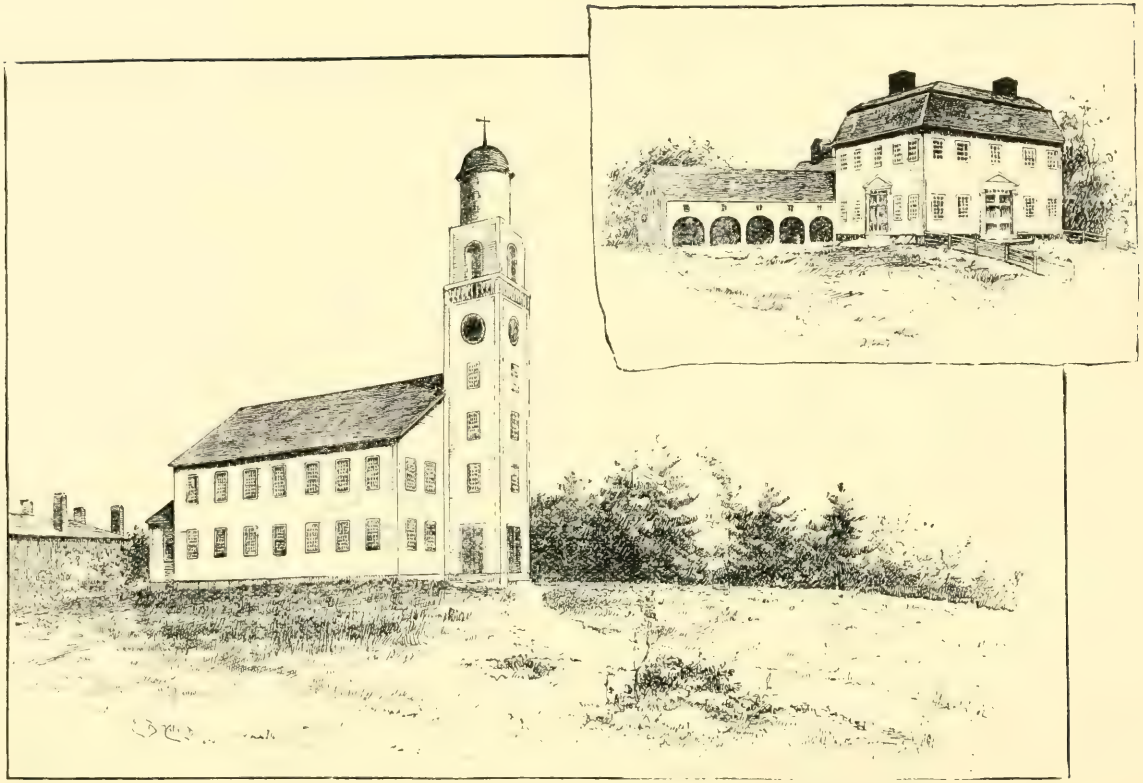
May 24, 1853, the parish invited Rev. E. S. Dwight to settle in the ministry, offering him a salary of $900, "he to have four Sabbaths during the year for his own use and vacation." Mr. Dwight became acting pastor, Aug. 21, 1853; was installed, July 19, 1854; dismissed, Aug. 28, 1860. He was greatly beloved by parish and congregation and the church prospered greatly under his ministry.

Feb. 5, 1861, Rev. H. L. Hubbell was called by the parish to become its minister, at a salary of $1,000. He was installed, April 24, 1861; dismissed, April 4, 1865. His pastorate, lasting through the period of the civil war, was marked by one general revival of religious interest. In the summer of 1864, Mr. Hubbell visited and ministered to the Amherst soldiers who were fighting at the front. He was held in high esteem by the church and community. He is now president of Lake Charles College, Lake Charles, La.

Dec. 4, 1865, a call to settle in the ministry was extended to Rev. David Torry, D. D., at a salary of $1,500 and the use of the parsonage. Oct. 1, 1866, a similar invitation was extended to Rev. J. P. Skeele. Early in 1867, propositions looking to a settlement were made to Rev. J. L. Jenkins, and Jan. 28 of that year, a letter was addressed to the parish by Mr. Jenkins, agreeing to supply the pulpit at a salary of $2,700 and the use of the parsonage, the question of settlement to be postponed. Sept. 2, 1868, the parish invited Mr. Jenkins to settle in the ministry; he accepted, and was installed, Sept. 24, 1868; he resigned, Jan. 23, 1877. Of the pastors of the First church since its organization, few have been held in such high esteem as was Mr. Jenkins. An eloquent preacher, he possessed social qualities, as well, that especially endeared him to his congregation. He was a natural leader of men, and the impress of his character was manifest upon the history of church and parish during all his pastorate. Each year there were large accessions to church membership, each year marked progress in all lines of religious work.

Oct. 8, 1877, Rev. Howard Kingsbury was called to the pastorate. The parish offered him a salary of $2,000, the use of the parsonage and an annual vacation of four weeks. He was installed, Dec. 6, 1877, and died in office, Sept. 28, 1878. During his brief pastorate he won the love of his people as few ministers have done, before or since, and his death caused mourning in the parish and in the town as well.

May 6, 1879, Rev. Forrest F. Emerson was invited to settle in the ministry. He was installed the same year and continued in office until his resignation, which was accepted by the parish, Feb. 14, 1883. All who



FIRST PARISH—SECOND MEETING-HOUSE, AND PARSONAGE.

knew Mr. Emerson during his pastorate in Amherst will bear witness to his sterling qualities as a man and as a minister of the Gospel. Better sermons were never delivered from an Amherst pulpit than were listened to by his congregations.

June 13, 1883, Rev. George S. Dickerman was called to the pastorate. He was installed the same year and continued in office until his resignation, March 5, 1891. During his pastorate the church prospered greatly, enjoying many seasons of revival and gaining largely in membership.

Oct. 21, 1891, the parish extended a call to Rev. F. L. Goodspeed. He continued in office until Nov. 3, 1894, when he resigned. Mr. Goodspeed was very popular both as a preacher and a pastor, and his departure to another field of labor was a cause of deep regret.

Oct. 15, 1895, the parish called to the pastorate Rev. Oliver Huckel of Philadelphia; he accepted, and was installed Dec. 4.

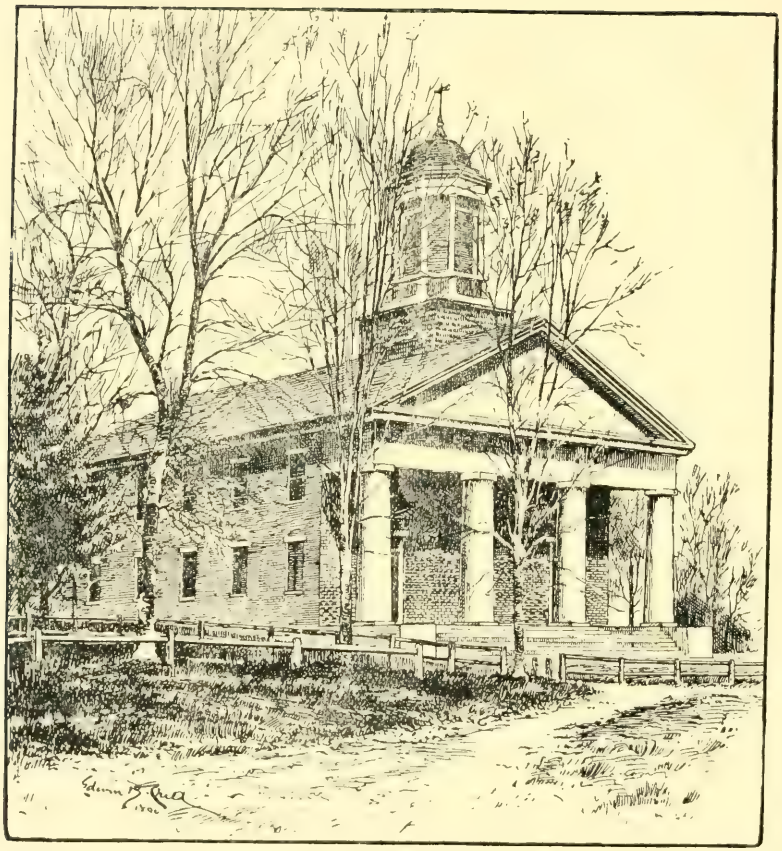
In 1787, the parish voted to build a new meeting-house on the hill where the old one then stood; its foundations were to be of hewn stone, it was to be 65 feet long and of proportionate width, and twelve months was allowed for erecting and enclosing it. A committee of nine was appointed to make preparations for the building, to prepare estimates of all articles that should enter into its construction, and to "divide the Inhabitants of the parish aforesaid as equally as may be into eight classes, with a descriptive list of each and every one's proportion of all and every article necessary for carrying into effect the aforementioned votes." The committee was to "assign to each class and individual of classes their respective proportion of every article which may be necessary for erecting and finishing the proposed house," and also to assign to every one "his and their proportion of all labor supposed to be necessary in framing, that each class may do their proportion thereof." The building committee was selected later on, and consisted of Simeon Strong, Esq., Capt. Eli Parker, Elijah Dickinson, Daniel Kellogg and Zebina Montague.

June 18, a committee of five was appointed to superintend the taking down of the old meeting-house; this was to be done without cost to the parish. The spectators were to be "served on raising days at the frame with cake and cheese and liquor at the parish expense." Work on this building was carried on with far greater expedition than on the building of the first meeting-house, and in November it was so well advanced that a parish meeting was held in it. The galleries were put in the following summer, but the inside was not finished until 1791. Viewed from an architectural standpoint, the new building was a great improvement over its predecessor. It had a porch built on the west side and this was crowned by a belfry. The parish voted, Sept. 5, 1788, that "any of the parish who are inclined have liberty to build a belfry at west end of meeting-house, by

subscription." In 1789, $20 were appropriated to erect a lightning-rod on the steeple. In 1792, £100 was appropriated for a bell; the "konk" had outlived its usefulness. In 1797, it was voted to have the bell struck at twelve of the clock in the day; in 1799, to have it struck at 12 of the day and 9 of the night; the latter vote was repeated for many years thereafter. The 9 o'clock bell was to warn orderly citizens that it was time they were in bed. In 1815, it was voted to build a cupola. There were three doors, one each on the east, the west and the south side. As regarded interior arrangement, the pulpit was at the north end, about on a level with the galleries, and over it hung the sounding-board. Directly under and in front was the deacons'-seat where the deacons sat facing the audience. The singers occupied the gallery opposite, the boys the gallery on the right and the girls that on the left. Dec. 3, 1801, it was voted to seat young people in the galleries. Tithing-men were appointed to regulate the behavior of the young people. Samuel Abby was engaged to finish the meeting-house, but before the work was completed he became financially embarrassed; as a consequence, the parish was called on to defend several lawsuits brought by Mr. Abby's creditors. The building when completed was esteemed one of the finest meeting-houses in the region, and was a source of pride to those who worshiped therein.

The second meeting-house, completed in 1791, satisfied the needs of the parish for nearly forty years. It had some imperfections; the roof leaked, and the parish passed many votes in regard to repairing it. As has been stated in a previous chapter, when Amherst College was first established and for many years thereafter, the students worshiped in the First parish church. The students rapidly increased in numbers, and as there was also a steady, though less rapid growth, in the membership of the parish, it became apparent, as early as 1827, that measures must be taken to provide greater accommodations for the worshipers. Dec. 10, 1821, it was voted that the officers and students of the charitable institution might occupy the meeting-house as a chapel the ensuing year, on condition that they would make good all damages caused by them. Dec. 28, 1826, the parish committee was authorized to consult with the college faculty and to rent pews to them. April 9, 1827, it was voted that the seats in the meeting-house heretofore occupied by the faculty and students should henceforth "be by them enjoyed without interruption."

Jan. 8, 1828, it was voted to build a new meeting-house or remove and rebuild the present one if sufficient funds could be raised by a previous sale of pews. A committee was appointed to have charge of the matter; this committee reported, Jan. 17, 1828, that it was expedient to build a new house. The trustees of the college had offered to convey to the parish a piece of land ten rods square, on the northeast corner of the farm lately



FIRST PARISH — THIRD MEETING-HOUSE.

owned by heirs of Rev. David Parsons, for a meeting-house, provided the parish would take down the present house and allow the college to hold its annual commencements in the new building; the committee considered this a most advantageous location. They had also procured plans of a house, 80x65 feet, with 124 pews on the ground floor, which could be built at an estimated expense of $6,500. They presented a series of regulations to govern the management of the property, among them the following: "No person shall sell or lease his or her pew to any black or mulatto, or to any person of notoriously infamous character;" "The parish have no right to allow town-meetings to be held in said house." The parish voted to accept the report, to dispose of the old house and appropriate the avails toward the erection of a new house on land proposed in committee's report.

The location proposed was not, apparently, satisfactory to all, for March 11, 1828, a committee was appointed to procure subscriptions for purchasing the "Strong corner" as a site for the new building. March 12, 1828, the latter vote was rescinded, and it was voted that if the college would give the parish $700, and sufficient money could be raised, to build on the site proposed by the college. The first sale of pews was held Jan. 22, at Boltwood's hotel, with Col. Smith as auctioneer. The sale was adjourned from time to time until March 20, when it was begun anew, with Luke Sweetser as auctioneer; the amount secured was $5,427; this sum was increased by payments received for pews at private sale until it amounted to $6,635. As this sum exceeded the estimated cost, it was decided to begin the building at once. Elijah Boltwood, Horace Kellogg and John Leland were the building committee, W. S. Howland the designer and builder. It was voted to build of brick, if funds could be obtained, and also to build a basement. Contrary to precedent, the work was carried on with despatch and the building was finished in season for the commencement exercises of the college in 1829.

As "College Hall" the building still stands, a substantial monument to the good workmanship of its builder. Its appearance is slightly altered, the portico in front, supported by huge pillars resting on a stone platform, having been removed, by vote of the parish, in 1861. The building, without and within, was plain even to austerity; without, the only deviation from a straight line was found in the belfry and the rounded pillars; within, the square and rectangle governed all. The pulpit and pews and galleries were as square and as orthodox as was the preaching of the Rev. Daniel Clark. The pews all had doors and their occupants were buttoned in during the service. The pews for blacks and mulattos were located in the further corners of the house, over the gallery stairs. In 1828, it was voted that if the trustees of the academy would pay $150 toward the meeting-house, the students at the academy should have seats in the gallery.

In 1829, it was voted that the lightning-rod should be transferred from the old to the new meeting-house; in 1836, to procure blinds for the gallery windows in the west end of the meeting-house; the same year, to "stain the plaistering" inside the meeting house; in 1845, to paint the part of the slips that border on the "isles." In 1832, the parish gave consent to place stoves in the meeting-house if the same should be purchased and put up by subscription. In 1835, the question of removing the stoves was referred to the parish committee. In 1858, the parish committee was to have charge of providing a place for the parish wood, and also to prevent the stoves from smoking and the pipes from leaking. In 1859, the parish committee reported in favor of partitioning off a space ten feet square in the basement and putting in two furnaces. In 1857, a committee was chosen to procure chandeliers and lamps for lighting the meeting-house; in 1862, it was voted that the lamps in the church and "Agricultural hall" (in the basement) should be changed so as to burn kerosene oil.

In 1830, several votes were passed in regard to "finishing" the basement; Dec. 27 of that year, the first mention is made of a "vestry." Town-meetings were held in the vestry, when completed; in 1842, the parish voted to charge the town $30 per annum for the use of the vestry, and, in case this was not paid, to prohibit its use. Feb. 2, 1856, a committee was chosen to negotiate with the town, concerning the fitting up of the basement of the meeting-house for a hall, for town, agricultural, and other purposes. The basement was finished and furnished, and was known for a number of years as "Agricultural hall," being the headquarters of the Hampshire Agricultural society. In 1861, the parish voted to offer the Agricultural society and other owners $250 for their right and interest in the hall and the furniture contained therein. In 1865, it was voted "to purchase of Amherst College the right they have in the meeting-house." In 1854, a "lecture-room" was built, a modest structure of wood in the rear of the meeting-house. In 1838, individuals were given leave to erect horse-sheds in the rear of the meeting-house; from this time on the "horse-shed question" has a prominent place in the parish records.

From an early date, the parish was interested in the question of church music. For many years the singing was by the congregation, and while this assured a goodly volume of sound the quality was subject to improvement. Singing-schools were held under direction and pay of the parish, to which all were invited. In 1790, the parish voted £16 "to pay the singing maister and defray the expenses of correcting the music in this parish;" at the same meeting it was voted to "higher" Mr. John Stickney to keep a singing-school in the parish three months. In 1821, $75 was appropriated for "reviving" the church music; in 1829, $20 to "recruit" the singing. In 1830, there was a "quire" of singers. In 1837, the clerk was authorized

"to make an explanation to Colo. Barr, and ascertain what damage has accrued to him in consequence of his not having the singing-school." In 1839, the parish voted to substitute "Church Psalmody" for "Watts' Select Hymns;" at the same meeting, $125 was appropriated for the "double bass viol lately procured for use of the singing choir," and for room, lights and fuel. In 1850, the parish voted to pay $250 and what it could get for the bass-viol for an organ, provided that not less than $250 be obtained from other sources for the same purpose. In 1855, it was voted to raise $200 for the purchase of an organ, and give the bass-viol in addition, if $800 could be raised in three months by subscription; the organ, a small second-hand one, was purchased the same year. In 1856, $200 was appropriated for singing.

The attitude assumed by the parish on the anti-slavery question, at the time the matter was receiving so much attention from the students at Amherst College, is made apparent by a vote passed April 9, 1838, dismissing the article relating to granting the use of the meeting-house for the purpose of holding lectures on the subject of slavery. In 1861, it was voted to allow the use of the church for a lecture by John B. Gough.

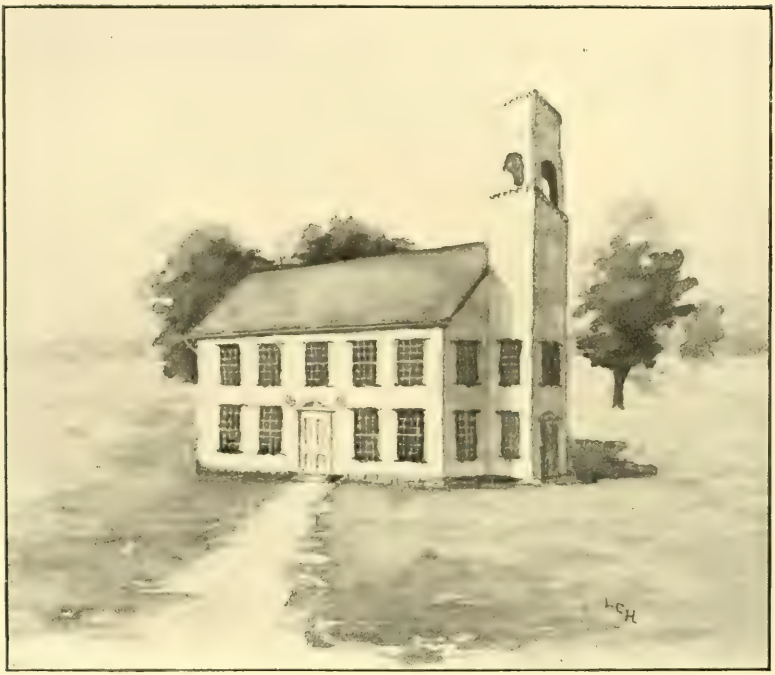
The parish first showed recognition of the need of a parsonage in 1841, when a vote was passed to purchase the house and lot lately occupied by Mrs. Deborah Shepard, for a parsonage; this vote was rescinded, Aug. 21, at an adjourned meeting. The next minute in regard to the matter is found under date of Jan. 18, 1854, when it was voted "desirable that this parish have a parsonage." Feb. 15, the foregoing was qualified by a vote that it was "not expedient for the parish as a parish to build or purchase a parsonage by taxing its members." In 1854, the General Court passed an act incorporating the proprietors of the parsonage of the First Congregational parish in Amherst. Nov. 16, 1860, a committee was appointed to report in regard to the purchase of a parsonage. Jan. 3, 1861, it was voted to purchase a parsonage for $2,500.

The parish, at its organization and for many years thereafter, raised the funds needed for its expenses by a rate laid upon its members. It was not until well along into the nineteenth century that the plan of renting pews went into effect. In 1813, Josiah Warner gave a note of $100, which was to remain in the parish treasury as a permanent fund, the interest to be paid each year to Rev. David Parsons and his successors in the ministry, as a free gift and not as a part of their salary. Feb. 13, 1816, a special act was passed by the General Court, incorporating Noah Webster, Rufus Cowles, Moses Hastings, Enos Baker and Calvin Merrill as trustees of the ministerial fund of the First parish in Amherst. They were authorized to hold property not exceeding $12,000 in value. The office of collector was put up at auction annually and went to the lowest bidder.

Jan. 6, 1825, the pews were rented for the first time, the sum realized being $605. In 1860, the parish voted to avail itself of the provisions of an act passed by the General Court in 1845, permitting the assessment of all religious charges upon the pews in the meeting-house.

In 1840, the parish voted that its minister should not accept gifts from one not a member of the parish, without accounting to the parish treasurer therefor; this vote was rescinded the following year. In 1859, it was voted that when a person died the sexton should toll the bell five minutes and then strike the person's age, at sunrise or sunset.

As early as 1864, the need of a new meeting-house became apparent and forced its way into prominence at parish meetings. In 1866, a committee was appointed to consider building a new church. Jan. 30 of that year, the parish voted to offer to sell to the trustees of Amherst College the meeting-house and the land on which the lecture-room stood for $10,000; if the trustees refused to purchase, then the property was to be offered to the town; if both parties declined to buy, then it was voted to build upon the same site. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for erecting a new church amounting to at least $15,000. The committee met with little success, and April 9, 1867, a proposition was made to erect the new church on "the Montague lot." April 15, of the same year, it was voted that in order to secure new strength to the parish and prevent the forming of a new society, steps should be taken looking to the erection of the new building on land belonging to George Montague. April 29, a committee appointed for the purpose reported that they had secured the land desired as a site for $3,900, and that the estimated cost of the church, if built of stone, was $30,000. July 8, the parish accepted the plans presented, and the bid of C. W. Lessey to construct the church for $38,950. The corner-stone of the new building was laid Sept. 21, 1867, and it was dedicated, Sept. 23, 1868. Jan. 20, 1869, the building committee reported that the cost of the church, parsonage, land, grading and organ had been $66,482.86. The parish debt was a few dollars less than $34,000. Feb. 11, 1889, a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to cancel the debt reported that sufficient money had been paid in and pledged to pay the debt in full. At the same meeting it was voted to celebrate in fitting manner the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the church and parish. The anniversary was celebrated, Nov. 7, 1889, and in connection with this event a historical review of the church and parish was printed.



SECOND PARISH—FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.



SECOND PARISH—SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE SECOND CHURCH.—PASTORS AND TERMS OF SERVICE.—FIRST AND SECOND MEETING-HOUSES.—JANITOR'S DUTIES.—CHURCH MUSIC.—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND CHURCH.

The Second church and parish grew and prospered under the ministrations of Rev. Nathan Perkins, Jr., whose pastorate began in 1810 and continued until his death in 1842. Shortly before his installation, the First church had voted to remove all the censures it had placed upon those who had gone out from it and organized the Second church, and the latter henceforth was recognized and treated as a sister organization. Mr. Perkins was a man greatly beloved by his parishioners. In an obituary notice published in the New York *Observer* soon after his decease, which it is supposed was written by his intimate friend President Humphrey of Amherst College, he is described as "a man of highly respectable talents, good common sense, and unusual prudence; as kind, affectionate and cheerful in his domestic and social relations, always happy himself, and always contributing to the happiness of those around him; as a solemn, persuasive and affectionate preacher, as possessed of vigorous health, and rarely absent from his pulpit on the Sabbath, and as holding more occasional meetings than most of his brethren were able to hold; as instant in season and out of season, in times of revivals; as deeply interested in the cause of popular education; as a pattern of punctuality in all his appointments; as for many years the oldest active member of the ministerial association to which he belonged; and of his loss as one which would be severely felt for a long time." Oct. 4, 1831, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Perkins on the subject of his dismission. Oct. 12, a committee was appointed to consult with him and see if he would make any reduction in his salary, if so, how much. Oct. 14, it was voted that the parish would not take any measure at that time to dismiss Mr. Perkins. He died after an illness lasting but two days, his dying words being "I love my people."

During the 32 years of his pastorate the church experienced no less than six extensive revivals of religion, as the fruit of which 300 members were added to the church. On his settlement the church numbered 83 members; before the North and South churches were organized, each of which drew largely from its numbers, the membership had increased to 349. The whole number of admissions up to 1840, by profession and letter, was 360, the whole number during his ministry 373. The whole number of

deaths, as given by him in his 30th anniversary sermon, preached Oct. 11, 1840, was 410, including nine deacons and 138 heads of families. At that time, of those who were legal voters at the time of his ordination there were only 12 or 13 remaining, while the number of families or parts of families left was about 80. In August, 1822, the church accepted a full set of furniture for the communion table presented by Oliver Dickinson. In October, 1824, Samuel Hills and sixteen others were dismissed, to unite with members of other churches, in forming the church in South Amherst. Two years later, in October, 1826, Oliver Dickinson and 25 others were dismissed to join with persons from other churches in forming the church at North Amherst.

Rev. Nathan Perkins, the second pastor of the Second church, died March 28, 1842. July 18 of the same year, the parish voted to unite with the church in extending a call to Rev. Pomeroy Belden. The salary offered was $550 per annum, and it was voted to allow him four Sabbaths in each year "in case he wishes to journey for health or other purposes." The parish also voted that it considered the settlement of a minister a civil contract, which could be terminated by either party after a three months' notice had been given. Mr. Belden was a native of East Whately, where he was born March 15, 1811. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1833, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1836. From 1837 to 1842, he preached as stated supply at Deerfield; he was installed as pastor of the Second church in Amherst, Sept. 14, 1842, and continued in office until his death, which occurred, after a brief illness, March 2, 1849. Mr. Belden was an earnest, faithful and successful minister, winning, to an uncommon extent, the confidence and love of his people.

Oct. 8, 1849, a call was extended to Rev. C. L. Woodworth to settle in the ministry. The salary offered was $550, and he was to be allowed three Sabbaths in the year "for journeying and visiting his friends if he sees fit so to be absent for that purpose." Mr. Woodworth was installed Nov. 7, 1849. He was born at Somers, Conn., May 22, 1823, was graduated at Amherst College in 1845, and at Hartford Theological Seminary in 1848. In January, 1854, he tendered his resignation as pastor, but the parish requested him to withdraw his resignation, at the same time voting him an increase of salary. He continued in office until dismissed, at his own request, Sept. 2, 1863. March 30, 1862, he was chosen chaplain of the 27th Mass. regiment, recruited in this neighborhood and containing many men from Amherst. He remained at the front with his regiment until after the battles in and around Cold Harbor, in which the regiment was all but annihilated, and was mustered out of service in July, 1864. The parish at first voted him a year's leave of absence; when this expired he tendered his resignation, but the parish responded by extending his

leave of absence six months. Before the latter term had ended he again resigned and this time insisted that the resignation be accepted. During his pastorate there were several notable revivals of religious interest, as a result of which the church added largely to its membership. Resolutions of regret were passed by the parish at the meeting when his resignation was accepted.

Aug. 6, 1863, the parish instructed its committee to hire Prof. Vose to preach, if possible; if not, to hire some one else "as long as the money lasts." Dec. 8, 1864, the parish voted to unite with the church in giving a call to Rev. Jay Clizbe; the salary offered was $1,000 for the first year. Mr. Clizbe was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., June 16, 1836; was graduated at Union College and at Andover Theological Seminary. He was installed as pastor of the Second church, April 5, 1865. In 1867, he offered his resignation; the parish voted, March 16, 1867, that he be requested to withdraw his resignation, offering, at the same time, an increase of $400 in his salary and to give him three months vacation. Although the offer was esteemed by him a generous one, owing to poor health he felt compelled to decline it. He was dismissed, March 25, 1867, much to the regret of his parishioners.

Aug. 6, 1867, the parish invited Rev. Franklin P. Chapin to settle in the ministry. The salary offered was $1,200, and four weeks vacation was granted him. Mr. Chapin was born in Gill, Aug. 14, 1827; he was graduated at Amherst College in 1852 and at Bangor Theological Seminary. He was installed as pastor of the Second church, Jan. 21, 1868, and dismissed, at his request, Nov. 27, 1871. After his dismission, he served for some time as superintendent of schools in Amherst.

June 11, 1873, the parish voted to hire Rev. C. A. Conant to preach one year at a salary of $1,000. He served as pastor of the church four years, though not installed. Mr. Conant was a native of Temple, Me., a graduate of Union College and Auburn Seminary.

Sept. 20, 1876, a call was extended to Rev. Chester W. Hawley to settle in the ministry. The salary offered was $1,000; in addition, Mr. Hawley was to have the use of the parsonage and an annual vacation of three Sabbaths. He accepted the call, and was installed, Nov. 15, 1876, remaining in service until Sept. 15, 1879, when his resignation was accepted by the parish, with much regret. Mr. Hawley was born in Hadley, Sept. 20, 1834; he was graduated at Amherst College in 1858, and at Auburn Theological seminary in 1861.

Nov. 4, 1879, a call to the pastorate was extended to Rev. G. E. Fisher; the salary offered was $800, he to have the use of the parsonage and an annual vacation of three Sabbaths. He was installed, Dec. 10, 1879, and his resignation was accepted by the parish, March 31, 1885.

Mr. Fisher was born in Harvard, in 1823; was graduated from Amherst College in 1846, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1849.

Feb. 17, 1886, Rev. Francis J. Fairbanks was invited to settle in the ministry, at a salary of $800 and the use of the parsonage. He continued in office until 1893, when the parish, at a meeting held March 28, accepted his resignation. Mr. Fairbanks was born in Ashburnham, Sept. 8, 1835; he was graduated at Amherst College in 1862, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1864.

July 20, 1893, the parish extended a call to Rev. C. L. Woodworth, to become acting pastor; he entered upon his labors shortly after and is still in office.

The original meeting-house erected by the parish was first occupied for public worship in 1784. For over half a century it served the purposes for which it was designed by its builders, not, however, without undergoing various alterations and repairs. In 1793, a committee was appointed to "seat" the meeting-house; in 1794, a committee to keep it swept and the doors shut. In April, 1815, the parish voted that the body pews might be altered into slips, in case money enough could be raised by subscription. In 1790, it was voted "to omit building the pew called the deaf pew, or pew for deaf persons." The glazing of the meeting-house was the subject of many parish votes; the underpinning, also, needed frequent repairs. In 1820, the sum of $1,200 was raised for repairs, and the committee appointed to carry on the work was instructed to build a belfry, a cupola and one porch, also to shingle and paint the house; later on the committee was directed to omit building the porch, to "open the house in the center," and build an addition. These alterations and repairs were completed in 1822.

As early as 1836, measures were undertaken for the erection of a new meeting-house. At a meeting held April 11, it was voted to build a new meeting-house if subscriptions could be procured amounting to $2,000, and in that case, to sell the old house and appropriate the proceeds toward building the new one. May 26, it was voted to accept a piece of land six rods wide and nine rods deep presented by Ithamar Conkey, Esq., as a site for the new meeting-house. A building committee was appointed, and authorized to determine the size of the house and the materials of which it should be constructed. The committee were to begin the work as soon as $500 should be added to the sum already subscribed. It is impossible to ascertain just when work on the new house of worship was begun, but it was finished sometime in 1839, when the building, still occupied as a church edifice by the Second Congregational society, was dedicated. Its architect and builder was Col. W. S. Howland, who had, some ten years before, built the new meeting-house for the First parish. Its cost was

some $3,000. Feb. 28, 1839, the parish voted to appropriate the old meeting-house toward building a new one and appointed a committee to dispose of the old building.

The new building was not the property of the parish, but of those who had contributed to its construction. The latter met, Dec. 3, 1845, and voted to organize as a corporation by the name of "Proprietors of the East Meeting-house in Amherst." They adopted a code of by-laws, which provided, among other things, that the Second parish have the use of the meeting-house for religous purposes or meetings until the proprietors should otherwise direct, on condition that it be kept in good repair and suffered no damage. It should be used for no purpose but religious meetings without the consent of the proprietors. It should only be used and occupied by the orthodox or trinitarian denomination of Christians.

The parish records contain no minutes in regard to the introduction of heating or lighting appliances in the building. In 1852, it was a part of the janitor's duties to build the fires. In 1859, it was voted to relieve the last parish committee of all personal responsibility in reference to the furnace put in the building; also, not to accept of the furnace as it failed to heat the church properly. In October of the same year, it was voted to remove the furnace and get a stove and pipes to put in the vestry to heat the house. In 1879, the old bell was broken and a new one purchased which is still in use. In 1881, the parish had an extended controversy with C. M. Smith & Co. in regard to the use of the meeting-house cellar. In 1809, it was voted "to build one horseblock." As late as 1865, a vote was passed to build a new fence in front of the church.

The social religious meeting of the church were held, at first, in private houses and afterwards in the upper story of the old brick school-house that stood not far from the present school-house. The chapel was built in 1859, and stood at first directly in the rear of the present church edifice. It was moved to its present location when the parsonage was built.

As early as 1860, the parish committee was instructed to take into consideration the building of a parsonage.

Feb. 25, 1867, a resolution was passed in favor of increasing the pastor's salary sufficient to pay the rent of a small house, or to provide a house by purchase or renting. Sept. 7 of the same year, the parish committee was instructed to rent a suitable house for Rev. F. P. Chapin. Oct. 22, it was voted "to buy the Thornton place." A few months after the latter vote was passed, a committee was appointed to build a parsonage, provided $2,000 should be subscribed, in addition to $2,000 guaranteed by Oliver Watson, Bela U. Dickinson, William W. Dickinson and Harrison Hawley. The building was completed in 1868.

In 1804, the care of the meeting-house cost the parish at the rate of $3 per year. In 1841, it was voted that the meeting-house should be "faithfully swept once a month," and the seats and backs of the pews dusted down with a brush at each time of sweeping. In 1843, the parish voted that those who swept the meeting-house should furnish their own brooms and brushes. In 1848, it was voted that the carpets should be taken up, laid down and dusted once a year. In 1852, the duties of the sexton or janitor had become more onerous; they included ringing the bell, sweeping and dusting the meeting-house twelve times a year, taking up the carpets, dusting them and laying them down once a year, building fires in the church and hall, lighting the lamps for all religious meetings, winding up the clock in the meeting-house, furnishing their own brooms and brushes, cleaning the snow from steps and paths, and putting the wood in the meeting-house, all these things to be done to the acceptance of the parish committee. For these services the munificent sum of $22.50 was paid.

The first entry in the parish records concerning church music is found under date of April 30, 1795, when it was voted that Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. be "allowed money to pay Master Stibbins the note he gave him for teaching singing school the past winter." In 1801, $40 was appropriated to procure a singing master. In 1815, the parish appropriated $15, "toward paying Mr. Goodman for a bass viol;" in 1816, Mr. Goodman was to be paid one dollar for keeping the bass viol in repair. In 1846, it was voted to "sell the old bass viol." July 11, 1857, it was voted to purchase a melodeon, and $125 was appropriated for the purpose, but within a week this vote was rescinded. The following year, it was voted to raise $200 for the purchase of a melodeon, or some other instrument suitable for the church. The same year an "organ harmonion" was purchased at an expense of $225. The parish records give a list of the subscribers to the instrument, accompanied by this note: "This Record is made for the Protection of those Persons that have put there hands in there Pockets and bought a Organ Harmonion for the church with this understanding that the Parish shall have the use of said Instrument as long as they keep it in repair and Furnish a Person to Play on the same."

For many years after the Second parish was set off, its interests came in real or apparent conflict with those of the parent organization. There are, in the Second parish records, occasional allusions to these troubles. March 27, 1788, it was voted to raise £10 for the charges in establishing the incorporating act of the parish. November 25 of the same year, a committee was appointed to receive any money that might be due the parish from the sale of lands when the average between the parishes was made, and this committee was to act with a committee appointed by the First parish in making the averages. In 1815, a committee was appointed

to give certificates to such person or persons as considered themselves members of the parish or who might wish to become members. This was in accordance with the act passed by the General Court in 1788, for the protection of those who desired to connect themselves with the Second parish. In 1822, the First parish attempted to assess certain persons who claimed connection with the Second parish, and from this resulted a series of lawsuits. In October, 1819, the parish made answer to the communication received from the First parish, in regard to a union of the two churches and societies. The authors of this response expressed their full sensibility of the civil and religious benefits which would arise from such a union, but previous to considering the question they desired to know whether, in case it was brought about, Rev. Nathan Perkins was to have charge of the two churches. When this question should be answered in the affirmative, they expressed their willingness to consider the matter further.

The expenses of the church and society were for many years raised by a parish tax, to which all those residing in the parish limits were subject. In 1803, the parish treasurer received $1 for collecting this tax. Later on, the office of parish treasurer was set up at auction and struck off to the lowest bidder. In 1836, it was voted to sell all the pews in the meeting-house at public auction, to raise Mr. Perkins' salary. In 1863, it was voted, informally, to tax the pews one year to defray the expenses of the parish. In 1874, it was voted to give cards to all in the parish for them to mark their subscriptions on, and the treasurer was instructed to open an account with each man.

In 1845, a committee was appointed to keep the "alleys" clear at the opening and closing of the meetings. In 1878, four ushers were appointed. In 1845, the parish committee were instructed to get the meeting-house insured. In 1876, it was voted to abandon the afternoon service. In 1892, trustees were appointed to take charge of the funds bequeathed to the society by James Hastings.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SOUTH CHURCH.—PASTORS AND TERMS OF SERVICE.—TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH.—ORGANIZATION OF A NEW PARISH.—THE MEETING-HOUSE.—CHURCH MUSIC.

The organization of the third or South Congregational church and parish in Amherst does not appear to have been the outgrowth of any religious feud or controversy, but resulted from a natural desire on the

part of a respectable number of residents in an outlying district to enjoy parochial privileges of their own. The persons who took part in the organization were nearly all members of the First or Second parish, but they withdrew in orderly fashion, and neither the civil courts or the General Court were called upon to settle disputes consequent thereon. Among the earliest settlers in Amherst were several who established their residence in the southern part of the town; as they increased in numbers, and their property grew in valuation, they began to consider the question of a separate parish organization. At a meeting held May 31, 1824, in the "South East Middle School house," with Dea. Nathan Franklin serving as moderator and Elisha Smith as clerk, it was voted as the sense of the meeting that a society be formed and a meeting-house be built in the south part of Amherst. A committee, consisting of Luther Nash, Elisha Smith, Luther Fox, Martin Smith, Oliver Dickinson, David Dexter and Augustus Bridgman, was chosen to prepare and circulate subscription papers to ascertain how many persons would join such a society and how much money could be raised for building a meeting-house. This committee must have met with encouragement in its labors, for at a meeting held June 28, 1824, a society was organized and the following officers elected: Moderator, Dea. Nathaniel C. Dickinson; clerk, Elisha Smith; treasurer, Lieut. Enos Dickinson; committee, Jonathan Bridgman, Samuel Hills, David Moody, George Nutting, Joel Green. A covenant and agreement was drawn up, and during the year 1824 was signed by 93 persons.

At a meeting held in the school-house above-mentioned, in 1824, the particular month and day not being recorded, thirty-one persons were present who held letters purporting membership in the First church in Amherst, fifteen with letters from the Second church in Amherst, one member of the church in Belchertown and one of the church in Granby. The meeting was organized by the choice of Dea. N. C. Dickinson as moderator, and it was voted to call a council for the purpose of being organized into a church state. Oct. 14, 1824, an ecclesiastical council met at the house of Lieut. Enos Dickinson and agreed to proceed to the organization of a church. A sermon was preached by Rev. John Woodbridge of Hadley, after which the following officers were elected and installed: Deacons, N. C. Dickinson, John Payne, David Moody; moderator, Dea. N. C. Dickinson; scribe, John Payne. It is recorded that Rev. H. B. Chapin came into the meeting, and supplied the church until he was ordained and installed.

At a meeting of the parish held March 28, 1825, a committee was appointed to see that the society was organized according to law. It was voted "that the society approve of the ministerial character and performances of the Rev. Horace B. Chapin and are willing to set under his ministry." A committee was appointed to consult and act on the matter

of Mr. Chapin's salary and settlement. May 23, 1825, the parish voted to unite with the church in a call to Rev. Mr. Chapin to settle with them in the ministry. The salary offered was $400, together with twenty cords of hard wood annually, the wood to be "cut suitable for his use, split and piled up in his wood-house or such other place as he might direct." The contract between the parish and Mr. Chapin might be annulled after six months' notice had been given by either party. Mr. Chapin was ordained and installed, Nov. 3, 1825; April 24, 1826, the parish voted that Elisha Smith be paid $21.13 for providing for the council at the settlement of Mr. Chapin, and that P. L. Goss be paid $2.81 for liquor furnished the council. Mr. Chapin served until Feb. 26, 1829, when his resignation was accepted.

In March, 1830, the parish voted to hire Rev. Aaron Gates to supply the pulpit one year, at a salary of $300. Mr. Gates accepted, and Nov. 29, 1831, it was voted to unite with the church in a call to him to settle in the ministry. The salary offered was $400. Mr. Gates accepted the invitation in a letter dated Dec. 29, 1831. His pastorate continued for five years. July 23, 1836, it was voted not expedient for Mr. Gates to continue his ministerial labors another year, and church and parish united in calling an ecclesiastical council for his dismission. In July, 1837, the church and parish united in a call to Rev. E. L. Clark, which was not accepted. Nov. 1, 1837, the parish voted to concur with the church in calling Rev. Gideon Dana to the pastorate; the salary offered was $500. Mr. Dana accepted and was duly installed, his pastorate continuing for a little less than three years. During this time a controversy arose, which necessitated the calling of an ecclesiastical council for its settlement. The question at issue was the right of the pastor to maintain a supervision of the Sabbath-school, with especial regard to the "question-books" in use. Mr. Dana maintained that he had such authority, but this was disputed by Dea. N. C. Dickinson and others. The council decided in the pastor's favor, but hard feelings had arisen which led to his resignation in August, 1840. Jan. 28, 1841, the parish extended a call to Rev. Dana Goodsell to settle, at a salary of $500. In April, 1842, it was voted that Mr. Goodsell should have the privilege of being absent two or three Sabbaths in each year, without charge to him. Mr. Goodsell continued in office until 1846; May 12 of that year, it was voted not expedient, under present circumstances, to retain Mr. Goodsell as minister; he was accordingly dismissed, the following November. Jan. 11, 1847, it was voted to offer Rev. H. B. Smith $500 to serve as minister one year.

Jan. 8, 1849, the parish invited Rev. James L. Merrick to settle with them in the work of the ministry, offering him a salary of $500 per annum. He accepted and was duly installed. Mr. Merrick's pastorate covered the

most eventful period in the history of the South church and parish. It witnessed a struggle of exceeding bitterness among the members of church and congregation, whose echoes have hardly as yet died away, and which at last resulted in the formation of a new parish. The trouble began, as church quarrels frequently do, over dissensions in the choir. Early in the present century the old style "congregational" singing had in many churches been superseded by choir-singing, under direction of a leader or chorister. To be a member of the church choir was esteemed an honor, and rivalry among the singers was as aggressive as that existing among "prima-donnas" of a later period. The first cause of contention in the present instance was the choice of a leader for the choir. At first only the singers were involved in the quarrel, but it rapidly spread among their relatives and friends, until soon the whole church and parish were divided. As the controversy continued and grew more bitter, new factors were introduced, old jealousies and quarrels were revived, until neighbors and old-time friends passed each other upon the street without recognition. The time has not yet come, perhaps never will, to judge of the rights and wrongs of such a quarrel. The church and parish records devote much space to it, and from them are gathered the following facts.

In January, 1852, the parish invited William Dickinson to take charge of the choir and direct the singing, without compensation; this Mr. Dickinson consented to do. December 30, 1853, the parish voted to choose a committee of conference in relation to the singing. January 13, 1854, it was voted that the singers in the parish should choose a chorister. The church records, under date of July 30, 1854, state that "Difficulties having arisen concerning the church singing, certain members desired the church to unite with them in calling a mutual council." This the church refused to do. The minority called an ex-parte council, which met Aug. 30, and, after listening to the evidence presented, advised that the matter at issue be submitted to a mutual council, to which proposition both parties agreed. September 4, the church appointed a committee of six, including three each from the majority and minority parties, to devise a plan of settlement, without calling a council. The committee held several meetings, but reported to the church, Sept. 8, that the members were unable to agree. October 3, 1854, a second council, summoned by the minority, assembled, and after considering the matters brought before it, decided that the minority had a just grievance, but advised them to exercise Christian forbearance.

February 4, 1855, Rev. James L. Merrick tendered his resignation. Mr. Merrick had, so far as able, abstained from taking any part in the controversy, and had, in every way possible, endeavored to bring about a reconciliation. March 14, the parish chose a committee to confer with

Mr. Merrick in regard to his request to be dismissed, to see if he could be persuaded to withdraw it. The committee was successful in its mission. The members of the minority party had withdrawn their financial support and at a parish meeting held April 12, 1855, it was voted to invite those who formerly belonged to the society to unite with it again. It was also voted to choose a committee to comply with the request of Mr. Merrick, and unite with the church in calling a council for his dismission; the latter vote was rescinded at a meeting held May 22. April 30, the parish voted to make this proposition to the minority party, that they pay their proportion of the last year's expenses of the society, that all who wished to sing in the church choir should have that privilege, and that the singers should choose their own chorister. September 4, 1855, the church voted to call a mutual council to remove, if possible, the differences existing among its members, and further agreed to abide by the decision of such a council. The council met, Sept. 25, 1855, when Mr. Merrick presented a formal statement of the question at issue and the efforts that had been made to effect a reconciliation. Testimony having been given by all the parties in interest, the council decided that the minority should pay up all arrearages in fair proportion and return and join the parish. The majority were instructed that they should consent to a reorganization of the choir on the basis of mutual concessions. Both parties were admonished to cease from strife and live together in Christian unity. The advice of the council seems to have been followed in letter, if not in spirit, and for a little more than two years there were no open measures of hostility.

But the breach was not healed, nor could it be. January 29, 1859, the parish voted to sever its connection with Rev. James L. Merrick, 28 voting in the affirmative and 25 in the negative. At a meeting held Feb. 1, the church voted, 16 to 14, not to concur with the parish in its action. Mr. Merrick resigned as pastor of the old parish and church, Feb. 7, and, Feb. 26, a new parish organization was formed and Mr. Merrick was invited to settle with it in the ministry. June 8, 1858, an ecclesiastical council met and voted to dismiss Mr. Merrick as pastor of the church of Amherst, South; it also voted that it was expedient to organize a new church under the name of the Congregational church of South Amherst. The first meeting of the new church was held July 2, 1858. At a meeting held Aug. 6, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, R. B. Bridgman and Thomas Reed were chosen deacons. Oct. 20 of the same year, a new creed and covenant were adopted.

The old society continued in existence for more than a year after the new parish was organized. The principal efforts of the former were directed toward the protection of its property interests in the meeting-house. March 10, 1858, the society committee was directed to begin legal proceed-

ings against the late clerk and treasurer of the parish, or against the committee of the new society, or against any other member of that society, to recover all books, papers, notes, subscriptions, etc., belonging to the South Congregational society in Amherst. June 9, 1858, it was voted to commence actions in the name of the parish against certain named persons for trespass in "breaking and entering" the meeting-house on the 30th day of May, or at any other time, the same to be prosecuted to final judgment. June 28 of the same year, it was voted to submit to arbitration all trespasses and questions of ownership and proprietorship of the meeting-house, and all rights and claims in dispute between the parish and individuals then or formerly members of the same. March 22, 1859, the parish committee was instructed to use legal means to obtain the personal property in the meeting-house owned by the society. The last meeting of the old society was held June 29, 1859.

The first meeting of the Congregational Society of South Amherst was held Feb. 26, 1858. It was voted to extend a call to Rev. James L. Merrick, to offer him a salary of $600 a year and to give him a vacation of three Sabbaths each year. Mr. Merrick accepted the call, Feb. 28, and continued in the pastorate until May 14, 1863, when he resigned.

Sept. 25, 1863, the parish concurred with the church in extending a call to Rev. H. S. Kelsey, offering him $800 for his salary, but Mr. Kelsey declined. Jan. 5, 1864, a call was extended to Rev. Walter Barton, at a salary of $700; Jan. 11, it was voted to make Mr. Barton's salary $750; he accepted and was installed, remaining in the pastorate until Nov. 6, 1866, when his resignation was accepted. June 10, 1867, Rev. M. L. Richardson was offered a salary of $1,100 to settle in the ministry, but declined. Dec. 9, 1868, a call was extended to Rev. D. H. Rogan, the salary offered being $1,200, but Mr. Rogan declined. The parish was more successful in its next offer, which was made to Rev. George Lyman, in March, 1869; he accepted, and continued to serve as pastor until Jan. 7, 1873, when his resignation was accepted.

Feb. 23, 1874, the parish committee was instructed to employ Rev. Mr. Merrill for the remainder of the year, and to pay him at the rate of $1,200 per annum. Jan. 6, 1875, the committee was instructed to hire Mr. Marsten until July 1, and Rev. Mr. Bennett the remainder of the year; this vote was rescinded, Feb. 1. In February, 1875, it was voted that Rev. Mr. Pullan be hired at the rate of $800 per year for the remainder of the year. Mr. Pullan supplied the pulpit until the close of the year 1876. Jan. 5, 1877, Rev. C. S. Walker was offered $800 to act as pastor the ensuing year. Oct. 22, 1879, the committee was instructed to engage Rev. H. B. Smith to act as pastor until Jan. 1, 1880, at a salary of $600 per annum. April 11, 1881, a call was extended to Rev. C. S. Walker to settle

in the ministry, at a salary of $700 and the use of the parsonage. Mr. Walker accepted and continued in office until 1886, when he resigned to accept a professorship at the Agricultural College. Jan. 15, 1877, the parish voted to secure the services of Rev. C. C. Bruce for one year, at a salary of $700 and the use of the parsonage. Sept. 3, 1888, a call was extended to Rev. H. W. Boyd to become pastor of the church by the year for an indefinite time, on the same terms offered to Mr. Bruce. Mr. Boyd accepted and continued to supply the pulpit until Oct. 25, 1894, when his resignation was accepted. March 9, 1895, Rev. J. F. Gleason accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit.

At the first parish meeting, held June 28, 1824, a committee was appointed to visit Greenwich and view the new church recently erected there, and report whether in their opinion such a house would be suitable for the needs of the society, and whether it could be built for $3,300, the sum it was proposed to raise by subscription. The committee went to Greenwich and was favorably impressed with the meeting-house in that place. Aug. 19, 1824, a meeting was held of "persons who had subscribed for the purpose of building a meeting-house in the south part of Amherst." A committee was appointed to select a suitable site for the building. This committee reported that a "spot" for the meeting-house, free of expense to the subscribers, could be obtained a few rods north of Jonathan C. Warner's shop, and that under all circumstances it would be advisable to build in that place. A committee was appointed to receive proposals for erecting a building similar to the one in Greenwich. At a meeting of the subscribers held Aug. 30, 1824, it was voted to accept the proposals of George Nutting and Philip L. Goss for erecting a meeting-house: the cost was to be $3,300, and the subscribers were to draw the hewn stone for the underpinning. The house was to be completed before Jan. 1, 1826. At a later date, committees were appointed to "bank up" around the meeting-house and build a fence around it. Sept. 5, 1825, a committee was appointed to arrange for the dedication of the meeting-house "now building," and for the ordination at the same time of Rev. Horace B. Chapin. The dedication took place, Nov. 3, 1825.

That the house was provided with a bell soon after its completion is shown by a parish vote passed April 14, 1828, that the parish committee should "contract with some man to ring the bell on the Sabbath and at other necessary times." In 1833, it was voted to purchase a lock for the meeting-house. April 25, 1838, it was voted to make alterations in the meeting-house to accommodate the singers. In 1844, it was voted that liberty be granted to remodel the meeting-house, if it could be done without any tax being assessed on the parish. As a result of this vote the building was completely remodeled, the expense being borne by subscription. The

audience-room was raised to the level of the original galleries. Blinds were put on the building in 1849. The same year, horse-sheds were erected in the rear of the church. In 1851, a vestry and a conference-room were partitioned off and fitted up on the lower floor. In 1852, it was voted to shingle the house and repair the bell-deck. In 1860, a partition and doors were placed at the entrance to the audience-room, the building was painted and papered, and carpets were placed in the aisles and pulpit. In 1868, a vote was passed to repair the meeting-house. In 1876, it was voted to shingle the house, and to raise the money by holding a parish festival. In 1885, it was voted to repair the meeting-house at an expense of $1,000. During the year 1895, expensive repairs and alterations have been made on the building, including the putting in of memorial windows.

When, in 1858, a new parish was organized, the question arose as to whether the old or the new organization should have the use of the meeting-house. Subscribers to the fund were represented in both bodies, and, pending a final settlement of their respective rights, for nearly eight months the unusual spectacle was witnessed of two separate and antagonistic congregations meeting for religious worship in the same house at the same time. Meetings were held alternately by either organization in the audience-room above and the vestry below, and members of the church now living state that the notes of prayer and praise and exhortation, descending from above and ascending from below, were frequently blended in manner far from edifying. The two parishes at length agreed to leave the question of their rights in the building to disinterested parties for decision, and Feb. 12, 1859, the arbitrators decided as follows: That the legal title to the meeting-house and land rested in Enos Dickinson, the surviving grantee under the deed of Nathaniel C. Dickinson, in trust for himself and the subscribers therein referred to, being the persons who subscribed the funds for building the house, and also for such persons as had obtained the rights of original subscribers, each man's right being in proportion to the amount of his subscription. It being expected that the house would be occupied by the South Congregational society as a house of worship, and Enos Dickinson and his associates objecting to the same, and as many persons for whom said Dickinson held the property in trust were members of the society, it was therefore ordered: The house being appraised at $2,200, two-thirds of its first cost, that the said Dickinson should pay to said society, for the benefit of such members as were entitled to an interest in said property, two-thirds the amount of the original subscription of each member, they to give him in return a release and transfer of rights, he to pay for no rights not so released and transferred. His associates were to contribute equally with him to said payments, and also to pay the society seventy-five per cent. of their subscriptions for 1858.



SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first minute in regard to church music is found on the parish records under date of Dec. 4, 1829, when it was voted to raise $40 to pay a singing master. April 29, 1830, the parish voted to allow Aaron Henry 67 cents for cash paid for violin strings. In 1840, the singers were given permission to move to the west side of the meeting-house if they chose to do so. The same year, it was voted that the double bass viol, "so called," be repaired at the expense of the parish. As early as 1830, a committee was appointed "to assist Mr. Gates in finding a house to hire." In 1849, it was voted desirable that a house be procured for a parsonage. In 1867, it was voted to procure a parsonage by purchase or building. May 6, 1840, the parish voted "that the standing committee be consulted by all lecturers that wish to lecture upon any subject of public reform, and get their approbation before entering the meeting-house for the purpose of lecturing upon said subject." As the anti-slavery question was being extensively agitated at this time, and the members of the South parish had shown a deep interest in it, the lecturers at whom this regulation was aimed were doubtless apostles of the anti-slavery crusade. March 8, 1841, the parish voted to procure one cord and a half of good hard wood and prepare it for the stoves and put it into the meeting-house before the first of June; also, to procure some person to make fires in the meeting-house. Dec. 29, 1842, the parish clerk was authorized to procure a "trunk" at the expense of the society suitable for keeping its books and papers in. In early times, the church observed many days of fasting and prayer. In 1877, the church voted to use unfermented wine for sacramental purposes.

When the parish was first organized, it followed the custom of nearly all religious societies in raising funds by a parish tax. Jan. 22, 1830, the following vote was passed: "That the money may be raised hereafter in Said Society by free toleration—that is, that every person may pay the Sum he Sees fitt." In 1836, it was voted to raise money by selling the slips, and the following year, to raise money by assessment. May 12, 1846, it was voted "That the meeting-house be open for all (members of the society or not) who feel disposed to meet with us for public worship, with the privilege of paying according as their conscience shall dictate." In 1859 and 1860, a tax was laid upon the members of the parish, who expressed their willingness to be taxed according to their estates. In 1862, some expressed a willingness to pay by subscription, and were allowed to do so, and the balance needed was made up by a tax on those who did not subscribe. In 1867, it was voted to sell the pews at auction to pay current expenses. In 1871, the society appointed trustees to have charge of the bequest of Lieut. Enos Dickinson, and in 1894, it acknowledged a gift of $500 from Mrs. E. J. Williams.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE NORTH CHURCH AND PARISH.—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.—PASTORS AND TERMS OF SERVICE.—OLIVER DICKINSON'S MEETING-HOUSE.—THE PEW DEEDS.—THE PULPIT AND COMMUNION SERVICE.—THE MINISTERIAL FUND.

In 1823, there were but two church organizations in Amherst; in 1826, there were five. The South Congregational church was organized Oct. 14, 1824; the College church, March 7, 1826; the North Congregational church, Nov. 15, 1826. It is probable that the same influences which led to the establishment of a church at South Amherst had part, also, in the organization of still another religious society and church in the north part of the town. The churches, South and North, drew their membership in the beginning from the First and Second churches, but while the South church drew the larger number from the original organization, the North church obtained its original membership largely from the church at East Amherst. When the Second church was organized, a large percentage of its members resided in the north part of the town, and others resident in that section had withdrawn from the First church during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, to unite with the Second church. Mr. Clark was dismissed from the First church, Aug. 5, 1824. He was then invited by residents at North Amherst to conduct religious services on the Sabbath in their part part or the town. He complied with their request, and preached for a time at the school-house in the "City." His were the first regular preaching services to be held at North Amherst.

In the summer of 1826, the precise date not being a matter of record, a parish organization was formed by 59 persons, who signed the following agreement:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed do associate and form ourselves into a religious society for the public worship of God and public instruction in the Christian religion. And we do hereby covenant and agree each for himself with said society that we will use our best endeavor to promote the best interests of said society and to obtain for them as soon as may be the powers and privileges of a parish according to law."

The "powers and privileges" referred to were the right to assess and collect taxes for parochial purposes, and exemption from taxation by any other parish. The name assumed by the new society was "The Congregational Union Society of Amherst." By a special act of the General Court,

passed March 17, 1831, this name was changed to "Amherst North Parish." Of the 59 members of the society, eight were women, either widows or those owning property in their own name, who had no vote in parish meetings; of the remainder, only 13 were church members. At the first parish meeting, held June 8, 1826, the following were elected as officers of the society: Moderator, Oliver Dickinson; clerk, Charles Cooley; treasurer, Chester Dickinson; parish committee, Joseph Cowles, Noah Smith, Jr., Daniel Dickinson; assessors, Daniel Russell, Jr., Jonathan Cowls and Ashley Hubbard. The office of collector was put up at auction and struck off to John Ingram, Jr., at two cents on one dollar.

The church was organized by an ecclesiastical council which met at the house of Joseph Cowles, Nov. 15, 1826; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., president of Amherst College, served as moderator of the council. Letters of dismission and recommendation were presented by 47 persons, each of whom had previously signed a confession of faith and covenant, which were submitted to the council and pronounced by the latter satisfactory. The council then adjourned to the church building, where the church was formally organized. The first regular meeting of the church was held Dec. 20, 1826, when the following officers were elected: Clerk, Daniel Dickinson; deacons, Daniel Russell, Jr., Ransom Dickinson; treasurer, Ransom Dickinson. At the same meeting, it was voted that the expenses of the Lord's table be met by an equal tax on the members of the church.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. William W. Hunt. He was born in Belchertown, Sept. 7, 1796, was graduated at Williams College in 1820, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1824. He first preached for the South parish at Woodstock, Conn., for about a year, and then supplied the church in Conway for a little less than three months. He was ordained as pastor of the church at North Amherst, March 7, 1827, and continued in office until his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1837. The salary offered him by the parish was $450 per annum. Mr. Hunt was greatly beloved by his parishioners. Although, previous to his settlement, his health had become greatly impaired, he entered into his ministerial labors with an earnestness and enthusiasm that commanded success. During his pastorate of less than eleven years, 111 persons were admitted to the church. A great revival season was experienced in 1831, as a result of which 35 persons were admitted to church membership on confession of their faith. Mr. Hunt was an ardent advocate of the causes of temperance and anti-slavery.

In 1838, the church and parish united in calling to the pastorate Rev. Corbin Kidder, but he declined. The same year, a call was extended to Rev. George Cooke; he accepted, and was ordained, Jan. 15, 1839. Mr.

Cooke was a native of Keene, N. H. and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832. He served as pastor for thirteen years, and was dismissed on account of ill health, May 20, 1852. During his pastorate 105 persons united with the church. The third pastor of the church was Rev. George E. Fisher, who was installed, Sept. 16, 1852, and continued in office until Jan. 6, 1858. A brief biographical sketch of Mr. Fisher has been given in connection with his pastorate at the Second church. In 1853, the church enjoyed the greatest revival season in its history, 89 persons uniting with it on confession of their faith. The fourth pastor was Rev. John W. Underhill, who was born in Ipswich, April 22, 1829, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1854. He was ordained Oct. 5, 1859, and died in office, Oct. 17, 1862. Mr. Underhill was succeeded by Rev. Daniel H. Rogan, who was born at Kingsport, Tenn., June 4, 1830; he was graduated at Amherst College in 1857, studied theology at Auburn Seminary, and was ordained in Bristol, Tenn., in 1859. On the breaking out of the civil war, he came North, and served successively as pastor of the church at Bernardston and the First church at Greenfield. He was installed as pastor of the church at North Amherst, Oct. 5, 1865, and dismissed, Nov. 21, 1866.

In 1864, a call was extended to Rev. William L. Gage, but he declined. In 1864–65, Rev. S. O. Dyer served the church as acting pastor. In 1867, Rev. C. H. S. Williams was called to the pastorate, but declined. The sixth settled pastor was Rev. William D. Herrick, who was born in Methuen, March 26, 1831. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1857, studied theology at Andover Seminary, and was ordained at Redding, Conn., in 1860. He served as pastor of the church in Redding and of the First church in Gardner. He was installed as pastor of the church in North Amherst, Sept. 19, 1867, continuing in the office until May 25, 1874. During his ministry the church enjoyed three revival seasons, one of marked power in 1872, when 53 persons were added to the church on confession of faith. Mr. Herrick was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. George F. Humphreys, who was born in Athol, May 4, 1847. After a partial course at Williams College, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, where he was graduated. He was installed as pastor of the North Congregational church, Jan. 7, 1875, and was dismissed Nov. 4 of the same year. For two years, 1876–78, Rev. D. W. Marsh, D. D. served the church as acting pastor. The eighth settled pastor was Rev. George H. Johnson, born in Worcester, Dec. 29, 1850, graduated at Harvard College in 1873, and at the theological seminary in Bangor, Me. He was installed over the church in North Amherst, July 3, 1879, and was dismissed, Dec. 31, 1888. During Mr. Johnson's pastorate there was a steady gain in church membership, and in 1885 the church enjoyed a revival season resulting in the

addition of 26 persons to membership on confession of faith. To Mr. Johnson the church is also indebted for the preparation of a historical manual of the church and society, published in 1889. Mr. Johnson was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Eber W. Gaylord, who was born in Union, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1845. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1866, and at Lane Theological Seminary in 1872. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Georgetown, Md., May 13, 1873. He afterwards served as pastor of Presbyterian churches at Paradise and Wrightsville, Pa. He was installed as pastor of the church at North Amherst, Dec. 4, 1890.

The original meeting-house occupied by the society is still in use, though dignified in later years by the name of church. It was built and owned by Oliver Dickinson, "Landlord Oliver," who was the guiding and propelling force in the organization of church and society. This meeting-house has a history that can hardly be paralleled by that of any other house of worship in New England. It is a monument to the generosity, energy, business sagacity and Christian activity of its originator. Mr. Dickinson was one of the first to suggest the possibility as well as desirability of establishing a church at North Amherst. Having committed himself to the idea, he permitted nothing to stand in the way of its realization. The first step taken was the raising of a church fund, to which Mr. Dickinson and others were liberal contributors. The income of this fund was to be used in paying the salary of a minister; in raising it, the resources of the community had been so heavily taxed it was deemed impossible to secure by further subscription the money needed for building a meeting-house. Here, as in other matters, Oliver Dickinson proved equal to the emergency. He advanced the necessary funds and became responsible for all liabilities.

The building was constructed by Capt. Winthrop Clapp of Montague. The stone for the foundation came from Pelham, the residents of North Amherst drawing it with their teams. The people generally contributed freely of their time and labor. Here was repeated, on a smaller scale, the scene enacted five years earlier on the brow of College hill, when the walls of the old South dormitory of Amherst College arose as by magic. There was this difference, however; the dormitory had no Oliver Dickinson to stand behind it and guarantee the payment of all bills. The cost of the building to Mr. Dickinson was $2,900. The corner stone was laid by Rev. Nathan Perkins, at that time pastor of the Second church. There had been the customary dispute as to the location of the building: residents at the "City" desired that it should be placed nearer their homes. The question was settled by Mr. Dickinson, who declared that the house should occupy its present site if he had to pay every cent of the expense. The raising was made a gala occasion, liquor being generously provided and

consumed, the expenses being met by contributions. Mr. Dickinson, being a man of leisure, superintended the construction of the building and carefully inspected all the material used. He determined that nothing save the very best should be employed in building the house of the Lord; as usual, he had his way. The house was dedicated, Nov. 15, 1826, Rev. Nathan Perkins preaching the sermon and Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., of Hadley, delivering the prayer of dedication.

Oliver Dickinson received partial compensation for his liberal expenditure of time and money by selling the pews in his meeting-house. To each purchaser he gave a deed, in which he described himself as "sole owner and proprietor of a meeting-house lately erected at the north part of said Amherst." These deeds conferred the right of perpetual ownership to the purchasers and their heirs, subject to two conditions. The proprietors were not to allow their pews to be painted or otherwise altered as to their external appearance without the permission of a majority of their own number; neither were they to sell or lease them to any negro or mulatto, or allow any such person to occupy them, under penalty of forfeiting their rights. These deeds were made out long before the anti-slavery question had come into prominence, so that Mr. Dickinson's motive in inserting this proviso was doubtless to prevent the pews from coming into the ownership of persons of a questionable character. When the building was remodeled in 1842, it became necessary for the proprietors to surrender their original deeds, and through the influence of Daniel Dickinson, his nephew, Oliver Dickinson consented that the provision in regard to negros and mulattos should be omitted from the new deeds. The pews have since become the property of the church. A pew in the gallery was set aside for the accommodation of colored persons, as was customary in the earlier times.

Some alterations have been made in the external appearance of the building, but the general outline remains the same as when first constructed. Within it conformed to the prevalent style of church, or rather meeting-house, arrangement of the times. The pulpit, a high, round wooden structure, stood at the west end of the building, faced by the high-back wooden pews. There were galleries on all sides of the building, and seats for singers behind the pulpit. The pews were destitute of cushions and there were no carpets upon the floors. There were no means for providing artificial light or heat. Stoves were put in the building in January, 1835; the expense was $83.23 and the sum was raised by subscription. The interior of the house was remodeled in 1842, and since that time extensive alterations and repairs have been made. The matter of church music received attention from the parish at an early date. In 1828, a parish tax of $12 was laid for the support of sacred music. In 1835, $75 was appropriated for the support of a singing-school. The parish owned a

bass viol as early as 1827, for in that year Augustine Parker was allowed a bill of $1.72 for bass viol strings and $1.35 for a case for the instrument. In 1828, it cost the parish $5.00 for repairs on the bass viol. Within a few years, a very handsome and expensive organ has been presented to the church by Mrs. George E. Fisher, who has also contributed most generously for repairing and beautifying the church building.

Oliver Dickinson not only gave deeds to the purchasers of the pews, but also gave a deed of the pulpit to Rev. W. W. Hunt, the first settled pastor, and to his successors in the gospel ministry. The provisions of this deed were that the pulpit should be used only for the worship of God and the preaching of the gospel, and that the grantee and his successors should believe and inculcate in said pulpit the principles of the gospel as contained in the Westminster Assembly's shorter catechism, forever. Should he or they depart from the standard of faith as above set forth, then their rights in the pulpit were to be forfeited, and to pass to the next successor in the ministry who should fulfil the conditions. A communion service was purchased at an expense of $94, which sum was raised by subscription. This service was not given to the church, but loaned to it forever, on conditions very similar to those outlined in the deed for the pulpit. These conditions attached to the use of the pulpit and the communion service were but an echo of the orthodox faith of the founders of the church as embodied in their creed and confession. It may seem strange that such stringent provisions should be adopted, but it must be borne in mind that at the time the church was organized the Unitarian faith was making alarming inroads upon the orthodoxy of New England churches and congregations. Among the residents in the new parish were many whose orthodoxy was not beyond question, as was proved in after time by their uniting with a Unitarian society which they assisted in organizing at Leverett. The conflict between the old faith and the new was bitter in the extreme; the founders of the church at North Amherst were firm believers in the ancient doctrines and determined that their church and their pulpit and their communion service should never pass into the hands of those unfriendly to their faith. A change in the confession of faith was made by the church in 1872, but it remains orthodox to-day as it has been since the beginning.

Before the organization of church or parish, subscriptions were made to what was at first known as the "ministerial fund" and afterwards as the "church fund." The prime mover in the raising of this fund was Oliver Dickinson. The purpose of the fund may be gathered from the following extracts from the original subscription paper:

"Whereas it is in contemplation to erect a meeting house by the inhabitants of the northern section of the town of Amherst and others in adjacent towns, and

Whereas doubts have arisen whether the circumjacent population would be able to support at all times the preaching of the gospel without the aid of a permanent fund. We therefore the subscribers feeling through the blessings of Heaven able and willing to assist in so laudable an undertaking and desirous to perpetuate to posterity the uninterrupted dispensation of the gospel do hereby agree to pay over to Oliver Dickinson the sums severally annexed to our names."

The list is headed by the name of Oliver Dickinson, with a subscription of $800; Joseph Eastman and Jonathan Cowls gave $400 each, and fifteen others smaller sums, from $150 to $2. The total amount subscribed was $2,387; of this sum $134 was never paid, but interest on some delayed payments brought the amount up to $2,392.65. Four persons subscribed land, which was afterwards sold for $962.70. The only subsequent addition to this fund was one of $10 made in 1845. The original intention of the subscribers was to raise a fund the interest on which would amount to a sufficient sum to pay the entire salary of the minister. Trustees were appointed, and were incorporated by an act of the General Court passed in 1827. They were authorized to hold property, the annual income from which should not amount to more than $1,200. Vacancies in the board were to be filled by election by the parish, and the trustees were held liable for any loss that might come to the fund through their mismanagement. If at any time a minister was hired who did not preach the orthodox faith, the income was to be added to the principal until an orthodox minister was secured. The subscribers were to have votes in regard to the investment of the fund in accordance with the amount of their contributions. When the question of locating the church came up, a provision was inserted in the regulations governing the fund to the effect that it should be forfeited to the subscribers or their heirs if the house should ever be moved more than fifty rods from its present site, or should a new meeting-house be erected more than fifty rods distant. In 1828, the income of the fund amounted to $170; the greatest sum realized from it in any one year was $270, in 1846.

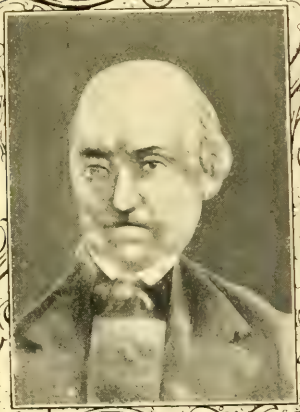
The parsonage was built in 1839, a subscription amounting to $1409.99 being raised for that purpose. Two special subscriptions for repairing the church were raised, one of $1,232.08 in 1860, another of $1,471.88 in 1879. In 1868, money was subscribed for the purchase of the pews, all but two of which are now parish property. In 1869, the parish purchased for a little over $1,000 the town's interest in the building known as "Parish hall," formerly used, in part, as a school-room. Money for parish expenses was first raised by voluntary subscription in 1834.



Mrs. JEMIMA MONTAGUE.



GEN. ZEBINA MONTAGUE



OLIVER COWLES.



LAND'D. OLIVER DICKINSON.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH. — ITS PASTORS. — CHURCH BUILDING. — ZION CHAPEL. — COLLEGE MISSION WORK.

The organization of the "Church of Christ in Amherst College," in 1826, "on the principles of the Congregational Platform," has been referred to in the historical sketch of Amherst College. Rev. Heman Humphrey, its first pastor, was installed Feb. 28, 1827, continuing in service until he was dismissed, at his own request, April 4, 1845. During his pastorate the church was greatly prospered, enjoying several revival seasons and gaining largely in membership. July 13, 1828, occurred the first baptism of a child of a member of the church, the son of Prof. Edward Hitchcock, christened Edward. In a list of additions to the church in 1831, appears the name of Henry Ward Beecher, then in his freshman year.

April 4, 1845, the day that Rev. Heman Humphrey was dismissed from the pastorate, Rev. Edward Hitchcock was installed as his successor. President Hitchcock continued in service until 1854, resigning in April of that year and being dismissed the following November. Under his ministry, the church experienced two great revivals of religious interest, one in 1846, as a result of which 27 persons united with the church on confession of their faith; a second in 1850, resulting in 33 conversions. President Hitchcock believed that the highest aim of education is the winning of souls to Christ. He taught and lived the faith that was in him, so that while under his administration the college prospered greatly in temporal affairs there was even greater prosperity in its spiritual interests. Rev. W. A. Stearns was installed as pastor of the College church, Nov. 21, 1854. He continued in office until his death, June 8, 1876. During his ministry the college experienced several revivals of religious interest, some of marked power and fruitfulness.

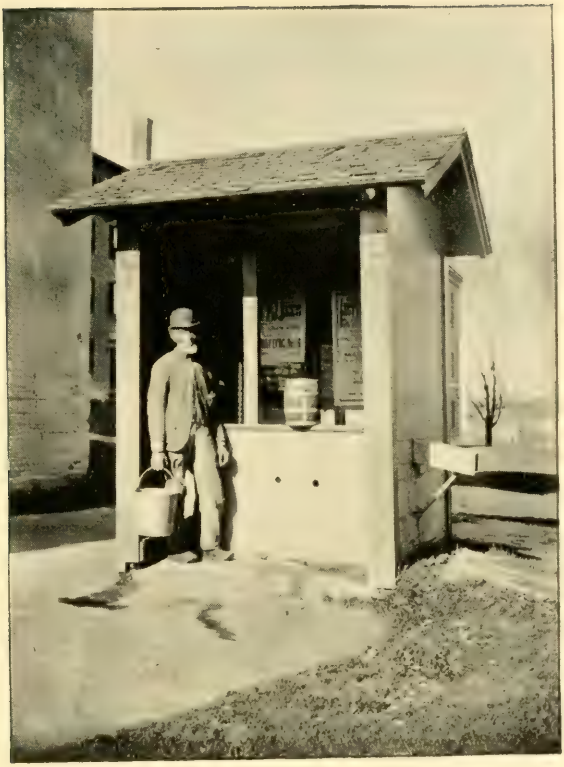
Rev. Julius H. Seelye, who succeeded Dr. Stearns as president of the college, was installed as pastor of the College church, May 24, 1877. Sept. 12, 1878, Rev. Thomas P. Field was invited to become associate pastor of the church, and accepted. He was appointed to the "Samuel Green professorship of Biblical history and interpretation and pastoral care," established in 1864 by John Tappan, Esq. of Boston, and held by Dr. Stearns, in connection with the presidency of the college, until his death. Dr. Field served as professor in the college and associate pastor of the College church until 1886, when he resigned, and was succeeded by

Rev. George S. Burroughs of New Britain, Conn. Dr. Seelye served as pastor of the church until he resigned the presidency of the college, in 1890. Dr. Burroughs continued in office until 1892, when he resigned, to accept a call to the presidency of Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind. Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., was appointed to the Samuel Green professorship in 1893, and installed as pastor of the College church, Nov. 17 of that year.

The college chapel was dedicated in February, 1827. For more than forty years this building served as the home of the College church. In 1864, William F. Stearns, son of President Stearns and a prosperous merchant in Boston, gave $30,000 to the college to be used in erecting a suitable church edifice. There was a difference of opinion among the college authorities as to the most suitable location for the building. Its present site was decided on by several distinguished architects, and the corner-stone was laid, Sept. 22, 1870. The building, constructed of granite, is, perhaps, the handsomest edifice on the college grounds. Shortly after the close of the civil war, George Howe, Esq. of Boston, whose son, a graduate of the college, was killed in service, presented to the college a fine chime of bells, which were placed in the tower of the College church.

From its beginning, the church has been a great power for good in the college. Some of the best-known preachers in America have occupied the pulpit of the College church. In the earlier history of the church revivals of religious interest were of frequent occurrence and a very large percentage of the students were admitted to church membership. There were many cases of church discipline. Councils were frequently held to ordain missionaries for the foreign service. Feb. 23, 1864, Joseph A. Leach was ordained as chaplain of the 19th Regiment U. S. colored troops. In 1859, it was voted to adopt the "Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book" in chapel worship and other religious meetings. Sept. 26, 1869, E. S. Snell and Edward Hitchcock were elected as the first permanent deacons. The practice before that time had been to elect as deacons two members of the senior class, to serve one year. In 1877, a leader of the choir and an organist were chosen. In 1889, a plan proposed by Dr. Burroughs was adopted, for receiving students from other churches on certificate, who did not transfer their relation to the church by letter.

In connection with the College church, and under its immediate supervision, an interesting and valuable mission work has been conducted among the colored residents of Amherst. The years immediately succeeding the close of the civil war brought with them to Amherst, as to many towns in New England, a considerable increase in the colored population. A majority of these people were useful and industrious citizens, abundantly



AMHERST COLLEGE WELL.



AMHERST COLLEGE CHURCH.

able to provide for their own bodily needs, but lacking for many years the religious privileges enjoyed by their caucasian brethren. The missionary enterprise which resulted in the building of Zion chapel was inaugurated by three women connected with the College church, two of them wives of college professors, the other a resident of the town while her sons were being educated at the college. As early as 1861, a Sunday-school class had been organized among the colored people. Its meetings were held, at first in the Amherst Academy building, and after the latter was torn down, in the brick school-house on Pleasant street, and later in the chapel of the First Congregational church, in the rear of what is now known as College hall.

In 1868, the trustees of Amherst College gave permission for erecting a building for chapel purposes on land owned by the college at the corner of Northampton and Parsons streets. The sum of $697.90 was raised by subscription for a building, of which $117.30 was contributed by colored persons; the largest cash donation was $100, the smallest ten cents. The building was erected, and was dedicated March 12, 1869. The exercises of dedication were conducted by President Stearns, assisted by Professors Hitchcock, Tyler and Seelye, and Rev. J. L. Jenkins. The cost of the building was $601. Many articles of furniture were contributed, some by persons living in Amherst, others by men and women living in distant towns and cities who had been impressed with the nature and importance of the work that was being carried on. At the time the chapel was dedicated, there were 91 colored people resident in Amherst, and the average attendance at the school was 30. J. B. Seabury, a student at the college, had been in charge of the school for the two years preceding.

The first mention of Zion chapel found in the College church records is under date of Feb. 1, 1877, when it was voted to appropriate $25 during the year for the expense of fuel and lights at regular meetings in the chapel, if the receipts from collections should be sufficient after defraying the current expenses of the church. Dec. 13, 1877, the church voted to expend the balance of receipts for 1878, from collections on communion Sundays, after the regular church expenses had been paid, as follows: 1st, $25 for lights and fuel at Zion chapel; 2d, $25 to Rev. S. L. Hobbs; 3d, an additional $25 to Rev. S. L. Hobbs if the colored people should pay an equal amount in addition to what they paid in 1877. Feb. 29, 1880, $25 was appropriated for expenses of the mission school, to be placed in the hands of the lady teachers; also $25 per quarter to Rev. Mr. Hobbs for services at the mission branch, provided those in attendance paid at the rate of $8 per quarter. Oct. 5, 1882, it was voted to pay $100 to Rev. D. W. Marsh for his services at Zion chapel during the coming year.

In addition to the mission work conducted under the auspices of the

College church at Zion chapel, students at the college have for many years engaged in regular mission work at two stations, one at the school-house in the southeast part of Amherst, the other at a school-house in what is known as "Pratt's Corner" in Shutesbury. Regular services are held in these places Sunday afternoons during the college terms. The missionary spirit has ever been strong among the alumni of Amherst College, as is testified by the considerable percentage of their number who have engaged in home and foreign mission work. The words of wisdom and eloquence uttered from the pulpit of the College church have echoed "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand."

CHAPTER XXXII.

The Baptist Church.—Connection with Churches in New Salem and Northampton.—Independent Organization.—Pastors and Terms of Service.—The Meeting-House.—Methods of Raising Funds.—Miscellaneous Votes.

It was nearly ninety-three years after the organization of the church in Hadley, Third Precinct, ere another church, differing from it in faith and doctrine, was regularly organized in the town of Amherst. In November, 1827, the following communication was addressed to the First Baptist church in New Salem:

"The Undersigned, being so situated that we can enjoy but little of gospel privilege with you & finding many students in the Academy & College & others members scattered through Amherst & vicinity belonging to different Chhs of our faith & order, all as sheep without a Shepherd—We feel it our indispensable duty to unite & exert ourselves to remedy these existing evils & procure greater religious enjoyments.

Therefore, to promote the honour & glory of God, the good of his cause and the welfare of our own souls, & others in the establishment of the worship of God & the privileges of the Gospel among us, we wish to be set off as a branch of this Chh. vested with certain rights & privileges necessary to carry our objects into effect as shown in the following proposed resolution."

This paper was signed by Stephen S. Nelson, an elder of the Baptist church in New Salem but resident in Amherst, and the following members of his family: Emilia Nelson, Emilia D. Nelson, William F. Nelson and Ephraim R. Nelson. The "resolutions" submitted were agreed to by the



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

church in New Salem, as testified by the clerk of the church under date of Nov. 18, 1827. They conferred the following rights and privileges upon the members of the church resident in Amherst: To be set off as a branch of the church, by the name of the "Branch of the First Baptist Church in New Salem:" to notify and hold meetings for worship and business, and vote and do business among themselves independently; to employ ministers of their own choosing and support them in their own way; to admit members among them, watch over and discipline them, and, if found necessary, to remove them; to enjoy the ordinances and privileges of the gospel among themselves or with the parent church; to pay and support individually with the parent church only in accordance with the privileges enjoyed by them; to establish for themselves any constitution, creed or covenant not inconsistent with the Bible or with churches in their fellowship; to enjoy all other rights and privileges of an independent church and be considered as such except that they be called a branch of the church in New Salem; but in case they should cease to keep up their worship then they were to be considered as members of the parent church.

The first meeting of the Amherst Branch of the First Baptist Church in New Salem was held at the house of Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, Dec. 7, 1827. Mr. Nelson was chosen moderator, and Rev. Solomon Peck, professor of Latin and Hebrew at Amherst College, clerk. The moderator and clerk were appointed a committee to prepare a creed and covenant. This committee reported at a meeting held Dec. 12, and after discussion and amendment, the articles submitted by them were adopted, at a meeting held Dec. 18. At the latter meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a code of articles whereby to express the sentiments of the church on important principles of faith and practice, not specially noted in creed and covenant. Feb. 29, 1828, the church voted that the Lord's Supper be celebrated on the evening of Sunday, March 9; on the latter date the communicants met at the house of Rev. S. S. Nelson and held their first communion service, ten members of the church taking part, eight males and two females. Sept. 19, 1830, it was voted expedient that the church be dismissed from the church in New Salem, and become a branch of the Baptist church in Northampton. Oct. 1 of the same year, it was reported that a letter of dismission had been received from the New Salem church; this was afterwards presented to and accepted by the church in Northampton. July 3, 1831, the church voted to approve the maintenance of public religious worship every Tuesday evening "at the home of Bro. Woods." The first baptism occurred Aug. 21, 1831, two persons being baptized in the river at "Mill Hollow." Nov. 19, 1831, it was voted that a contribution for contingent expenses and for the poor

of the church be taken regularly after the administration of the Lord's supper.

At a meeting held May 5, 1832, it was voted to request a dismission from the church in Northampton, for the purpose of constituting a church in this town, to be known as "The First Baptist Church of Christ in Amherst." July 9, 1832, it was voted expedient to take immediate measures to constitute a church of Christ in Amherst. A committee was appointed to draw up articles of faith and a covenant. Invitations were sent to the Baptist churches in Shutesbury, Northampton, Belchertown, Sunderland and Montague to send pastors and delegates to a council to be held for the purpose of forming a church organization. This council met, Aug. 3, 1832, at the house of Solomon Peck. Rev. L. Austin served as moderator and Solomon Peck as clerk. A church was organized with 40 members, 19 male and 21 female. Public exercises were held at the brick schoolhouse that stood on Pleasant street. The church voted to adopt the articles of faith and covenant of the Federal Street Baptist church of Boston. Isaac Robbins and Eli Cowls were elected deacons. Sept. 16, 1832, the church voted to join the Wendell association of Baptist churches, and was received into its fellowship the 26th of the same month.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Mason Ball. The precise date when he began preaching in Amherst is not recorded; the minutes of a meeting held Aug. 31, 1834, are signed by "Mason Ball, pastor." March 10, 1835, a committee appointed to supply the pulpit engaged the services of Mr. Ball, "who had supplied the church for two years." Oct. 31, 1836, it was voted to extend a call to Rev. N. G. Lovell of Princeton, to offer him a salary of $500 per year, to give him three Sabbaths for a vacation and to move his goods to Amherst. Mr. Lovell accepted the call and began his labors Nov. 20. Dec. 26, 1839, Mr. Lovell requested a dismission which was granted; he preached his farewell sermon, Jan. 19, 1840. April 6 of the same year, Elder S. S. Nelson was requested to preach until a minister should be settled; he agreed to supply the pulpit until the first Sabbath in May. July 19, Elder Joseph Hodges was invited to supply the pulpit at a salary of $300. Mr. Hodges accepted and began his labors Aug. 2, continuing with the church for one year when he left and went to Coleraine. At a meeting of the church and society, held Aug. 8, 1841, it was voted unanimously to keep up the worship in the meeting-house every Lord's day, "preaching or no preaching." Such was the temper of the men and women who were the founders of the Baptist church in Amherst, not easily discouraged, but determined under no circumstances to abandon the undertaking in which they had engaged. At this meeting the deacons invited Elder S. S. Nelson to preach to them. Soon afterwards, Rev. Mr.

Chase was sent by the Baptist conference to supply the pulpit, and remained until December.

Dec. 1, 1842, the church extended a call to Rev. George Waters of Norwich, Conn., to become its pastor, at a salary of $500. Mr. Waters accepted, and began his labors Dec. 25. He served very acceptably to church and congregation for three years, but in the spring of 1846 dissensions arose between pastor and people which led to a serious schism in the church. The primary cause of trouble would seem to have been a disturbance of church meetings by some of the younger members of the congregation, together with the punishment inflicted upon them. This led to argument and ill-feeling, and soon the church-members were arrayed in two opposing parties. The pastor's opponents called an ex-parte council of delegates from Baptist churches in towns near by, which met at the meeting-house, Feb. 10, 1846. The pastor and his adherents also called an ex-parte council, which met the following day. The members of the two councils decided to join forces and hold a mutual council to consider all matters at issue. To this action both parties to the controversy consented; the council having considered all the testimony presented decided that there was fault on both sides and advised a reconciliation. Feb. 22, 1846, the church, at Mr. Waters' request, voted to give him a letter of dismission. As a result of this trouble, many members withdrew from the communion and the usefulness of the church was seriously impaired.

Feb. 28, 1846, the church extended a call to Rev. Mason Ball. Mr. Ball accepted and served the church for several months. April 21, 1851, Rev. E. A. Cummings was called to the pastorate; he accepted, and was ordained and installed, May 8. He continued in service until Oct. 17, 1852, when he was dismissed at his request, the church at the same meeting which acted on his dismission voting to extend a call to Rev. E. Anderson. Mr. Anderson accepted, and recognition and consecration services were held Dec. 15. His pastorate was brief, terminating, at his request, Sept. 3, 1853. Dec. 31, 1853, the church invited Rev. E. A. Cummings to become its pastor again, "as soon as consistent with his previous engagements." He accepted the call and continued in service until January, 1855, when he resigned. During the greater part of 1855, the pulpit was supplied by George S. Stockwell. Oct. 5, 1856, a call was extended to Rev. J. T. Smith of Bristol, Conn., which he accepted. He continued in the service for more than eight years, resigning his office, Jan. 27, 1865. The church voted not to accept the resigation, but Mr. Smith insisted and preached his farewell sermon, April 31.

Feb. 18, 1866, the church extended a call to Rev. A. J. Padelford; he accepted and began his labors Feb. 25. Recognition services were held.

March 21, and on the same day the church was rededicated having undergone extensive repairs and alterations. Mr. Padelford continued in office until March 1, 1868, when he tendered his resignation. The church appointed a committee to request him to reconsider his action, but he refused. The church voted, in May, to secure the services of Frank E. Tower of Petersham as stated supply for the remainder of the year. In October of the same year, it was voted expedient to ordain Mr. Tower and install him as pastor of the church. He accepted the call in a letter dated Nov. 18, and was ordained and installed, Dec. 23. The first year of his ministry was marked by a great revival, resulting in many conversions. Dec. 23, 1871, Mr. Tower resigned, and March 24, 1872, Rev. A. P. Buel of New London, Conn. was called to the pastorate. He did not accept at the time, but consented to supply the pulpit. The call was renewed, June 30, and this time was accepted. The date when Mr. Buel's pastorate ended is not recorded, but April 6, 1873, the church extended a call to Rev. J. V. Osterhout of Webster, which he declined. May 18, 1873, a call was extended to Rev. D. F. Lamson of Northboro; this also was declined.

Rev. Sylvester Burnham supplied the pulpit for a time, and in July, 1873, was called to the pastorate. He accepted, and continued in service until March of the following year, when he resigned. In May of the same year, a call was extended to D. W. Hoyt which he accepted, and was ordained, July 29. In 1875, a branch of the church was organized in Erving. Mr. Hoyt resigned in March, 1880; Dec. 12 of the same year, a call was extended to Rev. G. F. Genung. He accepted, and recognition services were held in January, 1881. He continued in office until January, 1884, when he resigned. The church at first refused to accept his resignation, but he insisted. Rev. J. B. Child was called to the pastorate the same year, continuing in office until March, 1892, when he resigned. In October of the same year, Rev. G. W. Holman accepted an invitation to settle as pastor of the church.

The first mention of a meeting-house is found in the church records under date of May 11, 1834, when an agent was appointed to solicit aid from abroad to build a meeting-house. Oct. 24, 1834, the church passed the following vote: "Whereas several individuals have taken efficient measures to erect a meeting-house by subscription to be the property of the First Baptist Chh. in Amherst, and whereas they have connected with the said house a basement story which the Chh. may own as their property provided they will defray the expense of said basement story, And whereas the Building Committee have made the above proposal therefor, Voted to take the Basement Story as our property." A committee of five was appointed to finish the basement, and authorized to hire money to pay the

expense. April 25, 1836, Seth Fish, Salvader Andrews and Austin Eastman were appointed deacons to hold the meeting-house in trust.

July 6, 1837, the church adopted a constitution and series of regulations for the management and disposal of church property. The preamble reads as follows: "The 1st Baptist Chh. in Amherst having erected a house for divine worship for the accommodation of themselves and others who choose to meet with them wish to be guided by the following regulations in the management and disposal of their house of worship and other property." This constitution contained, among others, the following provisions: That the meeting-house and all other property belonging to the church should be "considered as theirs, under their management and at their disposal;" the settled pastor or stated preacher should ever be a "regular Orthodox Baptist minister;" if the church should ever be dissolved or become extinct, the meeting-house and all other property belonging to the church, except such slips or other property as were owned by private individuals, should revert to the treasury of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention; every pew in the meeting-house should be subject to the provisions of the constitution; should the church at any time consider it expedient to demolish, move, alter, repair or rebuild the meeting-house, each pew-owner should give up his pew for that purpose and be allowed full value of his pew when thus surrendered, provided he should take the amount of said valuation in a pew or pews in the meeting-house when rebuilt or so altered and repaired.

At a meeting held May 23, 1837, it was voted "To give back the bonds to our trustees that the basement of our meeting-house may be sold for $2500 and clear the Chh. of all debt for our meeting-house except about $1000 or $1100." June 22, 1837, the trustees were authorized to sell enough of the "pew ground" or slips in the meeting-house to pay the debt due the building committee of said house. No pews were to be sold at a less price than appraised, and they were to be sold only on such conditions as should secure the pulpit forever to a regular orthodox Baptist minister. July 7, 1839, the church extended a vote of thanks to persons who by generous assistance had enabled them to pay off the debt on the meeting-house. April 21, 1851, it was voted "to approve and encourage the painting and repairing of the meeting-house." For many years the basement of the meeting-house was used for store purposes. Oct. 4, 1862, it was voted to see whether the church could have a room in the basement for prayer and conference purposes, if so, what must be done to put it in order. March 23, 1864, a committee was appointed to fit and furnish the southwest room in the basement as a vestry; the first meeting in the new vestry was held June 4, 1865. Sept. 12, 1864, a committee was appointed to procure plans and estimates for repairing the house of worship; they

reported a plan involving the expenditure of $1000, and a committee was appointed to raise funds for carrying on the work. July 7, 1879, the church voted to rent the vestry to Postmaster Jameson for $50 a month.

In the years immediately following the organization of the church, various methods were resorted to for the purpose of raising funds, for the payment of current expenses. Feb. 1, 1834, an agent was appointed to attend the state convention, to secure aid to support the gospel ministry. March 10, 1835, two agents were appointed to solicit aid to pay arrearages for preaching. A committee was appointed to circulate subscription papers to raise money to be paid monthly for the purpose of supporting preaching the coming year. Dec. 12, 1836, it was voted that all the pecuniary expenses of the church, with the pastor's salary, be averaged upon each member of the church, according to their ability. Jan. 17, 1837, it was voted to make all the pews in the meeting-house free. May 6, 1866, a committee was chosen to have charge of the church finances. In 1869, it was voted to make the seats free and to take collections for current expenses.

Oct. 31, 1836, a committee was appointed "to procure an apparatus to warm the meeting-house." June 22, 1837, it was voted that the sexton be furnished with oil to light the house. In 1838, the trustees were authorized to deed a pew to the pastor of the church and his successors in office, to be held by them as a "minister's pew" forever. April 5, 1844, it was voted "to authorize the committee heretofore appointed by the church to put in the baptistery into the Baptist meeting-house to finish said work by placing a carpet upon the platform of the desk and the platform in front of the desk, and whatever is necessary to complete the work." Oct. 2, 1870, it is recorded that the ordinance of baptism was omitted owing to a lack of water to fill the baptistery, Mention is first made of the appointment of ushers, in 1838. June 30, 1833, a set of communion vessels was presented to the church by Elisha Bogue, Esq. In 1846, it was voted to procure the juice of the grape for communion services. In 1852 it was voted to dispense with the use of the juice of the grape and to use "sweet wine" at communion. In 1866, a silver communion service and set of table linen was presented to the church. The subject of temperance seems to have attracted the attention of the church at an early date. It was voted, in 1835, to form a temperance society. In 1843, it was voted that it was the duty of every member of the church to belong to some temperance society, and the following resolution was passed: "We as a church cannot hold fellowship with any member of the same faith and order with ourselves, or receive to the ordinance of baptism and subsequent fellowship any person who will not adopt the aforesaid principles."

In 1838, new articles of faith and a new covenant were adopted. In 1840, a committee was appointed to meet in Cummington with other churches, to form a society "to promote gospel preaching and Christian edification among churches in destitute places in this region." Feb. 24, 1843, standing rules and regulations for the church were adopted. May 19, 1848, it was voted "to form the church into a benevolent association, with a constitution and by-laws." In 1857, it was voted to sustain a weekly prayer-meeting. Another change in creed and covenant was made in 1864. Rules for the regulation of the Sunday-school were adopted in 1878, and a Sunday-school constitution in 1881. In 1878, a committee was appointed to take charge of a series of entertainments to be given during the winter. Many cases of church discipline are recorded, quite a number on account of members absenting themselves from religious services. In 1835, a committee was appointed to visit a brother, "for the purpose of stirring him up to his duty in attending meetings."

The first mention in regard to church music is found in the records under date of 1838, when there was a little trouble in the choir. Dec. 5, 1840, it was voted, "To draw 6 dollars from our treasury to pay for a flute for the use of the Chh in aiding their Chh music. It is ever to be considered as the Chh's property exclusively & wholly and always at their disposal." In 1878, an organ society was formed and purchased an organ and put it in; in the same year, a committee on singing was appointed. The "old organ" was presented to the Baptist church in Wendell. June 18, 1879, a committee was appointed to investigate and report in regard to a parsonage. This committee reported, June 30, that H. D. Fearing had offered to give them his house if they would grade the cellar for his new house. The committee advised the church to accept this offer and to purchase the lot north of D. W. Palmer's house as a site for the building, at an expense of $800. The offer was accepted, but the committee afterwards purchased what was known as the "Hannah Wedge lot" as a site for the parsonage.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—GRACE CHURCH.—ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.—SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. —CHURCH ASSOCIATIONS. — HAMPSHIRE EAST ASSOCIATION. — HAMPSHIRE EAST CONFERENCE.

Within a little more than a half century three Methodist churches have been organized in Amherst, one of which has gone out of existence, another is continued in union with the church in West Pelham, while the third, the Wesley M. E. church, is well supported and bears an honored place among the church organizations of the town. Of the church at North Amherst, the parent organization, complete and interesting records have been preserved, to which the writer is largely indebted for the following facts. In the month of August, 1842, Rev. E. S. Potter began to preach in the school-house at North Amherst "City." He held his appointment under the presiding elder of the Springfield District, New England M. E. Conference. A part of the time he preached at Hadley. As a result of his labors at North Amherst, a society was organized, with 45 members. In 1843, the New England Conference re-appointed Mr. Potter to Hadley and North Amherst. He resided in the latter place and preached with great acceptance. In June, 1843, he withdrew from the M. E. church to unite with the "Wesleyan Connection." Through his influence many of the members withdrew from the M. E. society to unite with the same "Connection." He continued his labors at North Amherst until the meeting of the Wesleyan M. E. Conference in 1844, when he received another appointment. The Wesleyan Conference, in 1844, appointed Rev. James Billings to North Amherst and Hadley; he remained until October, when he removed from town and was succeeded by Rev. John Pike, who continued his labors until the close of the conference year. In 1845, Rev. William Bevins preached at North Amherst and Hadley, under appointment of the Wesleyan Conference; the same Conference appointed Rev. Mr. Palmer to the charge in 1846, but on visiting the station and becoming acquainted with its prospects he declined the appointment, and left the pulpit unsupplied. From April to November, the church was without a regular preacher; in November, Rev. J. W. Dadmun of the M. E. church was engaged to supply the pulpit until the next session of the New England M. E. Conference, held in April, 1847. From April, 1847, to April, 1848, the station was without a preacher.



WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



NORTH AMHERST CITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In April, 1848, Rev. J. M. Clark of the M. E. church was appointed to the charge. On his arrival, he found a few friends of the M. E. church, but no members. March 9, 1849, an official Board was organized, according to the usage of the M. E. Church. The Conference met at the house of the minister, and Jonas M. Clark was elected secretary. The minister reported but three church members in full communion, but the probationary term of several others had nearly expired. The minister's "disciplinary allowance" amounted to $370. In April, 1849, Rev. H. M. Nichols was appointed as Mr. Clark's successor, and was continued in the charge two years. During his ministry, the church declined in spirituality and there was a considerable deficiency in the finances. From April, 1851, to December, 1854, there were no records of church doings. In October, 1854, Rev. W. M. Hubbard was pastor, continuing in charge until the close of the conference year. From 1855 to 1858, there was no regular pastor, but students from Amherst College preached occasionally. From 1858 to 1860, Rev. John Peterson served as pastor, the church enjoying a good degree of prosperity. From 1860 to 1861, Rev. J. O. Peck, a student at Amherst College, served as pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Robert H. Wilder and Rev. Rufus Gerrish, each of whom served for one year.

In 1863, Rev. John Jones, a local preacher resident in Pelham, supplied the pulpit on the Sabbath and continued his services with the society until 1867. From 1867 to 1868, Rev. John W. Lee served as pastor of the church, under appointment of the New England M. E. Conference. In 1868, Rev. John Jones was once more pastor in charge. From April, 1869, to August of the same year, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Lorenzo Dibble, a local preacher; for the remainder of the year local preachers from Wilbraham Academy preached occasionally. In 1870, William S. Jagger, not then ordained, was the preacher in charge. Rev. John Jones supplied the pulpit in 1871 and in 1872, and in 1873, Rev. D. K. Banister was appointed to the charge. In 1874, Rev. S. L. Rodgers was appointed to the "Amherst circuit" and remained in charge until 1876. For several years the church was without a regular supply for its pulpit, Rev. Jason Hatch serving as preacher for a time in 1881, and in 1882, the charges at Amherst and North Amherst were combined, under the care of one pastor. In 1887, the church at North Amherst and the church at West Pelham were united as one charge. The pastor appointed in 1894 was Rev. George Hudson, and 1895, Rev. E. B. Marshall.

The chapel building, located at the "City," was built in 1844, and was dedicated Jan. 1, 1845, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. E. S. Potter. The chapel was built by a stock company and owned by them, the principal stockholders at the time of its construction being Peter

King and L. L. Draper. Repairs costing some $400 were made on the building in 1867; in 1874, a vestry was built and alterations made on the chapel at the cost of $600.

SOUTH AMHERST METHODIST CHURCH.

Of the Methodist church at South Amherst, no records are in existence. The only accurate information in regard to it is found in the records of the New England M. E. Conference, which contain a list of the preachers in charge. The church was probably organized in 1847, as the church building was erected in that year and completed in the spring of 1848. This building stood at the corner of the Bay Road and East street at South Amherst, on land owned by Dwight E. Dickinson. It is still standing, though moved from its former location since the church organization was given up. It is now used for other purposes.

For several years the station was united with that at North Belchertown, with one preacher in charge. The list of ministers, as found on the conference records, is as follows: 1848, John Smith; 1849–51, Ephraim Scott; 1851–53, Daniel Wait; 1853–54, David Todd; 1858–60, John Jones; 1862–63, John Jones; 1864–65, J. M. Hascall; 1866–67, J. W. Lee; 1866–68, E. F. Pilcher; 1869–70, Lorenzo Dibble and W. S. Jagger. There is no record of preaching at the Methodist church in South Amherst after 1875, and it is probable that church services were discontinued at about that time.

WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church at Amherst center was organized in 1868 as a branch of the church at North Amherst. It was composed, in part, of members of the latter organization, together with a few members from the church in Pelham. It was organized as a separate society in August, 1875, when the first quarterly conference was held. The first meetings were held in Parmenter's hall at East Amherst. At the first meeting of the church, Cummings Fish, O. S. Latham and Hiram Ballou were appointed trustees, and O. S. Latham Sunday-school superintendent. Committees were appointed on missions, on Sunday-school, church extension, church records, parsonage and furniture, church music, and estimating preacher's salary. The first pastor was Rev. S. L. Rodgers who was appointed to the "Amherst circuit" by the New England M. E. Conference. At the end of the first year of its existence, the church had a membership of about 30, and the Sunday-school of over 50. In 1876, Rev. D. S. Coles was appointed pastor of the Amherst circuit, comprising the church at North Amherst and the new organization. After being pastor about a month, he was advised by the presiding elder that the interests of the church and the cause of Christ would be advanced if the relation between the societies

was severed. This suggestion was promptly acted upon, and Mr. Coles continued as pastor of the new society at East Amherst.

In 1877, Rev. E. C. Ferguson was pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. E. P. King, who was appointed by the conference in 1878, and continued in the pastorate until 1881. For the first few years after the church was organized, the pastor's salary was $500. Rev. W. G. Richardson was appointed pastor in 1881, and served for three years. He was succeeded, in 1884, by Rev. W. H. Daniels, who remained but one year. In 1885, Rev. J. H. Emerson began his pastoral services continuing in office three years. For three years, 1887–90, Rev. C. R. Sherman served as pastor, he being succeeded, in 1890, by Rev. S. A. Bragg, who continued in office until 1894, when Rev. A. L. Squier was appointed.

At a meeting held June 15, 1876, the trustees were instructed to buy a lot on which to build a church edifice. The pastor and two members were appointed a committee to secure funds for building purposes. The pastor, Rev. D. S. Coles, expressed the opinion that the society should take steps at once to build a church costing not more than $5,000. Aug. 13, 1876, the committee reported that they had received subscriptions, amounting only to $1,325. Aug. 15, 1877, the society decided to build a church that fall and to use all available resources. Sept. 3, the society accepted plans submitted for a building, appointed a building committee and voted to secure the "Dickinson lot." The committee reported, Feb. 13, 1877, that they had purchased the "Whitney lot." The corner-stone of the church was laid, Oct. 17, 1878, and the work progressed so rapidly that services were held in the vestry, Jan. 26, 1879. In 1880, a committee was appointed to superintend the building of sheds on the church lot. In 1886, the grounds about the church were graded and improved. A bell was procured in 1887.

In 1880, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of building a parsonage. In November, 1890, Miss Betsey Locke died, bequeathing to the church her house and lot, the house to be used as a parsonage, or the property to be sold and the proceeds devoted to building a parsonage. The new parsonage, a neat and ornamental structure, was built in 1894. In 1876, it was reported that an organ had been purchased and partly paid for. In 1882, a vote was passed to purchase a pipe organ. The whole number of church members in March, 1877, was 25. In 1881, a vote was passed to publish a small weekly paper, if it could be made self supporting, but the project was abandoned. The church has been blessed with many revivals of religion, one of especial interest occurring in the spring of 1886, another in 1890. A class-meeting was conducted from the beginning, in charge of Cummings Fish, lovingly remembered as "Father" Fish. It was given up for a time, but was revived in 1894.

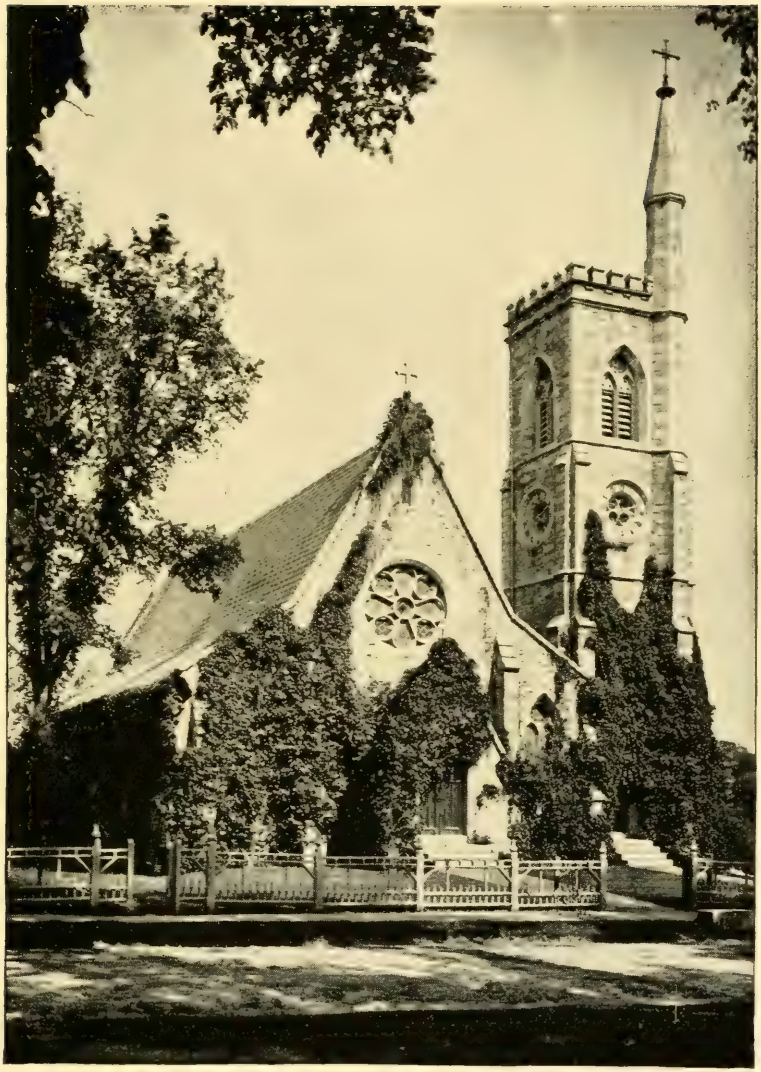
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sept. 20, 1864, a number of men residing in Amherst met at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Jones, to consider the practicability of forming in Amherst a parish of the Protestant Episcopal church. The meeting was organized by choice of I. F. Conkey as chairman and O. G. Couch as secretary. It was voted practical and expedient at that time to elect wardens, vestrymen, and a parish clerk. In accordance with this vote, officers were chosen as follows: Senior warden, George Burnham; junior warden, John M. Emerson: vestrymen, I. F. Conkey, H. C. Nash, Horace Ward, Charles Deuel, Luther D. Sheppard, John C. White, M. M. Marsh, M. N. Spear, R. W. Stratton; clerk and treasurer, O. G. Couch. Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, at that time rector of the Emanuel church in Boston, was present at the meeting; it was largely owing to his efforts that the parish was formed. Being invited to give a name to the parish, he selected that of "Grace church." A meeting of the vestry was held two days later, at which time committees were appointed to secure a place for holding religious services, to prepare by-laws for the government of the parish, to form a choir, and to recommend a location for a building for the use of the parish. Arrangements were made with the Baptist society for the temporary use of their house of worship in which to hold services, but the agreement was promptly canceled when Rev. Mr. Huntington announced that on a certain Sabbath he would preach a doctrinal sermon; in this emergency, the First Congregational society offered the use of their meeting-house for the service referred to.

Oct. 20, 1864, the parish voted to extend a call to Rev. S. P. Parker, D. D., to become the rector of Grace church, offering him a salary of $1,200, including $200 per annum to be paid by Rev. F. D. Huntington. Mr. Parker's acceptance of the call was read at a meeting held Jan. 15, 1865. The agreement to become members of an Episcopal parish, should one be formed, was signed by 41 names. That the parish might have a legal standing, and be enabled to hold property, it was necessary that it should be organized under the provisions of statute law. April 10, 1865, the following petition was addressed to Henry A. Marsh, a justice of the peace, resident in Amherst:

"The undersigned members of an unincorporated religious Society in Amherst in said County known as the Protestant Episcopal Society known as Grace Church and containing more than ten qualified voters hereby make application to you to issue your warrant to one of the subscribers requiring him to warn the qualified voters of said unincorporated Society to meet at such time and place as you may appoint to organize a religious Society under the Statutes of this Commonwealth and to act on the following articles:

First, To choose a Clerk for said Society.



GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Second, To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.

Third, To adopt such Bye-Laws or rules to govern said Society as shall be deemed best.

Fourth, To elect such other officers for said Society as may be determined by its Bye-Laws or rules or as the Society may direct.

Fifth, To determine the manner of notifying and calling future meetings of said Society."

Justice Marsh issued his warrant to John C. White, requiring him to notify and warn the members of the Protestant Episcopal Society known as Grace Church to meet at the hall in the Academy building, April 17, to act on the articles set forth in the petition. The meeting was held on the date specified, and was organized by the choice of O. G. Couch as clerk and George Burnham as moderator. It was voted that the parish be know as Grace Church parish; the officers should consist of a rector, two wardens, seven vestrymen, a clerk and a treasurer. The officers chosen were: Wardens, George Burnham, Horace Ward; vestrymen, E. F. Cook, D. W. Palmer, George M. Lovell, I. F. Conkey, H. C. Nash, J. A. Baker, R. W. Stratton; treasurer, O. G. Couch. Rev. S. P. Parker served as rector for four years, until Jan. 17, 1869, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted with deep regret; resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by church and parish in parting from one whose labors among them had been so untiring and crowned with such success. March 29, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. Andrew Mackie, who accepted in a letter dated April 7. Mr. Mackie remained in office only two years, resigning April 12, 1871. The third rector was Rev. Henry F. Allen of Stockbridge, who was called to the parish in February, 1872, and served for five years, his resignation bearing date of Feb. 19, 1877. During his ministry the church was greatly prospered. In the spring of 1878, the precise date not being recorded in the parish records, Rev. Frederick Burgess became rector, continuing in office until 1882, when he resigned. Feb. 12, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. Louis A. Arthur of New York city, but Mr. Arthur declined. During a part of the year 1883 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Tisdal. June 6, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. Samuel Snelling of Charlestown; he accepted in a letter dated June 12. Mr. Snelling's ministry was most successful and he gained to a marked degree the esteem and affection of his parishioners. He tendered his resignation, Nov. 20, 1886, but it was voted unanimously not to accept the same, and he was prevailed upon to withdraw it. His resignation was tendered a second time, Dec. 19, 1887, and again a unanimous vote was passed against its acceptance, but although repeated and urgent efforts were made to retain his services, they proved unavailing. March 26, 1888, a call was extended to Rev. W. J. Tilley of Brandon, Vt.; he

accepted, and continued in office until Dec. 20, 1892, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Tilley was a faithful and efficient minister, and was highly esteemed both by his parishioners and by the general public. In 1893, a call was extended to Rev. Walter M. Breed, but he declined. Aug. 28, 1893, a call was extended to Rev. David Sprague of Amsterdam, N. Y. He accepted and began his ministry in Amherst in the fall of 1893.

At a meeting of the parish held in Academy hall, Jan. 9, 1865, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of securing a site for the erection of a building, and to examine such plans for a Sunday-school room as might be presented to them. This committee reported, Jan. 25, in favor of buying the "John Emerson lot" on Prospect street as a location for the church, and also in favor of accepting the plans presented by R. Turner. The committee was authorized to buy the Emerson property, or any other property that they might deem more suitable. The parish voted, May 26, to ratify the purchase of a part of the Newman estate as a site for the church building, and the wardens and vestrymen were instructed to purchase for the parish what was known as the Palmer estate, at such a time and for such a price as they should deem expedient. At the same meeting, it was voted that the parish build a stone church, a committee of five being appointed to have charge of the work. Work on the building was begun that year, and was carried on so rapidly that the parish held a meeting in the basement of the church, April 2, 1866. The building was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, July 17. It was designed by Henry Dudley of New York, the type of architecture being 13th century English. It was built of a gray gneiss, quarried in Leverett. The audience-room affords seating accommodations for 420 persons, and there is a commodious and finely-arranged Sunday-school room in the basement. At the time of its consecration the church contained six handsome memorial windows. A beautiful set of communion plate and linen was presented to the church by members of Grace church in Boston. Other articles of church furniture were donated by friends in Boston, New York, Springfield and Amherst. June 27, 1868, the parish voted, "That we accept the very generous offer of Rev. George Champion Shepherd, D. D., to erect the tower and place therein a clock and bell."

The parish voted, June 11, 1866, that the pews in the church be appraised yearly on or before the first Monday after Easter, and be rented at the annual meeting at public auction, at not less than the appraisal, by bid for the choice of the same. In April, 1867, the parish appropriated $2,025 for the year's expenses, including $150 for heating and lighting, $150 for an organist and "blower," and $125 for a sexton. In 1869, it was voted "to do away with the assessments." In March, 1871, a committee appointed

to consider the subject of liquidating the parish debt of some $5,000, proposed a plan to divide the debt into 250 shares of $20 each, to be assumed by subscription and paid for by promissory notes without interest, payable in four equal amounts on the first day of June, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874. A committee appointed to carry this project into execution reported, two months later, that all the shares had been subscribed for.

The Episcopal church in Amherst, in common with its sister churches in neighboring towns and cities, has ever been noted for the excellence of the music at its religious services. At the first meeting of the vestry, a committee was appointed to form a choir. The records contain frequent allusions to the church music, and liberal sums were annually appropriated for its maintenance. Soon after the church was erected it was furnished with a fine organ. As early as 1875, ladies were engaged to sing in the choir. Jan. 26, 1870, it was voted, "That the parish accept the proposition of the proprietors of the rectory property, to give us a deed of the same to be held by the parish for its use only, and when it ceases to be used for parish purposes it shall revert to the above proprietors for the sum specified in the legal writing." In 1879, a proposition was made to place the church property in the hands of the diocese, but was decided in the negative. The first vote in regard to the appointment of ushers is found under date of 1879. In 1880, the parish accepted the offer of Professor Tuckerman to surround the grounds with a neat fence, at his own expense. The same year, it was voted to accept the bequest of a theological library from Rev. Samuel P. Parker, the first rector of the church. July 17, 1891, the church held exercises in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the dedication of the church building. An interesting historical discourse was delivered by Bishop F. D. Huntington.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first communicant of the Roman Catholic church to settle in Amherst was John Slater. Other Catholics had lived in the town for a short time, but he was the first to make Amherst his home. Mr. Slater was born in Ireland in 1803; in 1832, he came to Quebec, and having resided there some two years, in government employ, he removed to Vermont and afterwards, in 1840, to Amherst. He was a devoted adherent of the church, and frequently journeyed as far as Springfield to attend upon its ordinances. The first mass held in this town was celebrated at his house more than forty years ago, and frequently thereafter religious meetings were held there before a church was built. Mr. Slater was highly esteemed in the community, and was known as one of the pioneers of the Roman Catholic faith in the Connecticut Valley. He resided in Amherst until his death, in 1886. The first priest to officiate at religious

services in Amherst was Rev. Father Blinkensop of Chicopee. Other priests who visited the town occasionally and held services, before a church was organized, were Fathers O'Callahan, Sullivan, Straine and Cavanaugh. When Rev. P. V. Moyce came to Northampton, a mission was established at Amherst.

As early as 1870, Father Moyce conceived the idea of building a Roman Catholic church in Amherst. He at once began to take subscriptions for this purpose, being assisted in the work by Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Goessmann. In less than one year $3,000 had been subscribed. In August, 1870, the contract for the building was let to McDonald Bros. of Waterbury, Conn. Work on the structure was begun at once, and it was completed in March, 1871. It stands on Pleasant street, is a Gothic structure, built of wood, 48 x 81 feet on the ground floor, with a gallery at the west end for a choir-loft. It will seat about 480 persons, and its cost was some $13,000. It was dedicated, June 25, 1871, Right Rev. Bishop O'Rielly of Springfield officiating, and was given the name St. Bridget's church. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Hendricken of Waterbury, Conn. Previous to the erection of this building, church services had been held for a time in the school-house on Pleasant street, and later in Palmer's hall.

It is to be regretted that the only records of the church available are baptismal records. The church has been a power for good in the community; doubtless there are many interesting events in its history that should here be recorded, but the few facts presented were obtained with difficulty. The older members of the church have died or removed from town, and while those remaining have offered all assistance in their power the records here given are of necessity brief and incomplete. The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. Francis Brennan, who came to Amherst from Holyoke in February, 1872, remaining until July, 1878. For several years thereafter the church was conducted as a mission of the church in Northampton, with Rev. M. E. Barry in charge. In 1887, Rev. J. B. Drennan became the pastor in charge, remaining until September, 1891. Rev. J. H. Gavin took charge of the parish in 1891. The Sunday-school connected with the church was organized in 1872. In 1870, the cemetery at Plainville, Hadley, called St. Bridget's cemetery, was consecrated by Archbishop Williams.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.

For more than seventeen years a church holding to the faith of the Second Advent has been in existence at South Amherst. Although small in numbers, and destitute of a building in which to hold religious services, its members have held meetings with great regularity and a good degree



ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

of interest has been maintained. Several members of the church were former members of the Congregational society at South Amherst, and when the new organization was projected it met with little favor at the hands of those who adhered to the orthodox faith. The hard feelings that were first excited by the action of its founders have worn away, and their neighbors have learned to respect their motives however little they may sympathize in their faith. Following the custom of their sect, they observe the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath. Their meetings are held in the homes of the church members. Feb. 28, 1878, a meeting was held at the call of Elder D. A. Robinson, for the purpose of forming a church organization. At this meeting a church was formed with eleven members, six men and five women. J. E. Sanderson was chosen treasurer, G. H. Murphy clerk and E. G. Bolter leader. July 13 of the same year, E. G. Bolter was chosen superintendent of the Sunday-school. Sept. 29, the ordinance of baptism was administered to six persons. At a meeting held Jan. 5, 1879, nearly every one present agreed to give up one-tenth of their earnings for the year to the cause of the church. April 8, 1893, E. G. Bolter resigned as leader of the church and Oct. 13, 1894, E. A. Dickinson was chosen elder. The meetings of the church are frequently attended by persons of the same faith living in neighboring communities.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The latest church organization to be formed in Amherst was that of the Universalist faith. From time to time many persons holding to the Universalist doctrine and belief have resided in Amherst, but no attempt was made by them to form an organization or hold religious services until 1887. In the fall of that year, nineteen persons signed articles of agreement to associate themselves together to constitute a corporation in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes. The name of the corporation was to be "The First Universalist Parish of Amherst." Its purpose was, to establish and sustain public worship, to cultivate the spirit of the Christian religion and perform the work usually done by religious parishes, and to do these things according to the principles and rules of the Universalist Convention of Massachusetts. The first meeting of the signers of this agreement, duly warned, was held in Grand Army hall, Nov. 15, 1887. A code of by-laws was read and adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, T. W. Sloan; clerk, Henry E. Newton; treasurer, Lewis W. Allen; committee, G. M. Chamberlain, J. F. Gilbert, E. G. Thayer, Mrs. Amelia M. Pierce, Mrs. Martha F. Cushman. The clerk was instructed to notify the Massachusetts Universalist Convention of the legal organization of the parish, and to request the fellowship of the convention. A charter was granted to the parish, Nov. 17, 1887. Oct. 25,

1888, committees were appointed on church extension, on hospitality and on music.

The religious services of the parish were first held in the hall in Palmer's block, preachers being supplied by the state convention. When Palmer's block was burned, in the spring of 1888, meetings were held for a time in the hall in Hunt's block, and later in Pacific hall. In July, 1888, a call to become the settled minister of the parish was extended to Rev. J. Harry Holden; he accepted and began his labors, Sept. 9. Mr. Holden was very successful in his ministry, the parish gaining in numbers and in strength during his stay in Amherst, while many important lines of religious work were marked out and developed by him. He continued in office until June 12, 1895, when his resignation was regretfully accepted. Jan. 3, 1889, the parish committee was instructed to secure a lot of land as a site for a church building; the committee purchased a lot from George M. Chamberlain, the same year. Nov. 20, 1890, a committee was appointed on church building. Jan. 15, 1891, the parish voted to build a church. The parish committee was instructed to negotiate for the purchase of a lot north of the property owned by Daniel Long and to dispose of the land already purchased. A committee was appointed to solicit funds for building a church. The building committee reported, March 22, 1892, that $1,500 had been pledged for the church, and that the state convention would probably give as much more. July 19, it was voted to build a church in accordance with the terms of the vote of the executive committee of the state convention. The building was erected in 1893, and was dedicated Oct. 12. The church was not organized until April 22, 1894. The officers chosen were: Clerk and treasurer, Malcolm A. Carpenter; deacon, Timothy W. Sloan; deaconess, Martha F. Cushman.

CHURCH ASSOCIATIONS.

Of the many associations working within and together with the church organizations, for religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, the scope of this work will permit but passing mention. Their number is legion and they have exerted great power for good, but many have passed from existence and of those remaining but few have manuscript records that furnish authentic information. The Sunday-schools, the ladies' societies, the home and foreign mission organizations, the societies of young people, all have done faithful and efficient work and are deserving of all praise. If all are not here mentioned, it is not because they are undeserving of the honor, but space forbids.

The first Sunday-school of which there is any existing record was established in England near the close of the eighteenth century. Sunday-schools in New England were unknown prior to 1813. In 1820, during

the pastorate of Rev. Daniel A. Clark, a plan and constitution for a Sunday-school for the First church in Amherst was prepared and presented by Noah Webster, Esq. It was adopted at a meeting held April 12, and a board of managers was appointed; April 18, the managers elected Noah Webster, H. Wright Strong and Samuel F. Dickinson directors; Joseph Estabrook, superintendent; John Leland, Jr., treasurer; Lucius Boltwood, secretary. For several years the school was indebted to Amherst College for superintendents and teachers. The first report of the school in existence bears date of 1826. The school was kept only in the summer season, some 22 weeks. The number of pupils in the school was 150, divided into 19 classes, the average attendance 130; the library contained 165 volumes. As late as 1850, scholars were incited to commit large numbers of verses from the Bible to memory; it is related that one scholar committed to memory in twelve weeks 450 verses. In 1820, the managers voted that "the value of premium books be fixed at the retail price, and the same be delivered to scholars in exchange for tickets, tickets to be valued at one cent each." Among the earlier superintendents of the school were Rev. Pindar Field, Prof. Samuel A. Worcester, Rev. Joseph S. Clark, Rev. Justin Perkins, Rev. Simeon Colton and Prof. W. S. Tyler. When the meeting-house now known as College hall was erected in 1829, a vestry was built in the west end of the basement; this was occupied by the school about ten years, when, on account of dampness and bad ventilation the school was removed to the audience room above, although the parish voted against such action. A ladies' society was organized in the church in 1863, during the civil war, to aid the soldiers engaged in the conflict. In 1867, the ladies of the parish organized themselves into a "Society for the Furtherance of Benevolent Purposes," and adopted a constitution. Since then, $8,500 has been raised by the society for church and parish purposes, and an average of over $100 per annum for home missionary work. Considerable work has also been done for the needy in the town. The Christian Endeavor society connected with the parish was organized Dec. 17, 1887; its first president was James Fairley; its present membership is 135.

There is no existing record of the date of organization of the Sunday-school connected with the Second Congregational church. The oldest residents living in the vicinity of the church state that the school was established before their earliest recollection. It is probable that its existence dates back more than seventy years. Among the earliest superintendents were Eliab Thomas, Asahel Thayer, Nelson Rust, Moses Cowles and Horace Gray. A ladies' society was organized in the parish, June 17, 1868, under the name of "The Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Second Congregational Church, Amherst." It expressed purpose was to form a

more perfect union, establish social intercourse, mutual good will, and hearty cheer, also to derive means for procuring funds for benevolent purposes." It had a membership of 20 and its first president was Mrs. H. H. Adams. A Christian Endeavor society was organized Nov. 8, 1886. It first president was A. L. Brush; its present membership is 56.

Of the earlier history of the Sunday-school connected with the South Congregational church, no records are in existence. B. E. Smith, a resident of the parish when it was first formed, writes from East Granby, Conn., as follows: "I can fix no definite date of the organization of the Sunday-chool at South Amherst. I remember very distinctly attending meeting while the meeting house was building, in Mr. Warner's carpenter's shop, which stood nearly opposite Dea. Reed's house, and am confident that no Sunday-school was held there. My memory of Sunday-school commences in the meeting-house, I think very soon after it was first occupied. My father led me up the north aisle to the superintendent, who I think was Dea. N. C. Dickinson." A ladies' society was organized in the parish, May 20, 1868, under name of "The Ladies' Benevolent Society." Its object was to raise funds for benevolent purposes and promote Christian sympathy in the community. It had a membership of about 50, while 20 men were associated with it as honorary members. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. E. C. Miller; vice-president, Mrs. E. Graves; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Dana; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Allen. A Christian Endeavor society was organized, Nov. 20, 1885, with Rev. C. S. Walker president. The original membership was 20, present membership 53.

The Sunday-school of the North Congregational church was organized in the spring of 1827. The first superintendent was Daniel Dickinson. Until stoves were put in the church the school was suspended in the fall, from Thanksgiving until May 1st. The "North Amherst Female Sewing Society" was organized June 5, 1837. Mrs. William W. Hunt, the pastor's wife, was the first president. It had an original membership of 36. In 1854, a branch of the society was organized at the "City," with Mrs. Dea. Loomis as president. At the society's fiftieth anniversary it was announced that it had raised for benevolent purposes $4,228.60, of which $314.18 had been given to soldiers' hospitals during the civil war. The society is known at present as the "Ladies' Social Circle." A Christian Endeavor society was organized Jan. 14, 1885, with the pastor of the church, Rev. G. H. Johnson, as president. At its organization it had 14 active and 14 associate members. Present membership 65.

Of the organization and early history of the Sunday-school connected with the Baptist church there are no records in existence. It is probable that the school was organized about the year 1832. The "Amherst Baptist Ladies' Benevolent Society" was organized March 4, 1852. Its expressed

object was "To do good, and to communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased. Believing we can best obey this injunction by efficient and systematic action, in behalf of the benevolent and charitable objects of the day, we form ourselves into a society for the promotion of these objects." The directresses of the society were Mrs. E. Cummings, Mrs. C. A. McMaster, Mrs. A. Wellman. The Christian Endeavor society connected with the parish was organized March 1, 1891: its first president was Frank B. Bigelow, its original membership 28. Present membership 35.

At the first conference meeting of the M. E. church at Amherst center, O. S. Latham and Emma King were appointed a Sunday-school committee. Feb. 20, 1876, six months after the church was organized, the pastor reported that the Sunday-school had 50 members. O. S. Latham was the first superintendent. From time to time various organizations have been formed by the young people connected with the parish, including an Oxford League, a Christian Endeavor association and a Y. M. C. A. In the fall of 1889, an Epworth League was organized with Walter Pember as president. This league belongs to what is known as Group 5 in the Springfield district. A Sunday-school was organized in connection with the Methodist church at North Amherst prior to 1849. In that year it had six teachers, 30 scholars, one Bible class and a library of 120 volumes. The total expenses of the school for the year were $11, of which $5 was donated to the M. E. Sunday-school association.

The Sunday-school of Grace church parish was organized at about the same time as the church; the first superintendent was Rev. S. P. Parker, the rector. The "Ladies Sewing Society" was organized in 1865. Its original object was to provide for the poor of the parish, but this was afterwards changed to raising funds for parish purposes. Mrs. S. P. Parker, wife of the rector, was the first president. The society purchased the building used as a parsonage and deeded it to the parish on certain conditions. A society of Daughters of the King was organized in 1891, with a membership of about 18, Miss Flora E. Lessey being its first president. Its object is parish work.

The Sunday-school connected with the Universalist church was organized Sept. 16, 1888. Rev. J. Harry Holden was elected temporary superintendent; at the end of three months, W. M. Shepardson was chosen superintendent. The school when organized had about 30 members. The "Universalist Ladies' Social and Sewing Circle of Amherst" was organized May 10, 1887, the first president being Mrs. George M. Chamberlain; its object was parish work. At the annual meeting in May, 1895, the name of the organization was changed to the "Ladies' Aid Society of the Universalist Church of Amherst." A Young People's Christian

Union was organized April 18, 1894, with 14 members; its first president was Elma S. Newton.

A Christian Endeavor society was organized at Mill Valley in 1889, as the outgrowth of a series of neighborhood prayer-meetings. Its first president was Miss Grace Phillips. The society disbanded April 1, 1895.

HAMPSHIRE EAST ASSOCIATION.

The religious history of Amherst would be incomplete without reference to two institutions which, while not distinctively of Amherst origin, have exerted a powerful influence upon the religious life of the place, and, from their frequent meetings in this town, and the large number of Amherst citizens connected with them, have come in time to be regarded as local organizations. The Hampshire East Association of Congregational ministers is of ancient and honorable origin. The body from which it was derived was known originally as the "Northern Association of Hampshire in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." David Parsons of Hadley Third Precinct was admitted to its membership in 1745. Later on it was known as the "Central Association in the County of Hampshire." To its fellowship were admitted the following pastors of churches in Amherst: Rev. Ichabod Draper, in 1786; Nathan Perkins, Jr., 1810; Daniel A. Clark, 1820; Zephaniah S. Moore, 1822; Royal Washburn, 1826; Horace B. Chapin, 1826; W. W. Hunt, 1827; Heman Humphrey, 1826; Thomas Shepherd, 1834; Josiah Bent, 1838; Gideon Dana, 1838; George Cooke, 1838; Aaron M. Colton, 1841.

The Hampshire East Association was organized Nov. 16, 1841, by a division of the Hampshire Association. The Amherst members at the time were Nathan Perkins, Heman Humphrey, William Tyler, John Sanford, John Whiton, George Cooke, Aaron M. Colton and Dana Goodsell. Of those who signed the constitution of the new organization but one, Rev. Warren H. Beaman, at that time a resident of North Hadley but later of Amherst, is now living. The constitution declared as the basis of assocation "the system of doctrines contained in the 'Assembly's Shorter Catechism.'" Its business was "to examine and license suitable candidates for the Gospel ministry, to inquire after religious intelligence, to give advice, when requested, respecting Gospel Order, to consider Cases of Conscience, discuss questions and criticise sermons, exegeses, Skeletons and Dissertations, presented for that purpose." The first meeting was held Nov. 16, 1841, at the house of Rev. A. M. Colton, 17 persons being present. Rev. Nathan Perkins served as moderator and Rev. George Cooke as scribe. The vote of the Hampshire Association, passed in answer to a petition, was read; it gave the petitioners dismission from the old association with leave to organize a new one. It was voted to adopt the name

of the Hampshire East Association. At a meeting held Feb. 8, 1842, a committee from the Hampshire Association was present and urged a reconsideration of the action in forming the new body, but the request was refused. A constitution and by-laws were adopted Feb. 9, 1842.

In addition to discussion of questions relating distinctively to theology and religion, the association considered leading questions of the times. Slavery, intemperance, the Mexican war, these were among the topics discussed in the earlier years. Careful attention was devoted to the position of the human body while its owner was engaged in prayer, and to the question as to whether Saturday or Sunday evening should be observed as "holy time." In 1847, the association passed resolutions of approval of the American Peace society. In 1851, it endorsed the Maine liquor law. Feb. 10, 1858, it voted to pay $250 toward the support of the ministry in Prescott, the sum to be assessed upon the churches. In 1859, the question was discussed, "Are there any good and efficient reasons why the annual Fast should be abolished?" it being decided in the negative, by unanimous vote. The same year, it was voted, "That in the opinion of this Association the raising of tobacco is an immorality." May 11, 1859, it was voted to raise $300 for the support of the Gospel in Pelham the ensuing year. It was voted, in February, 1860, to adopt the report of a committee in favor of establishing a conference of churches in the district; a constitution to govern such a conference was adopted May 6. In 1861, the association became engaged in a controversy with the Eastern Hampden Association, as to the "regularity" of the organization of the Congregational church at South Hadley Falls, but the question was finally settled in an amicable way. June 6, 1865, the wives of the brethren present were invited to participate in the exercises.

In 1873, it was voted to hold all meetings of the association in Amherst. The practice had been, from the beginning, to hold the meetings in succession at the homes of the members of the body. In 1876, an invitation was extended and accepted to hold the meetings in the parlors of the First Congregational church. In 1874, resolutions were passed in favor of committing the churches to active temperance work. At a meeting held June 1, 1880, it was voted to devote fifteen minutes to "prayer for the country, with special reference to the political conventions of the month for nominating candidates for the presidency." In September, 1881, resolutions were passed in respect to the memory of James A. Garfield, the martyr president. At the same meeting, it was voted to approve the plan of securing an evangelist to labor within the boundaries of the conference, and to recommend to the conference to take steps at their next meeting to institute such an enterprise. Dec. 2, 1884, on invitation

of President Seelye, the place for holding the regular quarterly meetings was changed to Walker hall, where they have since been held.

Sept. 20, 1887, a committee was appointed to memorialize the national government, on behalf of the association, with reference to Indian schools. At a meeting held Feb. 5, 1889, the following resolution was adopted, a copy being forwarded to President-elect Harrison: "Resolved, that in our opinion, out of respect for the character of General Harrison, president-elect, and for the highest general good, on so public an occasion as the approaching inauguration ceremonies, intoxicating liquors should be dispensed with; and that in place of the usual ball, a reception, acceptable to all classes of citizens, should be substituted." Dec. 5, 1893, it was voted that the churches connected with the conference ought not to employ unordained and unlicensed men to do the full work of the ministry. The association voted to approve of their doing such evangelistic work as might open before them, but expressed its special disapprobation of such a departure from the established usage of Congregational churches, as the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and baptism by any but ordained ministers. This resolution was directed toward practices that had obtained in the churches at Packardville and Pelham, where services were conducted by college students.

The "Conference of Churches in Hampshire East Association" was organized at a meeting held in Granby, Nov. 13, 1860. Its expressed object was, "the promotion of Christian Fellowship and the spiritual welfare of the churches." Ecclesiastial jurisdiction was expressly disclaimed. The churches represented at the meeting were Amherst First, Amherst Second, Amherst College, Amherst North, Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley First, Hadley Second, Hadley Russell, Hatfield, Leverett, Prescott, South Hadley First. A temporary organization was effected, Rev. Warren H. Beaman being chosen moderator and Rev. Franklin Tuxbury scribe. A constitution, prepared and submitted by a committee of the Hampshire East Association, was discussed, amended and adopted. Semi-annual meetings were to be held in the towns represented by the churches in the conference. Soon after organization, the conference turned its attention to the collection of church statistics. At a meeting held April 24, 1866, it was voted that the committee on statistics be instructed to have blank tables for statistics printed and sent to all the pastors before the next session of the conference, so that they could be filled out and entered at that time, and that the committee combine these tables in one and have enough copies printed to put one in each family of the churches connected with the conference. Since this vote was adopted, the conference has adhered to the plan of printing and issuing annually the church statistics in tabulated form.

In October, 1867, a Sunday-school convention was organized in connection with the conference, and continued thereafter. In 1874, it was voted that the conference recommend to the churches composing it that a collection be taken up by each of them during the year in aid of the sustenative fund for aged and infirm ministers and their families. Oct. 26, 1875, a memorial was adopted addressed to the managers of the Centennial Exposition, against the opening of the exposition buildings on Sunday. Oct. 16, 1877, it was "Resolved, that we endorse the recommendation of the General Association at its meeting in 1876, that the churches employ at the sacrament of the supper the unfermented fruit of the vine." In October, 1880, the church in Whately was dropped from the roll of the conference. In 1882, the conference heard the report of Rev. Jason Hatch, an evangelist employed by the body to do mission work in outlying districts. In 1884, the committee on local evangelization were authorized to carry on their work in the hill towns at the east in such a way as seemed to them advisable, and to assess the necessary expense connected therewith upon the churches. The same year, a memorial was adopted, addressed to the Massachusetts Legislature, requesting that body to pass a law making it the duty of teachers in the public schools to give instruction respecting the evils of using intoxicants, and to make provision for text-books to be used in such study. In 1885, it was voted to send a special invitation to the Sunday-school meeting at Zion chapel to be represented at future meetings of Sunday-school conventions. A new constitution was adopted in 1886.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EDUCATION IN AMHERST.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORDS.—GRADING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—THE HIGH SCHOOL.—SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.—SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.—TERMS AND VACATIONS.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—MT. PLEASANT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—"AMHERST FEMALE ACADEMY."—OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Amherst is known throughout the nation as an educational center. This distinction is due primarily to the work of its collegiate institutions, but that work has been ably supplemented by the instruction given in its public

and private schools. The schools established in Hadley Third Precinct soon after its first settlement were, probably, no better and no worse than those sustained by neighboring communities. It was not until Amherst Academy was founded, in 1812, that residents of Amherst turned their particular attention to educational development. It was nearly a half century later ere the public schools were graded, and the foundations laid for that system of free public education, in which the town has come to take such just pride. Of privately conducted educational institutions, Amherst has been the home of many during the century that is now drawing to a close. Some of these have passed away, leaving no records save in the deeds of those whose characters they helped to form; others yet enjoy a prosperous existence. For obvious reasons, it is impossible to present here any complete or extended list of the "family schools," "boarding-schools," seminaries and other institutions for educational purposes that have flourished in Amherst from time to time. Careful investigation has secured the names, and fragments of information concerning some few of these private schools, and these are here presented. Of the public schools the records are more complete.

Of educational work as conducted in Amherst in the earlier years, a brief review has been given in a preceding chapter. The population being scattered over a wide extent of territory, there was a natural division into school districts, but no definite boundaries were assigned to these until 1792. In 1764, when the first school-houses were erected, there were but four districts, a "north," a "south," an "east middle" and "west middle." For many years these districts afforded adequate educational facilities for the inhabitants of the various sections of the town. In 1771, a new school was established at the West street in North Amherst. In 1784, the number of districts was increased to six. In 1838, there were eight districts in the town. In 1864, the town voted to abolish the school districts. Subsequent to the grading of the schools, in 1861, and largely due to that cause, the number of schools was greatly increased, and for many years the town supported not less than nineteen.

The early school-houses, like all buildings, public and private, of the times, were erected at the least expense possible. Such a thing as an attempt at ornamentation was unthought of. The buildings afforded protection from the heat of the summer's sun, and in winter, aided by wood-fires of generous proportion, from the season's cold. They had doors and windows, but no blinds or curtains to keep the sun from shining in the scholars' faces. A row of desks extended around three sides of the school-room, with other rows built across the center. In front of these desks were corresponding rows of wooden benches, generally without backs,

hard as the nether millstone and worn smooth by the generations of boys and girls who found in them a support but not a rest. Both desks and benches bore witness to the decorative skill of the American boy aided by his jack knife. Scientific heating and ventilation were unknown, but the box-stoves gave forth a generous heat and the wind found ready access around the door and window-casings. The school-houses were frequently built at private expense and afterwards purchased by the town. In 1786, the town voted to allow a reasonable sum to the persons who had built a school-house in the north part of the town on the road leading to Sunderland; also, to build a school-house in the north-east part of the town. In 1788, £30 was allowed for the school-house in the north-east part of the town. In 1790, it was voted to sell the school-house near Landlord Parsons' tavern at vendue, and to have but three schools in town the coming year. In 1791, it was voted to build two school-houses, one near the Second parish meeting-house, the other in the south part at East street. The appropriation made to pay the expense of these two buildings was £80, or something like $200 for each. The following year, a vote was passed to erect a school-house in the South-west district, £40 being appropriated to meet the expense. In 1796, it was voted to build a school-house in the South-east district of the same dimensions as the one that had been burned; also to build a school-house in the North-west district. Appropriations were made, for the former $300, for the latter $200. In 1798, it was voted to raise $300 for building or purchasing a school-house in the West Middle district. In the same year, later on, it was voted to build a school-house one story high and with two chimneys. In 1799, it was voted that the school-house in the East Middle district be moved to a more convenient spot. In 1804, a vote was passed to build a new school-house in the East Middle district, and in 1806, similar provision was made for the North-east district.

It was but natural that school-buildings erected at an average expense of from $200 to $300 should stand in need of frequent repairs, and serve their purpose but a few years; yet it is not until a comparatively recent date that the town has thought advisable to spend more money in construction and less in repairs and rebuilding. The grading of the schools in 1861, and the establishment of a high school at the center village, rendered imperative the erection of new school-buildings. The school report for the year ending March 1, 1861, states that high school bonds had been issued to the amount of $12,000, of which $9,500 had been sold and the remainder were engaged. During the following year, the total amount expended on high and grammar school buildings was $12,836.70. In 1864, when the district system was abolished, a committee of eight was

appointed by the town to appraise the school-houses, lands and property belonging to the various school districts. In 1865, the school-house in District No. 4 (at the "City") was sold to the New London Northern railway company; the following year, a new school-house was built in the district, at a cost, including land, of $1,221. In 1866, the school-house in District No. 3, at South Amherst, was remodeled at an expense of $680.44; during the same year, lightning-rods were placed on all the school buildings, the cost being $213.75.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1866, the selectmen and school committee were authorized to confer with the trustees of Amherst Academy, and directed to report at a future meeting the expense of repairing the academy building, also to report the expense of other locations for school-houses. The academy trustees agreed to sell the real estate belonging to the academy to the town for $5,000, and to appropriate the income from the sum received towards the support of a classical department in the town high school. The town willingly accepted this proposition; in 1868, the old academy building was torn down, and the present Amity-street school-building erected. The cost to the town, as recorded in the annual reports, was, in 1868, $8,010; in 1869, $6,711.84. In 1870, a new school-house was erected in the North-west district at a cost of $8,000; the old school-house had been sold to the North parish. In 1871, there were eleven school-houses owned by the town. In 1880, an addition was made to the high school building at a cost of $2,064.72, to accommodate a grammar school. In 1889, the building occupied by the North grammar and intermediate schools was burned. The schools were held for a time in the lecture-rooms of the Congregational and Methodist churches; afterwards, the grammar school was installed in an unoccupied room in the brick school-house, and a new building was erected at the "City" at a cost of $1,924.82. The last, and one of the most notable additions to the school-buildings owned by the town, was made in 1894. Dec. 5, 1893, the school-house at East Amherst was burned; at a town-meeting held Dec. 14, a building committee was chosen and instructed to procure plans and estimates for a new building. The committee reported at a meeting held Jan. 24, 1894; their report was accepted and they were authorized to erect a brick building, conforming to plans selected, at a cost not exceeding $7,600. The building was completed in readiness for use at the opening of the fall term in 1894, and its entire cost to the town amounted to $9,498.46.

Under the old system, the district stood for much the same in educational and neighborhood matters as did the parish in ecclesiastical affairs. There was this important difference: the parish assessed and collected its

own taxes, while the school district expended the sums appropiated by the town, as well as those raised within its own limits.

From the records of the "West Middle" School district, beginning with the year 1826, the following facts are obtained: At a meeting held April 4, 1826, of the inhabitants of the West Middle School district, Artemas Thompson was chosen moderator and Luke Sweetser clerk and treasurer. A committee of five, consisting of William Boltwood, Chester Kellogg, Aaron M. Chandler, W. S. Howland and Elijah Boltwood, was chosen, to view land and ascertain where a suitable place could be had for erecting a school-house, and also to determine whether it would be expedient to erect a new house or repair the old one. At a meeting held April 25, it was voted to build a school-house. A committee was appointed to find the center of the district, having regard to scholars, assessment and distance, also to ascertain where and for how much land to build on might be secured. At a meeting held May 2, the district voted not to repair the old school-house. Voted, "that the district will not tax themselves for the purchase of land to build a school-house on." The district expressed willingness to purchase either the plot of land owned by S. F. Dickinson north of Col. Smith's, or the plot of land owned by David Parsons' heirs near Jacob Edson's. It was afterwards decided to purchase the land owned by Mr. Dickinson. Two committees were chosen to solicit subscriptions for the purchase of land.

May 16, the district voted to spend $25 from money appropriated for summer schools in repairing the old house sufficiently to use for school purposes. At a meeting held June 20, it was voted to build a school-house the present season, that the building should be of brick, two stories in height, and not exceeding 40 by 28 feet. Some of the residents in the district were dissatisfied with the proposed location of the school-building and appealed to the selectmen; the latter decided that the house should stand on the land purchased. Dec. 25, the district voted to allow the bills presented by individuals and passed by the building committee. Sept. 3, 1827, it was voted to finish the upper story of the school-house, to paint the outside woodwork and whitewash the brick, to build a wood-house, dig a well and put a pump in the well. The prudential committee were authorized to dispose of the old building as they should think proper, but the latter vote was rescinded at a subsequent meeting. The land on which the old school-house stood was sold at auction to Nathan Dickinson for $42.50.

Jan. 17, 1839, it was voted not to unite with other districts to form a union school district. June 6, 1842, it was voted that $25 be assessed on the district, to purchase a library for the use of the schools. April 10, 1848,

a committee appointed at a previous meeting reported in favor of erecting an additional building on the school-house land. April 17, it voted to divide the schools in the district. July 7, 1854, it was voted to unite with the Mill Valley district in providing a suitable place for holding the West high school, under the provisions of the vote passed by the town at its last annual meeting. The name of the district was changed from "West Middle" to "West Center" in 1842; after 1847 it was known as "District No. 1." The last entry in the record book bears date May 2, 1864.

The records of the North-East School district, from 1826 to 1863, have been preserved and contain matter of interest. At the first recorded meeting held April 27, 1826, Daniel Dickinson served as moderator and clerk. May 5, 1826, Solomon K. Eastman was chosen treasurer and Peter Ingram committee to superintend repairs upon the school-house. It was voted to raise $40 for repairs and to pay for a stove to be placed in the school-house. March 1, 1829, the district chose a prudential committee, highway surveyors, field-drivers, hog-reeves and surveyors of wood. To this list of officers there were added in subsequent years, surveyors of lumber, tythingmen, and a sexton. A committee of six was appointed, "whose duty it shall be to visit the winter school by at least two of their number once every two weeks during its continuance." At the annual meetings wood was purchased for the use of the schools, the amount needed being set up at auction and sold to the lowest bidder. The average price in the '30's was about $1.50 per cord, but there was a gradual increase yearly until in the '50's it reached $3.00 per cord. March 6, 1831, the district was so greatly pleased with the services of Miss E. Warner as teacher, instructions were given the district treasurer to pay her $6.50 in addition to her stated wages. Feb. 26, 1837, a committee was appointed to prosecute all persons who should damage the school-house in any way.

As early as 1838, the district began to consider the question of erecting a new school-house. There was the usual difficulty in deciding upon plans, and the place for erecting the building, as is shown by the following extracts from the records. March 2, 1838, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for a school-house suitable for the district. Nov. 5 of the same year, a committee was appointed to examine the old house and see if it was worth repairing; if not, to draw plans for a new house, select a place to locate the same and make an estimate of the cost. At a meeting held Nov. 14, it was voted to build a new house and a committee of three was appointed to find a location. This vote was rescinded Nov. 23, and a vote passed to repair the old house. Feb. 8, 1839, the matter of forming a union district with the North-west district for maintaining a high school was considered and the proposition voted down, 84 to 19. Feb. 24, 1840,

still another committee was appointed to decide on a site for a new school-house. Feb. 28, the district voted to build a new school-house provided a suitable location could be secured at reasonable expense. An offer was made to L. L. Draper of $75 for a piece of land upon his farm, but he declined to sell. March 4, it was voted to call on the selectmen to decide where the school-house should be placed. March 11, votes were passed to buy a piece of land of W. Roberts for $120, and to erect a school-house with two rooms. March 20, it was voted to build the house of brick, one story in height. The building was erected during the summer of 1840, and March 5, 1841, the old house was put up at auction and sold to Alvan Barnard for $34.

March 5, 1841, the district voted to raise and appropriate $25 for purchasing and establishing a school district library. Nov. 21, 1842, rules for the management and use of the library were adopted. Every family in the district was given the privilege of drawing one book from the library every second Monday, while every family having one or more members between the ages of 11 and 21 could draw two books. The head of the family was held responsible for the safe keeping, careful usage and return of these volumes. March 1, 1844, the district voted to allow Rufus Adams his proportionate share of the school money for schooling his children in the district in Leverett, near his home. April 9, 1851, a committee of conference between districts numbers 4 and 5 agreed that the first session of the North high school should be held in District No. 4, at the "City", and the second in District No. 5, at the West street. At the same meeting it was voted to set out ornamental and shade trees on the school-house lot and to build a fence on the south and west sides. The last entry in the record book bears date of 1863.

The records of the North-west school district, from 1841 to 1862, are in existence and contain matters of general interest. In 1841, the district held several meetings to consider the matter of building a new school-house. It was voted first to build of wood, then of brick, then again of wood. Several locations were viewed and priced, and each in turn rejected. An attempt was made to procure money by subscription to build, in connection with the school-house, a hall, to be used for singing-schools, lectures and other public events. In 1842, it was voted to raise $20 for the purpose of purchasing and establishing a school district library. The district reserved $5 to fit up a place for keeping the library, and voted a salary of $6 per year to the librarian. The district succeeded in getting its new school-house built in 1845, and voted, July 14, to let Mr. S. V. White have the use of it the coming fall, for a select school, for $12. The building committee was authorized to put a bell upon the house, providing the

expense should be defrayed by subscription. At a meeting held in 1846, a committee was appointed to exchange the district library for that of some other district. It was also voted to lay on the table an article to see whether the district would let its hall for a dancing school. In 1847, a committee was appointed to have charge of the hall, and instructed to let the same "when they can get anything for it." In 1851, committees from the North-west and North-east districts concurred in recommending that the fall session of the North high school be held in the school-house of the North-east district, and the winter session of the school in the school-house of the North-west district. In 1853, the district appointed a committee to take action to procure pay for the wood burned by the high school that belonged to the common school, and also instructed the hall committee "not to let the high school in the hall the coming winter." The latter vote was rescinded at a meeting held later, and it was voted "to let the high school in the hall this winter, and the high school to make good all the damedge that is done to the same by the high school." In 1861, it was voted unanimously not to favor the abolition of the school districts in town. The records of other school districts of the town may be in existence, but careful investigation has failed to discover them; the foregoing will serve to show as fully as desirable the nature of the district organizations, and the character of the business transacted at their meetings.

Soon after 1840, the question of grading the public schools in Amherst began to be agitated. At the outset the proposal encountered strenuous opposition, many believing that the peculiar outline of the town, the extent of its territory, and its division into a number of distinct settlements would render the proposed system inadvisable if not impracticable. Yet the old system of "mixed" schools had little to recommend it. The grouping of pupils from five to twenty years of age, and differing more in educational attainments than in years, in one school and under the instruction of one teacher, was little calculated to afford desirable results. In the smaller districts, nearly every pupil might with justice be placed in a separate class, and the multiplication of classes and of studies rendered it impossible for the teacher to do full justice by any.

From instruction in the primer to that in higher mathematics was a step no teacher could take at a moment's notice, and do full justice to himself or to his pupils. It was not until 1860, that the town voted to adopted the graded system in its public schools, and not until the following year was the work of examining and classifying the pupils undertaken and successfully carried out. The school committee in 1861 consisted of Rev. Charles L. Woodworth, Rev. George Cooke and Dr. D. B. N. Fish.

The town contained at the time between 700 and 800 pupils of school age. The task involved in the examination of each pupil and in assigning each to the proper grade required time and patience as well as keen intelligence. The problem was complicated by the fact that, as in all communities, many of the older pupils were not qualified to join the advanced grades, causing dissatisfaction among their parents. That the work was done, and well done, is to the lasting credit of the town and its committee.

The committee, in their report to the town on the matter of grading the schools, submitted at the annual meeting in 1862, say: "The classification which has been adopted in the schools, as now organized, is similar to what is practiced in most of the towns of the Commonwealth, in which the schools are graded. * * * Our standards of examination and class rank will, if well maintained, give us a highly creditable position, and secure to our schools a range of educational advantages as comprehensive and complete as can be found in any of our towns." The committee established one high school, four grammar schools, four intermediate schools and eight primary schools, into which were admitted, at the first, 764 scholars, of whom eight were residents in other towns. The high school, two grammar, one intermediate and one primary were located at the center; one grammar, one intermediate and three primary at South Amherst: one grammar, one intermediate and two primary at North Amherst, one primary and one intermediate at East Amherst and one primary at Mill Valley. To the high school grade, 31 pupils were admitted: to the grammar school, 133; to the intermediate school, 195; to the primary school, 397. From the center and East Amherst, there were 91 pupils in high and grammar schools, from North Amherst 50, from South Amherst 23. In the intermediate schools, at the center and East Amherst, there were 99 pupils; at North Amherst, 53; at South Amherst, 43. In the primary schools, at the center and East Amherst, there were 195 pupils; at North Amherst, 103; at South Amherst, 99. The average age of pupils admitted to the grammar school grade was 14 years, to the high school grade 17.

The course of study, marked out for the different grades, was, in outline, as follows: Primary schools, reading, spelling, primary arithmetic, arithmetical notation and numeration, introductory geography: intermediate schools, reading, spelling, writing, intellectual and practical arithmetic, modern geography, parts of speech and inflections: grammar schools, arithmetic, United States history, English grammar, map drawing, algebra, physical geography, book-keeping, composition and declamation: high school, algebra, geometry, English analysis, general history, book-keeping, surveying, United States constitution, natural philosophy, rhetoric, astronomy, chemistry, political economy, moral science, natural history, logic.

Pupils in Latin at the high school were required to pursue only those studies which were necessary for admission to college. Pupils at the high school were divided in three classes. Applicants for admission to advanced grade were examined at the close of the winter session, or of the summer session, of each school, and a certificate was required from the teacher of the school that the pupil was properly prepared for advancement; also, that he or she sustained a good moral character. No children under five years of age were allowed in the public schools. Each teacher was required to keep a record of the scholarship and deportment of every pupil, to be ready for the inspection of the committee at the close of each week.

In the records of the North-west school district for the year 1851, mention is made of a high school. The report of the school committee for 1853 shows that three high schools were maintained in town, one at the center, one at North Amherst and one at South Amherst. The committee advised the building of three houses to accommodate these schools. The course of studies pursued at these schools was in many features similar to the high school course of the present day, with the omission of Latin and Greek. At the annual town-meeting in 1860, when the town voted to grade the schools, it was also voted to establish one high school at the center village. The high school building was erected in 1860, and dedicated Sept. 2, 1861. The school was opened in September, 1861, with Samuel J. Storrs as principal and with 26 pupils in attendance; in December of that year, five more pupils were admitted. In July, 1862, two young men were graduated from the school and entered Amherst College. Mr. Storrs resigned his position as principal in 1862, to enter the Union army; in the winter term of that year, Charles D. Adams served as principal. The first graduation exercises were held at the end of the school year in 1864, the graduating class consisting of four young ladies and one young gentleman. Charles H. Parkhurst, the noted divine, served as principal of the school from the spring term in 1867 to the end of the school year in 1869. In the winter of 1871–72, a school lyceum was instituted and supported for a time with much enthusiasm; the library was considerably enlarged at the same time. The income of the "Academy fund," so called, rests in the hands of a board of trustees, and is applied by them, at their discretion, toward the support of the classical department of the high school. It is generally used to pay for the services of an instructor in the Greek language. During the year 1893, the high school building was altered, repaired and enlarged, at a cost of some $2,500.

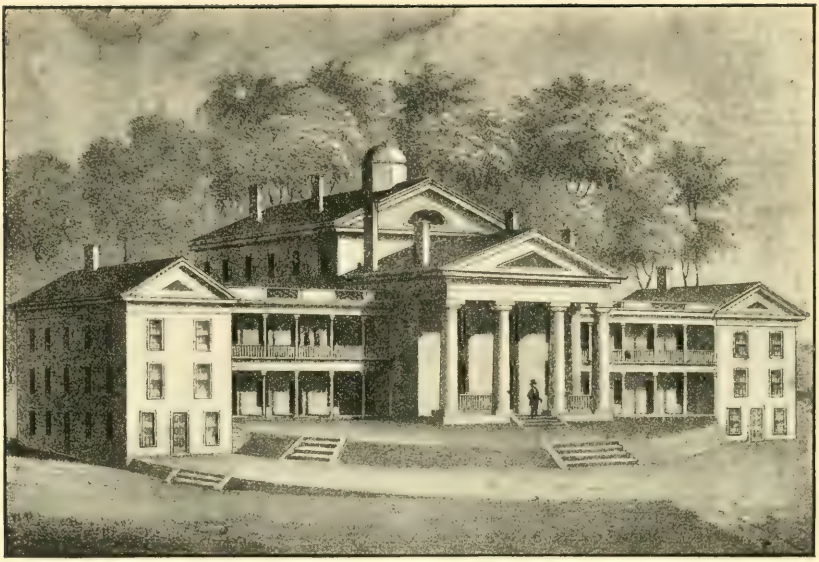
In 1867, the town authorized the appointment of a superintendent of schools, at a salary not to exceed $800. From time to time the town has

employed a superintendent, outside the school committee, with satisfactory results. It is safe to say that the public schools of Amherst were never more prosperous and never accomplished better work than when in charge of H. L. Read as superintendent. The present superintendent, W. D. Parkinson, began his services in Amherst in 1893; since that time the schools have been brought up to a higher standard than for many years preceding. The town of Amherst has been fortunate in securing the services, as members of its school committee from year to year, of persons exceptionally well qualified for the position. Ministers of the gospel, college professors, lawyers, doctors, men prominent in professional and social life, have given of their time and talent for the benefit of the public schools, for compensation which, to say the least, was entirely inadequate for the services rendered. The town owes a debt of gratitude to the public-spirited citizens who have done so much in the interest of its educational system. The town has been fortunate, also, in the character and attainments of the teachers it has employed in its public schools. Many of them were born in Amherst, and gained their education at the schools which in time they came to serve as teachers. It has been cause for regretful comment in the past that other towns and cities have been so quick to recognize the merits of Amherst teachers, and to draw them away by the temptations of larger salaries and broader fields of labor.

The items of school appropriations and expenditures will be considered in another chapter, where they will be presented in tabulated form. The town has ever been generous in providing funds for carrying on the work of education. With the growth of the town, and the increase in school population, there has been more than proportionate growth in the sums expended upon the public schools. For the school year ending in 1862, when the grading of the pupils was accomplished and 764 pupils were admitted to the various schools, the amount of the school appropriations was but $3,200. In 1894, with a total enrollment of 815 pupils, the school appropriation was $13,600, and this was increased by a special appropriation for repairs and by receipts from various sources to over $14,500. It is true that it costs more to conduct a public school to-day than it did thirty-five years ago: books and supplies must be furnished by the town which were formerly purchased by the pupils, the schools must be better equipped in every way, the buildings better cared for, and transportation afforded for scholars living in the more remote parts of the town. But it is also true that the public is willing to spend more money for educational purposes than it was a generation ago, and the demand is for better rather than for cheaper schools. In the committee's report for the school year ending in 1853, the statement is made that the best female teachers could be

procured in winter for $21 per month, including board, while the best male teachers commanded a salary of from $35 to $40 per month, including board. The town from motives of economy, has made it a practice to employ female teachers in nearly all its schools, and with generally satisfactory results.

With the grading of the schools came greater uniformity in the length of term and vacations. In 1861–62, the committee arranged, for the primary schools, three terms of 11 weeks each; for the intermediate schools, three terms of 12 weeks each; for the grammar schools, two terms, one of 12, the other of 14 weeks. By statute law the high school must be in session 36 weeks. In 1878, the primary schools were in session 32 weeks, the intermediate schools 33 weeks, the grammar schools 34 weeks. Other matters of interest are gathered from the school reports. In 1861, there were eight school districts in town, designated as follows: No. 1, at the Center; No. 2, East Middle; No. 3, South Middle; No. 4, "City;" No. 5, North Amherst; No. 6, South-west; No. 7, Mill Valley; No. 8, South-east. The report for the school year ending in 1860 gives the following as the number of pupils in each district: No. 1, 149; No. 2, 147; No. 3, 56; No. 4, 71; No. 5, 107; No. 6, 31; No. 7, 38; No. 8, 50; total, 649. In 1861, the town voted that the school appropriation should be divided as heretofore, one-third equally to the eight districts, the remaining two-thirds in proportion to the number of scholars in each district. In 1869, an ungraded school was maintained during the winter months for the benefit of those unable to attend the public schools at other seasons of the year. In 1872, it was voted by the school board "That hereafter the only corporal punishment to be inflicted upon pupils of the schools shall be by a rattan or ruler upon the hand, and that no other corporal punishment shall be allowed." In 1878, a uniform length was adopted for the daily sessions, of three hours in the forenoon and two and one-half hours in the afternoon, all schools opening at 9 A. M. In 1880, the following terms were fixed upon for tuition in Amherst schools of pupils resident in other towns: High school, $10 per term; grammar schools, $5; intermediate, $4; primary, $3. In 1881, the provisions of the state law in regard to the vaccination of scholars were enforced. In 1884, music was first taught in the schools, and books and supplies were purchased by the town for use of the pupils. In 1885, systematic instruction was first given in regard to the effects of the use of alcohol on the human system. In 1887, the first appropriation, $300, was made for the transportation of pupils from the "ends" of the town to the high school. In 1888, the plan was adopted of holding but one session daily at the high school, from 8-30 A. M. to 1 P. M.



MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—1827.



AMHERST, LOOKING FROM PELHAM—1850.

Of the many private educational institutions which have been maintained in Amherst, the most noted, aside from Amherst Academy, was the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution. Nowhere within the length and breadth of the Connecticut Valley could be found such an ideal location for an institute of learning as is furnished by Mount Pleasant. A commanding eminence, a little way out from the center village of Amherst, surrounded by a noble grove of oaks and chestnuts, it affords a comprehensive view of the valleys to east and west, a range of scenery covering historic ground, in itself a memory and inspiration. In January, 1827, Chauncey Colton and Francis Fellowes, graduates of Amherst College in the class of 1826, issued a prospectus for a classical school which they proposed to establish in Amherst. Mr. Colton was a native of Longmeadow, and was born Aug. 30, 1800; Mr. Fellowes was born at Montville, Conn., Nov. 20, 1803. The buildings of the institution, capacious in size and of greater architectural pretention than was customary at the time, were erected in 1826 and 1827. The classes were organized June 1, 1827, and the chapel dedicated the following Sabbath. From a catalog issued in January, 1828, the following facts are derived.

In addition to the principals, seven instructors were employed, the course of instruction embracing the following departments: Modern languages, intellectual and moral philosophy, elementary English and commercial study, belles lettres and oratory, Latin and Greek languages, ancient and modern Greek, mathematics, natural philosophy and drawing. The number of pupils was 68, a majority coming from New England, six from the Southern states, two from Greece and one from France. Their ages ranged from four to sixteen years. The second name upon the roll is that of Henry Ward Beecher. The expressed aim of the institution was: "to combine the highest advantages of public and private education by a liberal and necessarily expensive provision of instruction in the various departments of Ancient and Modern Learning, Commercial Theory, etc. — by a regular and systematic course of physical culture in the Gymnasium, and that moral and religious influence which contributes to fit man for the high purposes of existence." The government of the institution was strictly parental in character. From the whole body of students a "Class of Honor" was chosen, consisting only of those who were distinguished by unexceptionable deportment, a just sense of right and unimpeached moral courage. From this body, an offender against the rules of the institution was, at the discretion of the principals and according to the nature of the offence, allowed to select a jury of twelve to sit in judgment upon his case. In this "jury of twelve" it is easy to discern the germ of the Amherst College Senate and "student self-government."

The whole number of students was divided into five sections, over each of which was placed a "Praefect," whose duty it was to notice any departure from established laws of correct deportment and render weekly reports to the instructors. The morning bell for rising rang, in summer, at 4-30 A. M. and a half-hour was allowed for the toilet. At 5 the pupils assembled on the muster-grounds and spent an hour in gymnastic exercises and games. From 6 to 7 o'clock the time was spent in the class-room; at 7 breakfast was served, after which came morning devotions in the chapel and exercises upon the play-grounds until 8. From 8 to 12 the time was spent in recitation and study. From 12 to 1 came gymnastic exercises in the grove, and dinner was served at 1-30. The time from the dinner hour until 2-30 was devoted to recreation, from 2-30 to 6-30 to study and recitation, from 6-30 to 7-30 in gymnastic exercises and recreation. At 7-30 supper was served, after which evening worship was attended in the chapel. At 8 the smaller boys retired, the older ones studying until 9, when all retired.

The annual charges were fixed at $250, "one-half payable semi-annually in advance." These charges included tuition, board, room, furniture, fuel, lights, mending and washing. For apparel, books, stationery, etc., the parent or guardian was expected to place a reasonable sum for expenditure in the hands of the principal. There were two vacations each year, one of two weeks from April 1, the other of three weeks from the first Thursday in August. Students might remain at the institution during the vacations, or travel with some of the instructors. The annual examinations, lasting from six to ten days, began on May 20. The pupils were not allowed, save in special cases, to leave the institution unless accompanied by one of the instructors. They wore a simple uniform. At the end of the catalog are letters of commendation for the institution signed by T. H. Gallaudet, principal of the American Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., and Heman Humphrey, D. D., president of Amherst College. Under a special law passed by the General Court, Feb. 16, 1831, Francis Fellowes, Joel W. Newton and Martin Thayer were incorporated as the proprietors of the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, "for the advancement of the purposes of education and instruction in the liberal sciences and arts." They were authorized to hold real estate not exceeding $50,000 in value, and personal estate to the amount of $30,000.

For five years the institution prospered and then, for some unexplained reason, was discontinued. The buildings were unoccupied for a time, and then were disconnected, the central structure remaining in its present location, while the buildings at the sides were removed to other parts of

the village. One of the "wings" was located on Pleasant street, where Dickinson's block now stands, where it served as a tenement-house, and from the multiplicity and motley character of its tenants won the name of the "Bee Hive." It was torn down sometime during the '60s. Two other sections of the buildings are yet standing, on Northampton street. In 1846, the Mount Pleasant Institute was re-established, as a boarding school for boys, by Rev. John A. Nash. It was successfully conducted by him for eight years, when it passed under the control of his son, Henry C. Nash, who, assisted by his son, William K., has conducted it since. The school has enjoyed something more than a local reputation, many of its pupils coming from foreign countries.

The first institution established at Amherst, expressly designed for the higher education of females, was the "Amherst Female Seminary," which began its work in 1832. But little information can be obtained in regard to this school, which seems to have been prosperous in its day. From a catalog published in 1835, it is learned that the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year was 191. Of these, many were resident in Amherst; some came from other towns in Massachusetts, from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Georgia and Alabama, and one from Michigan "Territory." The school was held in Mack's Hall, in the upper part of the building occupying the site where Cook's block now stands. The principal was Miss Hannah White, an intimate friend of Mary Lyon. The teachers were the Misses Mary Proctor, Harriet Partridge, Mary A. White, Elizabeth Stone, Sarah J. Kimberly and Anne C. Payson. The executive committee of the institution consisted of Luke Sweetser, Charles Adams and Lucius Boltwood, Esq. Miss White was succeeded as principal by Mrs. Washburn. The seminary was incorporated by an act of the General Court passed April 8, 1836. The incorporators were Heman Humphrey, Edward Hitchcock, Solomon Pitkin and others. They were authorized to hold real estate to the amount of $10,000, and personal estate to the same amount, "to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of education." The seminary was a day school, having no accommodations for boarding pupils. It continued in successful operation until February, 1838, when the building in which it was held was destroyed by fire.

In 1827, Miss J. Draper kept a boarding-school in Amherst for young ladies. In 1845, Samuel N. White conducted a "select school for young ladies and gentlemen," at North Amherst. Mr. White was at a later date principal of Amherst Academy. The General Court, by a special act passed in 1854, incorporated Lemuel Porter, Amory Gale and E. A. Cummings as the "Ladies Collegiate Institute" to be established in the town of Amherst. They were authorized to hold real and personal estate to a

value not exceeding $150,000. There is no further record concerning this ambitious project, and Amherst College yet awaits its "annex." In 1855, the Misses F. J. and A. E. Emerson conducted a school for young ladies at their home in the old "Strong house." From 1855 to 1868, Hon. R. B. Hubbard conducted a boys' boarding-school in the house on Lincoln avenue now occupied by Rev. J. E. Tuttle. Mr. Hubbard had served for three years as principal of the Mount Pleasant Institute and had devoted much of his life to educational work. His school was ably conducted and was held in high repute. Among his pupils who gained distinction in after life was Eugene Field, poet and journalist, recently deceased. In 1856, Miss Brewster kept a school in the second story of the academy building. This school was fitted to accommodate from 20 to 25 pupils, and instruction was given in the elementary and higher English studies and in Latin. In 1860, Rev. George Cooke conducted a young ladies' institute in the "Sellon house," now occupied by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. A three years' course of instruction was offered, and the proprietor announced that no expense would be spared to secure the most able instructors.

As early as 1847, a project was formed for establishing an agricultural school at Amherst. In 1848, the General Court passed a special act incorporating Edward Hitchcock, William B. Calhoun and Samuel L. Hinckley by the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural Institute. They were authorized to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $50,000, for the purpose of establishing in some one of the towns lying on the banks of the Connecticut river an agricultural school and experimental farm, the object of which should be instruction in agricultural science and improvement in all the arts connected with the practice of farming. Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College, was deeply interested in the subject of agricultural education. His scientific studies had given him a thorough acquaintance with the geology of the Connecticut Valley, its rocks and soils. Scientific agriculture was at the time almost unknown in America, and presented problems which he considered worthy his careful attention. The "Massachusetts Agricultural Institute" had nothing but corporate existence, but it prepared the way for the Agricultural College. In 1850, President Hitchcock was appointed a member of a board of five commissioners, whose duty it was to consider the expediency of establishing agricultural schools or colleges in the Commonwealth. The same year he traveled extensively in Europe, visiting and inspecting many agricultural institution in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and France. The results of his investigations were embodied in a report submitted to the General Court in 1851. In 1855, John A. Nash announced through the columns of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*, that arrangements

had been made in connection with Amherst College for instruction in agriculture and kindred sciences of young men not permanently connected with the college, but who might resort to it, for longer or shorter periods at pleasure, for this specific purpose. This instruction was to be given only during the fall and winter terms. It included lectures on geology and physiology, by President Hitchcock; on mechanical philosophy, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, electricity and magnetism, by Prof. E. S. Snell; on organic and inorganic chemistry, by Prof. W. S. Clark, the latter, in after years, president of the Agricultural College. In the summer of 1828, the *New England Inquirer* published for several weeks the announcement of a law-school to be opened in Amherst by Samuel Fowler Dickinson.

Of schools established at a later date, and still maintained, are those conducted by Mrs. W. F. Stearns, Miss V. W. Buffum, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Rev. E. C. Winslow and Mrs. W. D. Herrick. Mrs. Stearns' home school for young ladies was established in September, 1877; Mrs. Stearns has acted as principal since its beginning. There is no age limit required of pupils for entrance. The pupils are given a liberal education but are not fitted for college. The school is well and favorably known throughout a wide section and draws its pupils from many states. In the fall of 1883, Mrs. Emma Owen Buffum established a preparatory school for young ladies in the house of Rev. George Lyman on North Prospect St. She met with such success that in the summer of 1885 she leased the Sweetser place on Lessey street and opened the Oak Grove school for young ladies. Mrs. Buffum died Feb. 7, 1887, and was succeeded, in the conduct of the school, by Miss Vryling W. Buffum. The school has an established reputation, its graduates being received at Smith, Wellesley or Vassar College, on certificate. Mrs. R. G. Williams' family school was established in 1885. Its first principal was Rev. R. G. Williams. Rev. E. C. Winslow opened a boading school at "Amoena Hall" in the fall of 1895. For several years Mrs. W. D. Herrick has successfully conducted a school for invalid children and those backward in their studies. The first kindergarten in Amherst was established by Miss E. M. Munsell in 1879, in the house occupied by the Misses Cowles. Later on money was raised by subscription and a building erected for the use of the school on ground owned by Amherst College at the corner of Northampton and Parsons streets. Miss E. M. Munsell later established another kindergarten at her home on Amity Street.

CHAPTER XXXV.

AGRICULTURE IN AMHERST.—FARM PRODUCTS.—THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—CATTLE SHOWS FROM 1846 TO 1850.—EAST HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—DISSENSIONS AMONG THE MEMBERS.—HAMPSHIRE PARK AND HALL.—CREAMERY ASSOCIATIONS.

Amherst is, as it has ever been, essentially an agricultural community. For more than a century after its first settlement no other interest came in active competition with the culture of the soil. For the past fifty years Amherst has become better known to the world as a college community, an educational center, yet its prosperity rests with those who labor in the fields. Agriculture in Amherst dates from the time when its lands were the "common feeding place" for the cattle owned by Hadley farmers. For many years these lands were accounted of little value save for pasturage. From some motive, never fully explained, the early settlers of Hampshire county, as of many other sections of New England, built their homes on the rocky hillsides and cultivated the sterile soil of the uplands, while the rich bottom-lands were frequently neglected. The soil of Amherst was fertile, not so productive as the meadows of Old Hadley, but yielding far better return to the labor of the husbandman than the fields of Pelham, Prescott, or Shutesbury. Farming in olden times was conducted as a means of livelihood, with little thought and little hope on the part of the laborer of acquiring wealth. The farmer raised the grain and vegetables and meat that provided himself and family with food, and any surplus was sold or exchanged for other simple necessities of life. Engaged in such occupations, the people of a community would be neither very rich or very poor. There was little display of wealth, and, on the other hand, but little real poverty. Scientific agriculture was but a possibility of the future. The same acres were tilled and crops of similar kind were raised by father, son, and grandson, down through succeeding generations. Farming consisted largely of manual labor; the countless number of labor-saving appliances now in use had existence then, if at all, only in the brains of their inventors.

For many years after the first settlement of the Connecticut Valley by the English, the staple crops there produced were wheat and Indian corn. The latter staple was easily cultivated, produced generous crops, and from the Indians the settlers learned how to fashion it into many

toothsome articles of diet. To "rye and Indian" bread New England theology and education and industry are deeply indebted. To these staple crops additions were made from time to time. Rye and oats and barley and flax, peas and beans and pumpkins, all were early introduced and furnished profitable crops. But few potatoes were raised until near the end of the eighteenth century. Spanish potatoes were in use by some: it is stated that Amherst people were compelled to call on Pelham residents to learn from them how to raise potatoes and turnips. A little tobacco was raised in the earlier years, but it did not gain prominence as a crop until a comparatively recent time. Considerable broom-corn was raised and the product manufactured into brooms and brushes by local industry.

Doubtless there were many interesting facts and incidents connected with agricultural pursuits in Amherst in the olden time. They were unchronicled, and from lack of accurate data must remain so. It was not until societies for the promotion of agriculture were establised that records were kept of the farmers' doings. The first agricultural society in Western Massachusetts was organized at Pittsfield in 1810. It was incorporated the following year, under the name of "The Berkshire Agricultural Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures." Three years later, the General Court passed the following special act, under date of June 11:

"An act to incorporate the Hampshire Agricultural Society:—
Be it enacted, etc.—

Sect. 1. That Robert Cutler, Calvin Merrill, Rufus Cowls, Samuel F. Dickinson, Hezekiah W. Strong, Enos Baker, John Strong, Elijah Boltwood, Simeon Strong, Giles C. Kellogg, Horace Merrill, Charles Phelps and Isaac Abercrombie, their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby made a Corporation, by the name of the Hampshire Agricultural Society, for the purpose of promoting Agriculture; and for this purpose shall have the same powers and privileges, and be subject to the like duties and restrictions, as the other incorporated Agricultural Societies in this Commonwealth; and the Corporation may hold and possess real estate, not exceeding the value of five thousand dollars, and the annual income of its personal estate shall not exceed the value of three thousand dollars.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace for the county of Hampshire is hereby authorized to issue a warrant, directed to one of the members above-named, requiring him to notify and warn the first meeting of said Society, to be held in Amherst, in said County, at such convenient time and place in said town as may be appointed in said warrant, to organize the said Society, by electing the necessary officers, and forming rules and regulations for the government of the society."

Neither town or county records contain any mention of this society. There is nothing to show that it was ever organized or existed in anything else than name. The charter is of interest as showing that Amherst men were fully abreast of the times in agricultural as well as educational matters. It is interesting to note that among the names of the incorporators are those

of two men who were connected with the organization of Amherst Academy in 1812. In 1818, the "Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society" was organized and incorporated, representing with distinguished success for many years the agricultural interests of the large territory embraced in the limits of old Hampshire county. Amherst men took part in its organization and Amherst farmers were among its strongest supporters. The old "Three Counties" society has a long and honorable history, in which its members living in Amherst take just pride. During the decade beginning in 1840, great interest was awakened throughout the state in matters pertaining to agricultural education and scientific agriculture. President Edward Hitchcock was a leader in this movement, and Amherst naturally became a center of intelligence and activity in connection with it. The interest in agricultural matters thus aroused took practical shape, in 1846, in the holding of Amherst's first cattle-show.

In the autumn of 1846, meetings were held in the town, at which committees were appointed to make arrangements for a cattle-show. These committees prosecuted their work with diligence; the show was held on the common, Nov. 12, and was pronounced by a spectator "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, display of cattle ever exhibited in Hampshire county." The exhibits included neat stock, horses, swine and sheep; there were 144 yoke of cattle and 40 horses. Over one hundred persons sat down at table at the dinner which was prepared and served at the Amherst house. Hon. Edward Dickinson presided, with President Hitchcock on his right and Rev. Professor Warner on his left; divinity, science and law bestowed their blessings on the enterprise. A committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each school district in the town, to make necessary arrangements for the organization of a town agricultural society. The second cattle-show was held in 1847. It was described by the *Express* as a "mass meeting of the farmers." By the middle of the forenoon of the day appointed the common was covered with men and animals. There was a large display of cattle. An exhibition of fruits and vegetables was made in Sweetser's hall; there, also, the ladies presided at tables where articles were sold for charitable purposes. North Amherst provided a band, which "discoursed sweet music at different times throughout the day." At the cattle-show held in 1848, premiums were first awarded. The committee of arrangements had no money, but they distributed patent right deeds on inventions of Major Joseph Colton, of a nominal value of $10,000, but in actual value problematical. The cattle-show of 1849 was held Oct. 31. It surpassed in many features anything of similar nature that had taken place in Hampshire county east of the Connecticut river. The display of cattle was larger than ever before pre-

sented at a similar show in Massachusetts. There were exhibited 260 pairs of working cattle, including 69 yoke from Leverett and 52 yoke from South Amherst. Over 200 persons were present at the dinner, which was served at the Amherst house. After the dinner, Hon. Myron Lawrence of Belchertown delivered an address in favor of railroads. It was determined to organize an agricultural society. On motion of Alfred Baker, it was voted that the farmers of the eastern part of Hampshire County form a society for the promotion of agriculture, and, as a preliminary step, a subscription paper was passed to raise the necessary funds. Over $300 was subscribed at the time. The statement was made that the town of Amherst was pledged to raise $500 of the $1,000 necessary to secure a charter from the state, if other towns in the neighborhood would make up the remainder.

In April, 1850, the following act was passed by the General Court:

"An Act to incorporate the East Hampshire Agricultural Society:—

Alfred Baker, Edward Dickinson, Luke Sweetzer, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the East Hampshire Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, by premiums and other means, in the town of Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in the forty-second and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes, and all subsequent acts concerning agricultural societies; and said corporation may hold and manage real estate, not exceeding in value the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and personal estate not exceeding the same sum, for the purposes aforesaid."

This act was approved by the governor, May 1. The following act was passed by the General Court in May, 1851:

"An Act concerning the East Hampshire Agricultural Society:

The East Hampshire Agricultural Society, in the county of Hampshire, shall after the passing of this act, be called and known by the name of the Hampshire Agricultural Society.

Sect. 2. The said society shall be entitled on the same terms as other incorporated agricultural societies, to receive annually, out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, such sums as any other agricultural society may receive, under the provisions of chapter forty-two of the Revised Statutes, notwithstanding the restriction of section seven of that chapter."

When the act of incorporation was passed in 1850, the incorporators did not possess, in that capacity, property to the amount of $3,000, which was necessary in order to secure an annual bounty of $600 from the state. Measures were at once instituted to raise a permanent fund sufficiently large to secure this state bounty. These measures were successful, and in 1851 the treasurer reported a permanent fund, securely invested and bearing interest, amounting to $3,150. The society was organized under

the charter, Aug. 20, 1850. Alfred Baker was elected president and James W. Boyden secretary and treasurer. The Massachusetts Agricultural society donated to the Hampshire society, in 1850, a pair of North Devon cattle. The society voted at its first meeting, "that ladies be admitted to seats on cattle-show day." The society held its first fair and cattle-show, after organization, on the common, Oct. 30, 1850. It was a gala occasion for the residents in Amherst and adjoining towns. The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. Soon after sunrise the common was dotted with oyster-booths, auction-stands, gingerbread and cider-carts and all the side-shows which in olden time were considered a necessary adjunct of the cattle-show and which in some places still survive. Long before noon the common was crowded with men, women, children, cattle and horses. A procession was formed and, headed by the Amherst Artillery company, marched to the First church building, where an address was delivered by Professor Fowler. There were many ladies present on this occasion.

The society grew and prospered. At the cattle-show in 1851, 500 cattle were exhibited, 390 working oxen, 123 horses, 600 specimens of poultry. Of the working oxen, 202 came from Belchertown, decorated with flags and attached to a spacious car which was occupied by 181 persons, including the Belchertown brass band. During the year, the society had gained 300 life members and its total membership was 640. Its officers were: President, Alfred Baker; vice-presidents, Luke Sweetser, Joseph Smith of Hadley, Paoli Lathrop of South Hadley, J. B. Woods of Enfield, Horace Henderson of Sunderland; secretary and treasurer, James W. Boyden; executive committee, Horace Kellogg, Samuel Powers of Hadley, Charles Adams, William Thayer of Belchertown, Asa L. Field of Leverett, Benjamin Witt of Granby, W. M. Kellogg. Marshall P. Wilder represented the state board of agriculture at the fair, and delivered an interesting address, in course of which he said: "It is particularly cheering to all who have at heart the advancement of agriculture, to witness the large number of professional gentlemen, for which Amherst is so celebrated, coming forward, with a helping hand, and coöperating with the intelligent farmers of Hampshire County, in behalf of an institution for the promotion of that most important and useful pursuit, the culture of mother earth." In this one sentence Mr. Wilder struck the keynote of the society's prosperity in its earlier years; it had the good wishes and hearty support of all classes in the community.

In 1853, the executive committee met in April and prepared a list of premiums, which was printed and copies were posted in more than 200 public places in the towns from which the society drew its support. Thirty-four committees were appointed to award premiums in as many

different classes. Many of these classes correspond with those in which premiums are offered by the society at the present time; others, no longer in existence, were: Plowing with oxen, plowing with horses, subsoil plowing, meadow lands and manures. In 1854, for the first time, the fair and cattle-show was held two days. Over 600 persons competed for premiums. On the second day, a procession was formed and marched through the streets to the First Congregational church building where the annual address was delivered, after which the procession again formed and marched to the Amherst house, where dinner was served. The society voted that its prosperity and usefulness would be promoted by a larger and more convenient hall. The indoor exhibits were displayed in Sweetser's hall and Phoenix hall. The fair in 1855 was graced by the presence of Governor Gardner and Lieutenant-Governor Brown. The permanent fund amounted to $3,570.20, of which $2,427.77 was invested in loans on mortgages of real estate. Premiums were awarded amounting to $367.37. In the report of the transactions for the year, the following prediction is found: "The public spirit of the inhabitants of Amherst will doubtless soon furnish that enterprising town with a suitable town hall, which will also accommodate an annual exhibition and secure its continuance at Amherst." An interesting prophecy, but a generation was to pass away ere it was fulfilled even in part. From 4,000 to 5,000 persons attended the society's exhibition in 1856. There were nearly 800 entries for exhibit and premium. During the year a part of the basement story of the First Congregational church building had been partitioned off, suitably fitted and furnished, and christened Agricultural Hall. The room was 75 feet in length by 62 in width. One-half the expense was borne by the Agricultural society, on condition that it should have the use of the room for exhibitions, on payment of a suitable rent, and also have one-half the income from the rent of the hall.

Nothing occurred to mar the prosperity of the society until the year 1859, when there arose a controversy which threatened for a time its very existence. The facts of the case appear to be embodied in a statement made by Levi Stockbridge, at that time a resident of Hadley and a member of the society's executive committee, which forms a part of the report of the society's transactions, published in 1860. This statement may be summarized as follows: For several years after its organization, the society was dependent on individuals and the towns for grounds and halls for exhibition uses. In course of time, the officers found it necessary to build a hall, unauthorized by the society, which up to 1860 had been the only public hall in Amherst. At its annual meeting in 1859, the society was informed that the grounds on which its shows were held had been granted to another

association and would not again be opened to their use. There had been for many years a growing conviction in the minds of many members of the society that it should own grounds on which to hold its annual exhibitions, in order to increase its income and add to the pleasure of the occasions. Nearly all the agricultural societies in the state had grounds of their own and were prospering, while the Hampshire society seemed to be losing its hold on the interest and sympathies of the farming community. The income of its permanent fund and a large portion of the state bounty was used in payment of current expenses, and no additions were made to the fund. Notice had been received from the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture that the bounty would be withheld unless it was used in payment of premiums or added to the fund. The society had arrived at a point where something must be done to revive its waning prosperity.

With all these facts and reasons before them, and after a full and free discussion of the subject in all its bearings, the society voted by a large majority to instruct its executive committee to purchase or lease grounds and fit them for exhibition purposes, if it could be done within the limits of the fund. Some members expressed fears that the measure would be demoralizing in its influence, from the undue preponderance it would give to the exhibition of horses; they feared, also, that the permanent fund might be lost or impaired by taking it from mortgage investments and spending it on grounds and fixtures, but all appeared willing to give the plan a trial. As soon as possible the committee began their labors in accordance with the vote. It was considered very desirable to procure grounds near the center village, and much time and labor was expended in efforts to that end. But the attempt was a failure. Owing to the nature of the soil, inequalities of surface and the price of land in that vicinity, it was found impracticable. A location was selected at East Amherst, one and one-fourth miles from the common. A plot of land containing sixteen and one-half acres, with soil well suited for the intended purpose, was bought for $650. When it became known that a site had been selected and probably purchased, great dissatisfaction was expressed in certain quarters, and an attempt was made to prevent the accomplishment of the plans decided on by the officers. A meeting of the disaffected was held and resolutions were passed, couched in strong terms, impugning the motives and condemning the course of the officers. The officers thereupon called a meeting of the society, to see what action it would take in reference to show-grounds. The meeting was held in April and attracted a large attendance. After a protracted hearing of the facts in the case, resolutions were passed approving the course adopted by the committee in regard to location, and instructing them to proceed in their work of fitting

up the grounds. A vote was also passed, by a large majority, authorizing them to build a hall on the grounds, provided they could raise $1,000 and do it without involving the society in debt.

The committee continued their work with renewed activity. The grounds were inclosed by a high board fence, a model half-mile track was graded, all ground in the enclosure was plowed, leveled and smoothed, seats for the people and a judges' stand were erected, and wells were dug for the accommodation of stock. The time approached for holding the exhibition, but no hall had been built; the committee were unable to secure the $1,000 needed. In this emergency, several public-spirited citizens came forward and gave their personal obligations to the amount of $500. As this made up the sum needed, a contract was made with John H. Haskins to erect a building 100 feet long by 50 wide, with a hall below for exhibition purposes and one above for dinners and addresses. The contract was made in September, and not a stick of timber had been cut for the building, but by the energy and skill of the contractor the foundations were laid and the superstructure completed ready for use by Oct. 10. The hall was large enough to seat 1,000 persons comfortably.

An article in the *Hampshire Express* under date of March 16, 1860, affords some additional information. The executive committee were unanimous in their decision to purchase 16 acres of land at East Amherst, of Charles Dickinson and Philip D. Spaulding. They had used every exertion to secure land near the village, but were unable to do so without incurring a debt, which was expressly forbidden by the society. The committee bargained for a piece of land belonging to Pomeroy Cutler, which is now intersected by Lincoln avenue, but when this had been examined by a civil engineer they learned that the cost of grading alone would exceed the cost of both land and grading at East Amherst. The soil of the grounds at the center was also unsuitable for a race-track. The committee were influenced somewhat in their choice by a desire to awaken interest and secure stronger support for the society from the farmers in Belchertown. In the same issue of the *Express* was published a call for a meeting of the disaffected members, signed by 172 names, embracing those of many men who had been prominent in the organization of the society.

Hampshire Hall and Park were christened and dedicated on the evening of Nov. 2, 1866. In the early part of the evening a concert was held in the hall, attracting an audience which filled it to the doors. At the conclusion of the concert, an historical sketch of the society was presented by Levi Stockbridge, who moved that the hall and grounds be named in honor of the society's president, William S. Clark. Hon. Ithamar F. Conkey moved that the name be Hampshire Hall and Park, and this

motion was carried by unanimous vote. The christening ceremony was then performed by President Clark, who said: "By virtue of authority conferred upon me by a special vote of the executive committee of the Hampshire County agricultural society, and by the unanimous consent of this assembly, composed as it is largely of members of this society, I formally set apart and solemnly devote these grounds and this hall to the noble purposes of the society, to wit: 'The encouragement and promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts,' and I denounce as profanation any use of them which conflicts with the principles of sound morality. In performing the last act of this ceremony, I shall sprinkle the floor of this building not with oil or wine which have been commonly employed upon similar occasions, but with pure water of our own famous New England river, the beautiful and ever bountiful Connecticut. Now, therefore, I declare the name of this edifice to be Hampshire Hall; and the name of this enclosure to be Hampshire Park, and may these names be preserved and untarnished to remotest generations." The assembly then joined in singing a hymn of dedication, composed by Charles H. Sweetser, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

The purchase of the grounds and erection of the hall alienated from the society's support many who had heretofore been active in the promotion of its interests. The total membership of the society in 1860 was 1056. Of these, 438 were residents of Amherst, 128 of Hadley, 126 of Sunderland, 71 of Leverett, 48 of Belchertown, 36 of Granby, 33 of Pelham, 32 of South Hadley, 27 of Northampton, 20 of Enfield, 12 of Ware. Others were resident in various parts of New England, the Southern and Western states. As these were all life memberships, there was no immediate decrease in the list, but many of the farmers and business men ceased to take an active interest in the society's affairs and in the annual exhibition. The distance of the fair-grounds from the center village detracted largely from attendance at the cattle-shows, and this was still further reduced by the charging of an admission fee. The building of a race-track and the holding of horse-races was disapproved by many. The excitement attendant on the civil war had an unfavorable effect on the society's affairs, and it entered upon a period of decline from which it has never fully recovered. Within the past few years an earnest effort has been made to restore the society to the commanding position in public favor which it once enjoyed, and with a measure of success. A new and commodious grand-stand has been erected, new horse-sheds have been built, the old fence has been partially rebuilt and extensive repairs have been made upon the hall. The society is to-day in a more prosperous condition than for many years in the past, with an encouraging outlook for the future.

The dairy industry in Amherst attained prominence at an early date. In the early '40s it was the fourth town in the state in the amount of butter produced. It was not until 1882 that the owners of dairy herds decided to avail themselves of the advantages of coöperation in carrying on their business. The Amherst Coöperative Creamery association was organized June 1, 1882, with a capital stock of $2,700, which in 1889 was increased to $3,700. The first officers elected were: Directors, Edmund Hobart, Flavel Gaylord, Charles Lawton, J. E. Merrick, Henry C. West; president, Edmund Hobart; treasurer, Charles S. Smith; clerk, William A. Magill. The above were the only charter members of the association, but the stock was soon distributed among 59 farmers, and since the increase of capital the membership has averaged close to 100. Membership has been restricted to "persons directly engaged in agricultural pursuits." The first creamery building was built in 1882, and the product was first placed on the market in December of that year. The second building was erected in the fall of 1888. The receipts of cream in 1883 were 399,324 spaces; in 1892 this had risen to 1,907,206 spaces, equivalent to something like 300,000 pounds of butter. In the first ten years of its existence, the association paid to its patrons over a half-million dollars for cream. The stockholders have received an annual dividend of six per cent. per annum on their investment. The principal market for the product is found in the cities and towns of Hampden county. The Bay State Creamery association was organized in January, 1889. The capital stock was $2,500, the number of charter members 15. The creamery building was erected in 1888. The original officers were: Directors, E. A. King, Salmon Wakefield, F. L. Stone, Philip D. Spaulding, W. A. Dickinson; president, E. A. King; clerk and treasurer, F. O. Curtiss. The annual product is about 155,000 pounds of butter, valued at some $45,000. The principal market is found in Holyoke.

Of interest and value in this connection are the following agricultural statistics, those for 1837 taken from Bigelow's "Branches of Industry" for the year ending April 1, those for 1845 from Palfrey's manual, and those for 1855 from the Massachusetts census report.

In 1837, there were owned in Amherst 42 Saxony sheep, 698 merino, and 1090 of other kinds. The Saxony wool produced amounted to 105 pounds, the merino to 1832 pounds, other kinds to 3068 pounds. The average weight of fleece was two and three-fourths pounds, the value of the wool product $1,610, and the capital invested $3,264.

In 1845, there were owned in Amherst 2,054 sheep, valued at $2,568; 336 horses, valued at $15,120; 1,668 neat cattle, valued at $30,083; 625 swine, valued at $9,375. The farm crops produced and their estimated

valuation was as follows: Corn, 18,930 bushels, $12,683; wheat, 311 bushels, $389; rye, 6,586 bushels, $4,940; oats, 8,903 bushels, $3,116; beans, 200 bushels, $250; buckwheat, 500 bushels, $250; potatoes, 1,691 bushels, $4,022; other esculent vegetables, 750 bushels, $137; hay, 3,900 tons, $29,250; fruit, 4,805 bushels, $1,600; hops, 950 pounds, $100; tobacco, 29,638 pounds, $1,630; butter, 82,447 pounds, $10,306; cheese, 37,425 pounds, $2,245; honey, 422 pounds, $53; broom seed, 4,526 bushels, $1,131; broom brush, 65,659 pounds, $3,939.

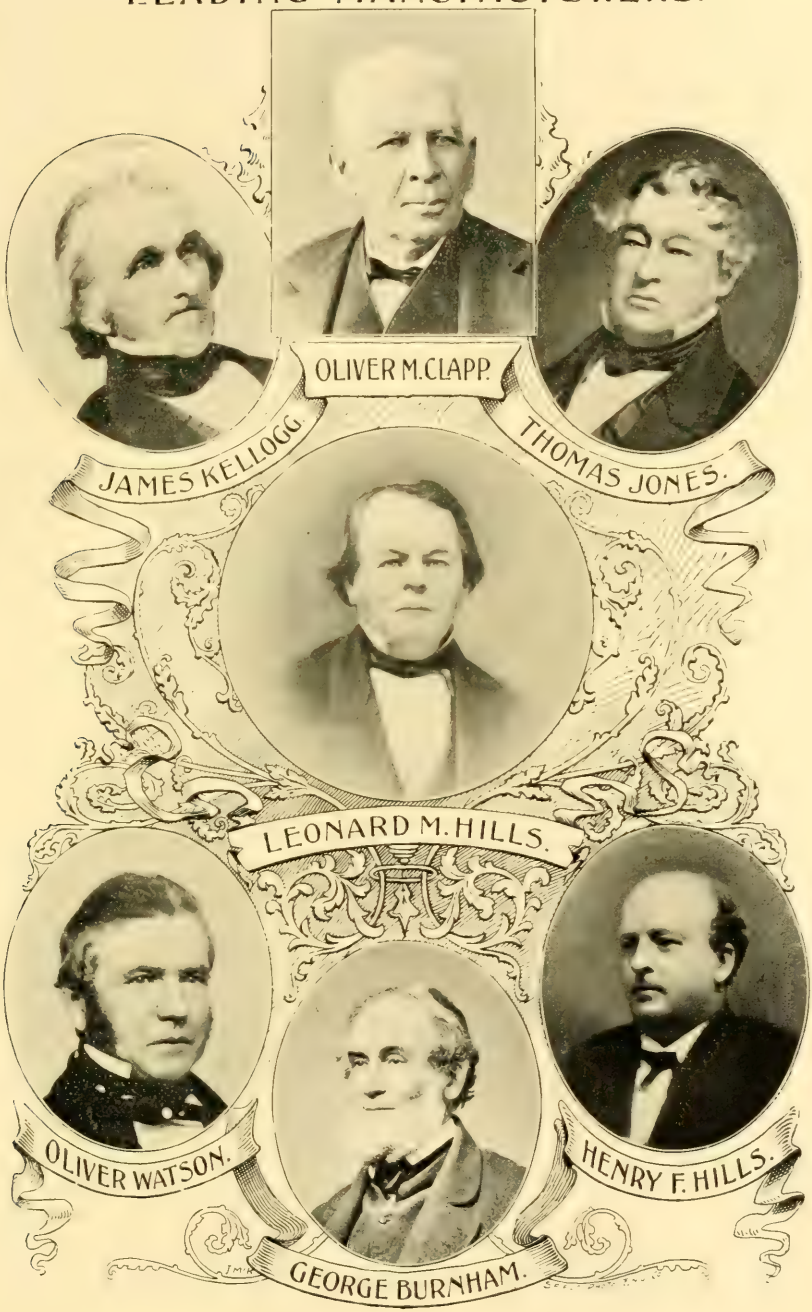
In 1855, there were owned in Amherst 429 horses, valued at $33,900; 741 sheep, $1,417; 541 oxen and steers, $23,448; 1,127 cows and heifers, $27,691; 525 swine, $4,500. Farm products and their valuations were as follows: Butter, 62,875 pounds, $12,575; cheese, 30,750 pounds, $3,075; honey, 220 pounds, $44; Indian corn, 873 acres, $28,512; broom corn, 84 acres, $5,040; broom seed, 50 bushels per acre, $1,260; wheat, 19 acres, $648; rye, 593 acres, $6,685; barley, 2 acres, $63; oats, 310 acres, $4,090; potatoes, 238 acres, $11,348; onions, one acre, $315; turnips, one and one-acre, $19.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—PAPER MAKING.—TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—AMHERST COTTON FACTORY.—WOOLEN MILLS.—HAT MANUFACTURING.—L. M. HILLS & SON.—IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.—KELLOGG PLANE FACTORY.—THE ROPER REPEATING RIFLE.—BOWIE KNIFE PISTOLS.—HOOP SKIRTS.—WIRE GOODS.—COOKING STOVES.—CARRIAGE MAKING.—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND SLEDS.

While Amherst has never been a manufacturing center, it has been the home of extensive and diversified manufacturing industries. The two streams that flow through the town furnish a water-power which has been utilized for fully an hundred years for manufacturing purposes. Some of these industries were successful for a time, but the great majority proved losing ventures for those who engaged in them. In olden times, before the railroad era, the banks of New England streams and rivers were bor-

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.



dered by mills and factories, located where good water-power could be secured at small expense, with little regard for centers of population or for markets. As railways were built, and steam-power came into more general use, there arose a tendency toward the centralization of manufacturing industries in the cities and larger villages. Ready access to the sources of raw materials and to the markets for the manufactured product became a necessity, lacking which an industry, no matter how old-established or prosperous heretofore, was crowded to the wall by competitors more favorably situated. To one who has never made a study of manufacturing in Amherst, the number and variety of industries which have flourished here at various times must prove a source of surprise. Concerning some of these but little reliable data can be secured; the records of others are more full and interesting.

The first factory in Amherst of which there is any existing record was situated on Mill river, just above the "City." It was owned in 1795 by a man named Rowe, who was engaged in the manufacture of paper. About 1807, Reuben Roberts came from Hartford, Conn. to Amherst, and in company with a man named Cox bought out Rowe. About 1809, Cox disposed of his interest in the concern, and Reuben Roberts was joined by his brother Ephraim, the business being conducted for many years under the firm name of Roberts Bros. They engaged at first in the manufacture of writing paper, most of the work being done by hand, the stock being reduced to pulp by the rude machinery which was then in use. They gathered rags through all the counties in the state to supply their mill, and carried the finished product to Albany by teams. Their mill stood in the ravine across the stream from the highway leading from the "City" to "Factory Hollow." The business established one hundred years ago was continued by the descendants of Ephraim and Reuben Roberts until 1894, when the mill, then owned by William L. and Manning Roberts, was destroyed by incendiary fire, Aug. 3. For several years preceding the mill had been employed in the manufacture of wrapping paper, straw and leather-board, with an output of about one ton per day.

Ephraim and John R. Cushman began the manufacture of paper in what was subsequently known as the "old mill," far up on Mill river, in 1835. They were sons of Ephraim Cushman and were born in Amherst early in the century. In 1854, they obtained a patent for a process of drying thick paper whereby it was prevented from warping out of shape. In 1859, they purchased a water privilege further down the stream and erected what is known as the "red mill." They manufactured straw-board and leather-board, the latter under a patent granted to John R. Cushman. The leather, in scraps and waste bits, is ground into pulp as in the manu-

facture of paper and made into sheets of any required thickness. Before the introduction of railroads, the products of the mills were carried to Boston by teams. The business thus established by the Cushman brothers has been conducted by their descendants up to the present time. In recent years there has been added to the business the manufacture of "button-board," a material from which small pieces are punched with a die and manufactured into shoe-buttons. In 1863 A. R. Cushman bought out the interest of Ephraim Cushman, and the firm name was then J. R. Cushman & Son. Ephraim Cushman then bought a water privilege in "Factory Hollow" and erected a mill where, in partnership with his sons, he engaged in the manufacture of printing and manilla paper. In 1866, the Cushman Bros. paper mill furnished paper for printing the New York *Tribune*. This mill was burned in 1873 and the business was given up. J. R. Cushman & Son continued the business at the "old" mill and the "red" mill until 1878, when it passed into the hands of Avery R. Cushman, son of John R., who still conducts it. In 1871, the business of the firm amounted to $75,000 annually; since then it has increased considerably. The mills at present employ about 20 hands, turning out about three tons of straw, leather and button-board per day. Feb. 5, 1891, the "old" mill was burned and a new one has been erected on the same site.

Some time in the '50s, William H. Smith and John Wiley built a paper mill in what was known as "Westville," west of North Amherst, and conducted business under the name of the Westville Paper company. This mill was burned March 17, 1858. An item in the *Express*, referring to the fire, states that the mill had not been running for some time and the fire was doubtless of incendiary origin.

Bigelow's statistics for the year ending April 1, 1837, show that at that time there were two paper-mills in Amherst; 42 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $7,000. Eleven males and seven females were employed and the capital invested was $8,000. In 1845, there were two mills; the stock consumed amounted to 175 tons, from which 105 tons of paper were made, valued at $7,700. The capital invested was $7,700, the number of employes ten. In 1855, there were two mills in operation; the stock consumed was 600 tons, from which was made 300 tons of paper valued at $24,000. The capital invested was $15,000, the number of employes 25. In 1865, four mills were in operation; these produced 150 tons of wrapping paper valued at $15,000, and 700 tons of paper and leather-board valued at $70,000. The capital invested was $26,000, the number of employes 38.

At "Factory Hollow," about 1809, Ebenezer Dickinson, a well-to-do farmer, built a three-story wooden building in which to spin cotton yarn by



THE W. S. CLARK PLACE.



OLD PAPER MILL AT NORTH AMHERST.

machinery. He had no experience in the business and, as a natural consequence, soon became hopelessly involved. He borrowed money from neighbors and friends, but failed to put the business on a paying foundation and it passed out of his hands. A company was formed in 1812 to conduct the business, ten men investing $1,000 each in the enterprise. The company was legally incorporated in 1814, under the following charter, the first to be granted to Amherst citizens for a manufacturing enterprise:

"An Act to establish the Amherst Cotton Factory:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Levi Collins, Ebenezer Mattoon, Samuel F. Dickinson, Elijah Eastman, Robert Douglass, Nathan Gilson, Asa Adams and Samuel Perrin, together with such other persons as may hereafter associate with them, their successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are made a Corporation, by the name of the Amherst Cotton Factory, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn and cloth, in the town of Amherst, in the county of Hampshire; and for that purpose shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and requirements contained in an act entitled An Act defining the general powers and duties of Manufacturing Corporations.

Be it further enacted, That the said Corporation may be lawfully seized and possessed of such real estate, not exceeding the value of thirty thousand dollars, and such personal estate, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, as may be necessary and convenient for carrying on the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth in said town of Amherst."

This company conducted the mill for several years, manufacturing cotton yarn and giving it out to families to be woven on hand looms. As none of the incorporators had any knowledge of the business, they engaged the services of an Englishman named Odber to take charge of the machinery. In 1814, L. Collins, agent for the Amherst Cotton Manufacturing company, advertised that machinery of all kinds for cotton and woolen manufacturing could be bought of the company. In June, 1814, the name of the concern was changed to the Amherst Cotton Factory. In the *Hampshire Gazette*, under date of July 24, 1822, appears the following notice:

"All persons indebted to the Amherst Cotton Factory, either by Book or Note, are hereby called upon to make payment by the First of August next. Should anyone neglect this call, they may expect their accounts will be put into other hands for collection.

For the Amherst Cotton Factory,
ISRAEL SCOTT, Treasurer."

The investment proved a permanent one, the capital being exhausted by poor management and business reverses. Most of the parties engaged in the enterprise gave up the business in disgust, but Gen. Mattoon would seem to have been connected with it as late as 1830. Ebenezer Dickinson, the original owner of the mill, broke into the building after it had passed

from his possession and stole a quantity of cotton yarn. An officer armed with a search warrant found the yarn stored in the garret of his dwelling. Dickinson fled to Ohio, where he died in poverty, but before leaving Amherst he recorded his curse upon the "Hollow," where he had lost his property. The ill fortune that attended for many years the various enterprises there conducted was ascribed by many to the effects of this curse.

Elnathan Jones was in possession of the first mill as early as 1836, and owned and conducted the business until the mill was burned in 1842; in company with his son Thomas he rebuilt the mill and continued the business. In the early '40s, Thomas Jones owned three mills in the "Hollow," where he manufactured Kentucky jeans. He sold these mills to the Amherst Manufacturing company. This company was chartered in 1846, the act of incorporation bearing date of Feb. 7, and giving the names of Thomas Jones, John S. Adams and J. M. Whitcomb as principals in the venture. The business of the corporation was the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in Amherst, and it was authorized to issue capital stock to an amount not exceeding $100,000. The company sunk all its capital, and Jones bought the mills again in 1854. It would appear, from such sources of information as are available, that Jones sold at least two of his mills to Dana Wheelock in 1854. In the *Hampshire Express*, under date of Nov. 8, 1854, is published an account of the burning of "Wheelock Mill No. 2." The loss on the building and machinery was estimated at $12,000, on which there was no insurance. About 40 persons were employed in the mill. The *Express* also records, under date of April 30, 1857, the burning of the "Jones factory" at North Amherst. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the operatives, many of them females, saved themselves by jumping from the second-story windows. The building, including a large stock of raw material and cloth ready for the market, was destroyed. The factory was built in 1851 and was owned by Thomas Jones & Bros.; it cost $10,000, and was insured for $7,000. The stock, owned by Jones & Alexander, was valued at $3,000 and was not insured.

A statement of the affairs of the Amherst Manufacturing company, printed in the *Express* under date of Jan. 18, 1848, is signed by Thomas Jones as president and by Charles Adams and William Kellogg, Jr. as directors The capital stock paid in amounted to $26,000, the debts to $23,783.98. Bigelow's "Branches of Industry" published in 1837 contains no notice of cotton manufacturing in Amherst. Palfrey's statistics for 1845 show that there was one cotton mill in Amherst with 672 spindles. The amount of cotton consumed was 120,000 pounds, from which was manufactured cotton yarns valued at $7,500 and cotton batting valued at $150. The capital invested was $5,000, the number of employes 17, 5

males and 12 females. The state census for 1855 shows that there was one cotton wicking mill in Amherst. The amount of cotton consumed was 50,000 pounds, the value of wicking manufactured $7,000, the number of employes 5.

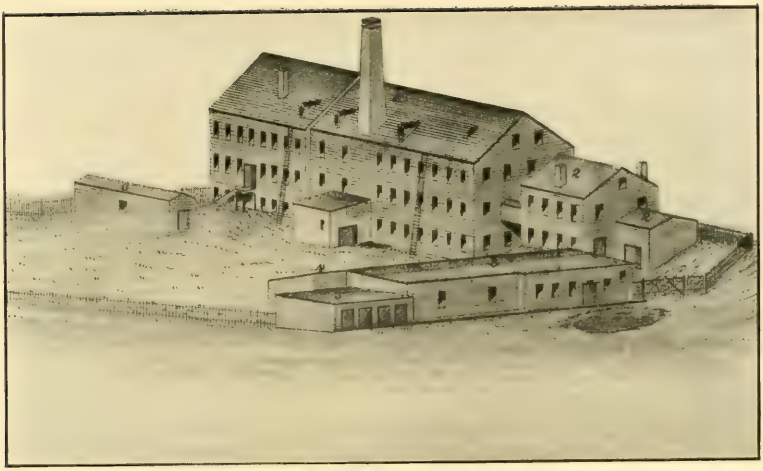
In 1830, Peter Ingram built a small woolen mill on Mill river above the "City." The business was successful for a time, but succumbed to the panic of 1837. It was afterwards reorganized under the firm name of Peter Ingram & Co., and the business continued until 1847 when the mill was burned. The loss was about $6,000, partially covered by insurance. In 1837, Peter Ingram, as agent for the factory, advertised that wool would be carded for customers and woven into cloth at the factory. Wool would be taken in the fleece and returned cloth, the work to be done upon shares or for an agreed price per yard. In 1845, Thomas Jones and a Mr. Bradford built a woolen mill which was burned in 1857. In 1852, the Westville company, consisting of William H. Smith, George Cutler, Luke Sweetser and Thomas Jones, built a woolen mill on the site now occupied by S. E. Harrington & Son's wood-working factory. This mill was burned March 26, 1855; the loss was $8,600, the insurance $5,150.

Statistics for 1837, show there were two woolen mills in Amherst with four sets of machinery. Wool was consumed to the amount of 39,000 pounds, from which was manufactured 62,195 yards of cloth valued at $40,337. The capital invested was $30,000, the number of males employed was 22, females 30. In 1845, there were two woolen mills; the amount of wool consumed was 102,200 pounds from which 252,000 yards of Kentucky jeans were manufactured, valued at $52,600. The capital invested was $18,000, the number of males employed 25, of females 30. In 1855, there was one woolen and cotton mill: amount of wool consumed 16,000 pounds, cotton consumed 20,000 pounds, Kentucky jeans made 145,600 yards valued at $28,000, number of employes 20. The series of disastrous fires that destroyed so many mills proved a death-blow to the textile industry at North Amherst. After the year 1860, there is no further mention of any attempt to manufacture either cottons or woolens in Amherst.

Early in the present century, palm-leaf was brought from Boston to Amherst and manufactured into hats. It was brought to Boston by vessels trading with the West Indies. When the Boston & Albany railway was opened for business the palm-leaf was carried to Palmer by rail and thence carted to Amherst in teams. Henry Jackson, the veteran teamster, brought many loads of leaf to Amherst before the Amherst & Belchertown railway was built. The leaf was distributed among many families living in Amherst and adjoining towns, where it was split by hand, braided, sewed, fashioned into hats and the latter disposed of to the local merchants in exchange for

goods. Many persons were engaged in the business, but it was not until the fall of 1829 that an attempt was made to systematize and develop it as a distinctive industry. In 1829, Leonard M. Hills came to Amherst from Ellington, Conn. and engaged in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats in a little shop at East Amherst. The business prospered and was soon enlarged to include the making of "Shaker" hoods, at that time and for many years thereafter a popular article of female wearing apparel. The old "hood shop," yet standing on Main street and now owned by the New London Northern railway company, was erected by Mr. Hills in 1859; it is a large and commodious building and the business of hood-making there conducted for many years gave employment to large numbers of people. In 1856, L. M. Hills erected mills at "Factory Hollow," where in partnership with his son Henry F. he carried on the business of hat manufacturing. The mills were carried away by the great freshet in 1863, when Hills & Son erected a large wooden factory building on the site now occupied by the mill of Burnett & Son. The first building on this site was occupied by a factory for splitting palm-leaf, which was burned in 1860. L. M. Hills continued in business until his death in 1872. In July, 1868, a patent was issued to John C. Smith of Chicopee and L. D. Hills, son of L. M. Hills, for a loom for weaving palm-leaf by power, work that formerly been done by hand.

Some idea of the extent of the business conducted by L. M. Hills & Sons may be gained from a long article published in the Boston *Advertiser* in 1871. At that time Massachusetts was the only state in the Union where palm-leaf was manufactured into hats. The only factories for carrying on this work were located at Amherst, Barre, Palmer and Fitchburg. Of these, the factories at Amherst were the most important as regarded the size of buildings, the amount of business and the completeness of the work done. L. M. Hills & Sons were the largest operators in the business in America. All the leaf used in the work came from Cuba. The straw was bleached, split and dyed at the factory, and then sent out to be braided into hats and woven into webs for shaker hoods. This work was all done by hand, generally by the wives and daughters of farmers. The firm had agents in all the New England states to handle the braid. Country merchants frequently took the leaf and distributed it among the families in their neighborhood. The hats were gathered up and returned to the factory to be bleached a second time, pressed, trimmed, and packed for the market. Hydraulic presses were used. The business for the year 1871 amounted to about 100,000 dozen hats. In addition to the palm-leaf business, large quantities of hats were imported from Malaga, Spain, and from Leghorn, Italy, to be bleached, pressed and bound. Braid was also imported from



H. D. FEARING AND CO'S HAT FACTORY, BURNED IN 1880.



PLEASANT STREET IN 1875— LOOKING NORTH.

Canton, China. About 100 persons were employed in the building, but this was a small proportion of those engaged in the palm-leaf business. The hood-factory employed a large number of hands. The products of the factories were sent to New York city, where they were sold by a resident member of the firm. The first year that L. M. Hills was engaged in the business his receipts amounted to about $5,000. Before his death, the business of the factories amounted annually to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

On the death of L. M. Hills in 1872, the hat business was purchased of his heirs by H. D. Fearing & Co., a firm organized at that time and consisting of H. D. Fearing, C. M. Osgood and E. A. Thompson. They carried on the business of finishing hats for other parties. Their business prospered, and in 1880 their monthly pay-roll amounted to upwards of $5,000 and 250,000 dozen hats were sent out from their works. April 23, 1880, their factory was destroyed by fire, and the same year a fine brick building was erected which cost, with machinery and other equipment, upwards of $100,000. From the time that ground was broken for the new factory until it was finished and ready for business only eighty days elapsed. The contractor was John Beston, Jr. In October, 1891, C. M. Osgood withdrew from the firm, and in 1892 the business was sold to George B. Burnett & Son. The latter firm now employs upwards of 250 hands during the busy season and their business is rapidly increasing. The Hills Co. was organized in 1877, with Henry F. Hills as president. A factory was erected on the east side of the New London Northern railway tracks, but this was burned in 1880, at the same time time that Fearing & Co's factory was destroyed. The fire started in the factory of The Hills Co.: the loss of the two concerns was something like $150,000. The Hills Co. rebuilt on the same site, where they now conduct a flourishing business, the number of hands employed in the busy season averaging about 325. E. L. Dean & Co. still continue to split and bleach palm-leaf and manufacture palm-leaf hats.

Statistics for 1837 show that there were two hat factories in Amherst; the number of hats manufactured was 1,200 dozen, the value of the product $3,600, the number of males employed 5, of females 2. In 1845, the number of palm-leaf hats manufactured was 317,236, valued at $56,696; the number of males employed was 5, of females, 65. In 1855, there were two straw hat and bonnet factories; the value of their product was $32,000, the number of employes 173. In 1865, there was one establishment for the manufacture of palm-leaf for hats, hoods and bonnets. The value of stock used was $20,000, tons of leaf prepared 120, capital invested $8,000, employes 20. There was one establishment for the manufacture of hats, hoods and bonnets. The value of stock used was $30,000, number of hats

made 50,000 dozen, of hoods made 30,000 dozen, value $135,000, capital invested $17,000, number of employes 55.

Many industries for the manufacture of articles constructed in whole or in part of iron or steel have been conducted at Amherst. Perhaps the most important, certainly the most successful in its day, was the manufacture of planes at East Amherst. About 1835, James Kellogg bought from Eli Dickinson a shop at South Amherst that stood on the site now occupied by C. E. Hayward's factory. There he engaged in the making of bench planes and molders' planes. The business prospered, and a partnership was formed under the name of Kellogg, Washburne & Fox for its development. This firm was dissolved in April, 1839, and immediately thereafter James Kellogg and Hiram Fox formed a partnership "for the merchandising and manufacturing of joiners' tools in Amherst." The capital stock was $8,000. The firm was dissolved in 1840, Mr. Kellogg continuing the business. In 1839, the business was removed to that part of Amherst which subsequently acquired the name of "Kelloggville." Here two factories were erected, one of brick and one of wood, which were stocked with machinery of the latest pattern. Success attended the new venture, the business increasing so rapidly that the factories were frequently unable to fill the orders which came from all parts of the country and even from abroad. Experts declare that better planes were never made than those sent out from Kellogg's factory in Amherst, and many years after the business was suspended orders for the goods continued to come in. When the works were in full operation some twenty men were employed and planes of all kinds were manufactured. The operatives were well paid, and residing near the factories they formed a flourishing little community which, as stated above, was christened "Kelloggville." James Kellogg retired from business in 1867, and was succeeded by his son William. A sketch of the business, written in 1869, states that the woodwork of the planes was made from beech, box and rosewood, and the irons were brought from New Haven and fitted at the factory. The average daily output from the factory was 150 to 200 planes. In 1886 the dam of the pond that furnished power for the factories was carried away and for several years the works have remained idle.

Previous to 1829, the firm of Hills, Wolcott & Co. was engaged in the manufacture of joiners' tools at South Amherst. The firm was dissolved, March 16, 1829, and the business was continued by Samuel and Hervey Hills, who manufactured joiners' tools of the latest and most approved patterns; they advertised to make any kind of tools according to drafts that might be furnished, also to supply wholesale purchasers on the most liberal terms.

For several years George Burnham conducted a factory at East Amherst where planes were manufactured. In 1857, Ebenezer Nutting and E. Porter Nutting manufactured planes and other tools at a factory in South Amherst. The following statistics serve to show the rise and decline of this industry: In 1837, the value of planes manufactured was $8,000, the number of employes 10, the amount of capital invested $3,000. In 1845, the value of tools manufactured was $14,975, the number of employes 22. In 1855, the value of tools manufactured was $18,000, the number of employes 20. In 1865, the value of the product had declined to $3,000, the number of employes to 3. Porter Dickinson built a shop at East Amherst about 1835, where for many years he manufactured hammers, forks and edged tools. On his death in 1879, his son E. P. Dickinson, succeeded him, but has given his attention mainly to general job work.

The "Roper Repeating Rifles" were first manufactured in 1866. A company was formed to conduct their manufacture and sale, in which Amherst capital was largely interested.

The *Hampshire Express*, under date of April 19, 1866, published the following sketch of this enterprise:

"A new enterprise has recently been commenced in Amherst, and a corporation formed. The parties concerned are Mr. S. H. Roper of Roxbury, the inventor of the rifle proposed to be manufactured and of numerous other valuable machines, Mr. Spencer, the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle, which has proved so effectual in the late war, and Messrs. H. D. Fearing and L. M. & H. F. Hills. The capital stock is $100,000. The company will commence operations in the red building connected with Messrs. Hills Palmleaf works, which building they are now converting into a machine shop. The machinery introduced is of the very best and latest patterns, and will be sufficient to manufacture every part of the rifle but the barrel. These can be manufactured abroad easier than here. The rifle is the invention of Mr. Roper and has just been patented. So unlike any other fire-arm is it, that no difficulty attended the procuring of the patent. It is a novelty, and at the same time one of the neatest sporting pieces we have ever seen. The rifle which we were shown weighs but 4½ lbs.; carries a common pistol cartridge No. 30, and will do execution at 20 rods. It is breach-loading and contains eight cartridges. The action of cocking brings the cartridge into its right position and discharges the empty shell. The eight cartridges can be discharged in less than a minute. The inventor claims that he can attain a larger range with this gun than with any now manufactured. They will also manufacture a shot-gun on the same principle. This will be supplied with a quantity of steel shells for cartridges which can be loaded with common ammunition and capped with common percussion caps. Thus a sportsman can charge 50 or 100 cartridges at home, and with any ammunition he chooses, and all he has to do in the field will be to load the revolving breech, and remove the empty shells. The company will employ at the outset about 30 first-class mechanics, and increase their force as the market for their guns shall demand. They have purchased a lot of land on the east side of the railroad tracks, and will soon erect houses for the accommodation of the workmen. We welcome this new enterprise to Amherst, believing that it is but a pioneer of many others that will embrace the advantages offered by this town."

The company was organized under its charter with the choice of Henry F. Hills as president, H. D. Fearing as treasurer, and these officers, together with L. M. Hills and S. H. Roper as directors.

In 1868, the company occupied a building situated near the New London Northern railway tracks. The guns first made and put on the market were found to be defective, and an unavailing effort was made to secure their return to the factory. The pattern was afterwards improved and a large number of the guns were made and placed upon the market where they met with a ready sale. A newspaper paragraph, under date of May 21, 1868, states that the company were just completing a second lot of guns, fifty in number, made after the new pattern, and had commenced on a new lot of 100. In addition to orders from all parts of this country, they had recently received an order from China. In July of the same year, announcement was made that the Roper shot-guns were meeting with unparalleled success. The demand for the product of the factory was so great that it was necessary to increase the capital stock, employ more hands and manufacture on a larger scale. The company had recently been granted a patent for a "close-shooting attachment" to the muzzle of their shot-gun, enabling one to shoot close or scattering as desired. The prosperity was short-lived, for in November, 1868, announcement was made that the company had sold patents, tools and fixtures to D. W. C. Perry, who with C. M. Spencer, inventor of the Spencer rifle, would carry on the business. The guns were loaded with four charges, which could be discharged in two and one-half seconds. Some of these guns are still in existence in Amherst. An article in the Springfield *Republican*, printed in December, 1868, states that it was proposed to remove the works to Springfield and form a stock company with a capital of $100,000 to continue the manufacture. The works were in operation in Amherst as late as April, 1869. Later on, they were removed to Hartford, Conn.

At East Amherst, just across Fort river on the road leading to Pelham, there was, as early as 1837, a shop were cutlery and pistols were manufactured. April 1, 1836, Henry A. Morrill, Silas Mosman, Jr. and Charles Blair formed a copartnership for the manufacture of cutlery and machinery. From a Georgia man, who was the patentee, the firm secured a contract for manufacturing "bowie-knife pistols." For a description of this unique weapon the writer is indebted to the Boston *Courier*, which published the following item under date of Aug. 30, 1837:

"At Amherst about a mile east of the principal village is a small establishment, now in its infancy, which we found was entirely unknown to its near neighbors. The principal article which it produces is a weapon, which has yet hardly made its appearance, and which will not, probably, for many years, if ever, be much used in New England. It is called the *Bowie-Knife Pistol*, a combination



RIFLE FACTORY.



AN OLD WOOD-CUT OF COMMON.

of these two articles, the knife being fixed by means of a spring to the lower side of the pistol barrel. These instruments are intended for the hunter, and the manufacturer has a contract for one thousand for a Georgia man who is the patentee. They are made in three sizes."

The business panic of 1837, and the failure of Knowles & Thayer, who had endorsed the firm's paper, proved a death-blow to the enterprise. An advertisement published in the *Hampshire Gazette* under date of March 8, 1837, is of interest in this connection. It reads as follows:

"*Wanted*—Six or eight filers, who can do first-rate work, and who feel smart enough to do a day's work in ten hours, without raising higher pressure of steam than cold water will make, and can leave their long yarns until their day's work is done. Such will find good encouragement by applying immediately to

MORRILL, MOSMAN & BLAIR."

The partnership was dissolved in July, 1838, the business being carried on by Silas Mosman and Charles Blair until February, 1839, when the water-power, machinery and patents were disposed of at assignee's sale. Statistics for 1837 show the value of bowie-knives and pistols manufactured to have been $2,000, the number of employes four and the capital invested $1,500.

The manufacture of wire hoop-skirts was at one time a flourishing industry in Amherst. It was established in 1863, by Charles D. Clapp, who employed from three to four hands. The work was carried on in a shop located west of the meeting-house, where L. M. Hills had developed his palm-leaf business. In 1865, H. J. Bardwell and E. H. Haskell, the latter coming from Gloucester, were taken into partnership in the business, a patent on a "collapsing skirt" was secured, and the number of employes was increased to about 30. The firm was known as the "Odessa Skirt company;" they manufactured the "Odessa patent collapsing skirt," described in an advertisement as "the greatest invention of the age." It could be altered in an instant from the "Empress trail" or "tilting" skirt to a "Paris trail" or "Parlor invisible" skirt. The shape was "the most beautiful in the market;" it could "never move of its own accord," but would "always stay in the position placed by the pleasure of the wearer." In 1867, S. H. Emanuel of Gloucester bought an interest in the business, and its rapid development calling for increased accommodations, it was thought best to remove the works to Gloucester.

B. F. Allen & Co. began the manufacture of wire goods in Amherst in 1855, in the building now occupied by E. P. Dickinson. They sold out the business in 1856 to Allen Bros., and in 1860 it was bought by L. H. Allen who has since conducted it. The goods manufactured consist of wire cloth, screens, corn-poppers and wire goods of all kinds. The business in its best days, before these goods were made by machinery, employed

about ten hands. The product was formerly sold throughout New England and the West, but in later years the market has been confined to New. England. Statistics for 1855 show that 4,000 wire covers, riddles, etc. were manufactured and the number of employes was 13.

About the year 1834, the firm of Clapp & Rust was formed for the manufacture of cooking-stoves, which were then a great novelty, very few, if any, being in use in Amherst at that time. The castings were made at Trask's foundery in Springfield, and brought to Amherst where the work was completed. The shop stood on the site now occupied by G. E. Thayer's store. The firm employed two or three men beside themselves in the factory and opened a store at the center village for the sale of their wares. In November, 1835, the firm of Clapp, Spencer & Co. was organized, consisting of Oliver M. Clapp, John H. Spencer and Timothy Hubbard. In an advertisement published in the *Hampshire Gazette* in 1835, they invited the attention of the public to an examination of "a new and highly improved cooking-stove which they are now manufacturing at their shop in Amherst." They continued in business until about 1837, when the "mulberry craze," in which O. M. Clapp was early interested, and the failure of Knowles & Thayer and Morrill, Mosman & Blair, whose paper Clapp & Rust had endorsed, put an end to the manufacture of stoves in Amherst. One of the stoves, bearing the name of Clapp & Rust, was in use in the family of Joseph Dickinson until about 1885. Statistics for 1837 give the value of stoves manufactured as $2,500, the capital invested $800, the number of employes ten. Statistics for 1837 also show that 70 plows and 300 axes were manufactured in Amherst. Benoni Rust was for some time engaged in the manufacture of steel springs in a shop located near the New London Northern railroad. Statistics for 1845 give the value of steel springs manufactured as $1,600.

Lyman Knowles began the manufacture of carriages in a shop fronting on "the Green" at South Amherst about 1827. In 1830, he removed to East Amherst, where in partnership with Asahel Thayer he carried on a large business in the manufacture of fine carriages under the firm name of Knowles & Thayer. For several years this was one of the largest and best-known concerns engaged in carriage manufacturing in Massachusetts. Their product was of superior workmanship, commanding a ready sale at good prices. Their factories were located on the road leading to Pelham, including shops for wood-working, iron-working, upholstering and painting. From 100 to 150 hands were employed in the various departments. Asahel Thayer was a deacon in the Second Congregational church, endowed with all the shrewdness and sagacity in bargaining proverbial in Yankee deacons. A story is told of him, in the time

when the carriage-making industry was in its infancy and the members of the firm were their own traveling salesmen. Dea. Thayer had a carriage built which he intended to sell to the president of a bank in Greenfield. Especial pains was taken in its manufacture, the best of materials being employed. The night succeeding the day when the last coat of varnish was applied was bitter cold and the varnish cracked badly. Another coat was applied but this served only to bring out the markings in bolder relief. The deacon started for Greenfield with three carriages, including the one of special make. Having disposed of two carriages, he called on the bank president and told him that he had a chaise of superior quality for sale, adding, "It has a peculiar finish known as the turtle shell, and there is only one man in the United States who can do that kind of work." The president inquired the price, and was told that he could have chaise and harness for $275. After a little bargaining a sale was effected at $250. There is no record to show if other carriages were adorned with the "turtle-shell" finish. The panic of 1837 caused the firm of Knowles & Thayer to suspend. The business was sold to Loren Blanchard who continued it, on a smaller scale, some little time.

A petition dated at Amherst, Jan. 22, 1838, was addressed to the General Court. It stated that the subscribers, having associated themselves together for carrying on the business of manufacturing carriages and harness at Amherst, were satisfied that the business could be conducted more advantageously to all concerned by a corporation, and therefore prayed that they might be incorporated under the name of the Amherst Carriage company, with the right to hold real estate to the amount of $10,000 and personal estate to the amount of $20,000. The first name signed to the petition was that of Robert C. Kid; other names of well-known men were those of Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Leonard M. Hills and Oliver Watson. The petition was accompanied by a memorial signed by 50 persons, nearly all resident in Amherst, requesting that it be granted. No less than three remonstrances were filed against the petition. The first was signed by 23 persons, who protested against incorporating any business already safe and flourishing in the hands of individuals: the second signed by 47 names of persons resident in Cambridge and engaged in carriage-making and allied trades: the third signed by 47 journeymen, also engaged in the business of carriage manufacture. Despite these remonstrances, the committee on manufactures reported a bill favorable to the petitioners, but it failed to be enacted. Statistics for 1837 show that during the preceding year carriages were manufactured to the value of $100,000, capital was invested amounting to $30,000 and the number of employes was 100. When the carriage business was given up the factory buildings were dis-

connected and parts are yet standing, in use as dwelling-houses. A. W. Hall has carried on a small but prosperous business in the manufacture of carriages, express and farm wagons, sleighs, etc., in a factory at North Amherst, since 1879. He employs from three to six hands.

The manufacture of children's carriages and sleds has for many years been a prominent feature of Amherst's industries. Thousands of dollars have been invested in it and hundreds of persons have found in it the means of securing a livelihood. The first Amherst man to engage in this line of manufacture was Eli Dickinson, whose factory was located a little north of the site of C. E. Hayward's present factory at South Amherst. Mr. Dickinson had previously been engaged in the manufacture of faucets, but had no water-power connected with his shop. Benjamin Allen and C. E. Hayward began the business in 1845, and about a year afterward Mr. Hayward's brother, C. F. Hayward, went in partnership with him. For five years they manufactured children's carriages exclusively, and then engaged in the making of sleds. The business was very successful until "hard times" came in 1857–58. In 1864, C. F. Hayward conducted two factories at South Amherst. During the year he disposed of his interest in one to his nephew, C. E. Hayward, who has conducted it since that time. In its busiest days from ten to fifteen men were employed the product of the factory being about 10,000 wagons a year. Children's carts and wheelbarrows have also been made at this factory. The material used in the business is bought in Amherst and vicinity, and the product is sold to jobbing houses in New York. The present output of the factory is about 5,000 sleds and 3,000 to 4,000 wagons each year. C. F. Hayward continued in business until his death in 1879, when the stock was bought by C. E. Hayward and A. J. Robinson, who carried on the business in partnership for almost a year. At the end of that time Mr. Robinson bought out the business and continued it until 1888. The average annual output of the factory was valued at $10,000, the average number of hands employed was ten, the amount of lumber used per year was 30,000 feet, the amount of capital invested $6,000. C. L. & S. H. Goodale engaged in the same line of business in 1865, and continued in it about ten years; they occupied a shop a little south of Mr. Hayward's. In 1869, their annual output was about 5,000 children's sleighs, 1,000 tip-carts, 700 wagons and 500 wheelbarrows. They employed from three to five hands. At Mill Valley, David Dexter, in 1869, was engaged in the manufacture of children's sleighs and saw-horses. He employed from one to three hands and the annual output was 500 sleighs and twenty dozen saw-horses.

Statistics for 1837 show the value of children's wagons manufactured to have been $1,500, the number of employes ten. In 1845, the number

of wagons made was 7,000, valued at $8,500, the value of velocipedes made, $1,200. In 1855, the number of wagons and sleds manufactured was 74,900, valued at $14,985, the amount of capital engaged, $2,800, the number of employes, 18. In 1865, there were three establishments in town devoted to the manufacture of this line of goods; the number of children's carriages and sleds made was 17,750, valued at $18,000, the capital invested, $2,000; the number of employes, 12.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—"BURNHAM'S MILLS."—WOOD-WORKING ESTABLISHMENTS.—FAUCETS.—TANNERIES.—BRICK-MAKING.—AMERICAN BUTTON COMPANY.—BONNET-MAKING.—LESSER INDUSTRIES.

Many branches of wood-working industry have been conducted in Amherst. Among the most important were the various enterprises carried on at "Burnham's Mills" at East Amherst. In view of Mr. Burnham's prominence as a manufacturer in Amherst, a brief sketch of his career is here presented. George Burnham, Jr. was born in East Hartford, Conn., Jan. 28, 1817. He received a common school education and served an apprenticeship at bench plane making in New Hartford, Conn. Completing his apprenticeship, he removed to Amherst, April 10, 1841, taking a position as journeyman plane maker with Luther Fox then carrying on a bench plane business near the river in the eastern part of the town. In the course of a year, a company was formed of Hiram Fox, Benoni Thayer, Aaron Ferry and George Burnham, they buying the business from Luther Fox and carrying it on for about two years. The business was then bought and continued by George Burnham for a number of years, being finally sold to a company in Middletown, Conn. to which place it was removed. Mr. Burnham then equipped his shop with presses for pressing straw hats, and for some time did a general pressing business, pressing hats for L. M. Hills and others through the Connecticut Valley. Later a partnership was formed with Stephen W. Gilbert for the manufacture of axe and other handles, this partnership terminating with the new year, Mr. Burnham continuing the business alone. In 1855, axe-handles were manufactured to the value of $30,000; the capital invested was $12,000, the number of employes ten. July 22, 1858, one of the buildings being struck by light-

ning during a hard shower, the entire plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. Burnham immediately rebuilt and continued the handle business. Later a run of stone for grinding corn was added and he did a general milling business. Still later a steam plant and saw-mill were added to the business. In the fall of 1868, he formed a parthership with E. B. Fitts for manufacturing pumps, which business was carried on for some time, the whole works being disposed of to Mr. Fitts. They manufactured an "anti-freezing glass cylinder pump," owning a patent on a new process for boring logs. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Burnham removed to Worcester and was engaged in various kinds of business in that city. He died in Worcester July 11, 1893.

In 1863, Asahel Dwight and William Dickinson conducted a factory at South Amherst on the site now occupied by Merrick's saw mill and cider-mill. They manufactured wooden pumps, shingles and broom-handles. In 1870, the business was removed to Mill Valley, where it was conducted by Asahel Dwight and his brother Nathaniel until 1878. Many of the pumps they manufactured were sold in Hadley, and a few in Connecticut. Asahel Dwight has continued the manufacture of pumps up to the present time, his shop being located at Mill Valley.

Sometime in the '60s, Charles H. Bangs and George E. Howes formed a partnership for the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds and tobacco-boxes. The business was conducted in a building which stood on the site now occupied by A. W. Hall's carriage-shop, which they bought of Elijah Gibbs. In 1869, Charles H. Bangs sold out his interest to Dwight Graves, and the firm of Dwight Graves & Co. was organized, consisting of Dwight Graves, B. F. Kellogg and George E. Howes. In 1876, Mr. Howes disposed of his interest to O. C. Bangs. When Cushman's paper mill was burned at "Factory Hollow," Dwight Graves & Co. bought the water privilege and built a new mill in 1880, which they now occupy, doing sawing, planing and matching of lumber, and also manufacturing door and window-screens.

In 1866, S. E. Harrington came to Amherst and bought of Messrs. Church and White a mill which had been built some two or three years before by Edward Graves, who had used it for dressing lumber. Mr. Harrington bought from Greenfield machinery for the manufacture of seed-sowers and cultivators, making this line of work a specialty for several years, but at the same time carrying on a general business in wood-working. In 1881, his son, F. W. Harrington, became associated with him under the firm name of S. E. Harrington & Son. The business as carried on at present embraces the dressing of lumber, and the manufacture of mouldings, brackets, window-frames, blinds, screens, etc. Most of the product of the mill is used by Amherst builders.

In 1872, Levi E. Dickinson bought from Jonathan Cowls a saw-mill at North Amherst where he engaged in a general line of job work. The following year he engaged in box-making. In 1879, he removed to the center village, and built the factory he has since occupied, below the tracks of the New London Northern railway. In 1882, he began the manufacture of boys' tool-chests, which has since become an important feature of his business. The factory is equipped with machinery of the latest pattern, but little work being done by hand. Mr. Dickinson works up about one million feet of lumber annually, nearly all pine and of native growth. About 40,000 boys' tool-chests are made each year, being sold to jobbers in New York. Several hundred carpenters' and machinists' chests also form a part of the annual product, and a good business is done in the manufacture of creamery butter-boxes from whitewood. The average number of hands employed is fifteen.

Early in the present century, Eli Dickinson began the manufacture of wooden faucets in a little shop at South Amherst on the site of the house now occupied by his grandson, Edwin E. Dickinson. His friend, "'Squire" Rood, drove an old horse hitched to a lumber wagon about the town, gathering up old boots and shoes to be used by Dickinson in the manufacture of his faucets. He made them by a process on which he had secured a patent. His factory contained a turning lathe and a few other rude tools. His lathe was turned by horse-power. He had several boys, who assisted their father at his work when not in school. His principal market was Baltimore, where he went once a year to dispose of his wares. It took him from two to three weeks to make the trip. He moved his business to Plainville but remained there only a short time. Later on, two brothers, Luther and Dexter Fox, engaged in the same line of business, making competition so sharp that Dickinson gave up work and sold his shop in 1835 to James Kellogg.

In 1865, a man named Gardner manufactured lucifer matches in a shop at East Amherst that had been built by Oliver Clapp. These matches had not long been in use and were commonly known as "Loco Foco" matches. The business was small, and was continued only for a short time.

David Watson came from Spencer to Amherst in the early part of the present century and started a tannery near the house now occupied by Oscar F. Morse, where he continued in business until his death in 1815. In 1827, his son Oliver, having served an apprenticeship to the trade in Hadley, started in the tanners' business on the same site where his father had located. Meeting with good success he continued the business until about 1832, when he sold out to William B. Caswell who carried it on for

a number of years. For several years before and after 1827, Enoch Whiting conducted a tannery near the premises now occupied by John M. Hyde; it was from the location of this tannery that the name "Tan Brook" was derived. Statistics for 1837 show there was one tannery in operation in Amherst; the number of hides tanned was 1,200, the value of leather $2,500, the capital invested $1,000, the number of hands employed two. In 1845, there was one tannery; the number of hides tanned was 650, the value of leather tanned and curried $1,600, capital invested $1,500, number of employes two.

When Oliver Watson sold out his tannery in 1832, he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at East Amherst. In this he was very successful, soon acquiring a handsome competence. The boots and shoes he manufactured were honest goods, commanding a ready sale wherever introduced. Statistics for 1837 show that during the preceding year 1,150 pairs of boots and 3,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured, valued at $8,550; the number of males employed was 11, of females three. In 1845, the factory turned out 918 pairs of boots and 2,833 pairs of shoes, valued at $5,870: the number of males employed was 18, of females four. In 1855, there were manufactured 3,650 pairs of boots and 2,700 pairs of shoes, valued at $13,500; the number of employes was 29. In 1865, 1,400 pairs of boots and 250 pairs of shoes were manufactured, valued at $11,000; the capital invested was $10,000, the number of employes 12.

Roswell D. Howard began the manufacture of brick at Hadley in 1820. In 1836, he removed to Amherst and started a brick-yard in the east part of the town in what is known as Kelloggville. He continued in business until his death in 1889. In 1869, the product of his yard was upwards of 700,000 brick, that sold from seven to ten dollars a thousand. In 1830, Hervey Gilbert advertised for sale a good brick yard about one and one-half miles south of Amherst College. In 1887, C. L. Alexander & Co. leased land of W. F. Williams at South Amherst and engaged in the manufacture of brick, on a large scale. They became insolvent in 1892, and the property passed into the hands of Marcy & Gardner who have since conducted the business. The average number of brick made at the yard in the course of a year is from three to four million, the average number of employes is from 35 to 40. Most of the product is sold in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Statistics for 1845 show the number of brick manufactured in Amherst the preceding year to have been 85,000, valued at $225; the number of employes was two. In 1855, 250,000 brick were made valued at $1,125; the number of employes was ten.

In the early '60s, the American Button company was organized, composed mainly of Amherst men, for the manufacture of a patent button. The following paragraph, quoted from the *Hampshire Express* under date of May 3, 1866, gives a good idea of the beginning and nature of the enterprise:

"A new enterprise has been developed by the business men in this vicinity within the past few days. Mr. I. F. Palmer of Springfield has invented a patent button which is attached to any kind of clothing without sewing. The shank and cap of the button are made separate. The cloth is pierced with a bodkin and the shank, which has a cap upon the under side, inserted. The button then fits on to the shank and is fastened in its place with a spring, and can only be removed by cutting the cloth. This patent was assigned by Mr. Palmer to Rev. George Cooke, J. S. & C. Adams, and W. H. Keith, president of the Waltham Watch Co. They have organized a joint stock company, with a capital stock of $100,000, to promote the manufacture. All of the stock was taken in a week's time, and a large portion of it in this vicinity. Parties are now offering 10 per cent premium for it. Although the company is not yet organized, yet the proprietors of the patent have machinery already manufacturing, and have made contracts for the manufacture of the button until they shall have established a factory of their own. The location of the factory is not yet decided upon. The button has been patented in England, France and Belgium."

The factory was situated a little south of the New London Northern railway depot. A notice of the annual meeting held in Boston in May, 1868, gives the following list of officers: President, Henry F. Hills; clerk and treasurer, E. A. Kingsley; directors, J. S. Adams and W. M. Cutler of Amherst, Charles Roberts of Boston, Hon. Edward Southworth of Springfield, L. N. Granger of North Hadley; general agent, Edward Kingsley. The company met with little success in its enterprise, and a notice in the Amherst *Record* under date of Nov. 19, 1868, announced that the Button company had disposed of half its machinery, tools and fixtures at private sale, but had not disposed of its patents.

David Mack engaged in the business of manufacturing ladies' hats sometime between the years 1835 and 1840. The business was carried on in a block built by him on the site now occupied by Cook's block. His son Samuel E. was associated in business with him. They employed about 100 hands, on an average, sometimes, in the busy season, as many as 140. These employes were nearly all girls and women, only about ten men being engaged in the business. They used foreign straw, bought in New York, and carried on the complete business of hat manufacture. The goods were sold in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. The business was sold out in 1848 to Joseph Payson of Easthampton, who conducted it until 1852 or '53, when it was given up. David Mack died in Amherst in 1854. Samuel E. Mack removed in 1848 to St. Louis, Mo., where he died in 1866.

For many years O. M. Clapp was engaged in the manufacture of bonnets and artificial flowers. Concerning this industry, his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Bardwell, now a resident of California, writes as follows:

"It was about 1840, I think, that father began, in the front room of the house now occupied by the family of Noah Dickinson, the manufacture of straw bonnets, the material being largely furnished by the busy fingers of Pelham's industrious daughters. Some six or eight girls were employed in the sewing-room at that time, but as the goods found favor with New York parties, imported braids were used and the number of employes in the shop was increased to about 25. The business having been removed to the house north of the store, general millinery was added, and the demand for artificial flowers caused father to engage in their manufacture. In 1844, I was sent to New York to learn the business, and that department was given into my charge. The greatest number employed at any one time, I think, was ten. It was continued three or four years, many of the flowers going to wholesale houses in Boston. The importation of French flowers increasing rapidly, rendered the business less profitable and it was abandoned. The large importation of foreign braids, and the introduction of machinery in their manufacture, rendered the making of straw goods also unprofitable, and about 1848 he gave it up, but enlarged the millinery department so as to retain most of his old employes. The millinery business was continued until about 1856."

About 1850, O. M. Clapp bought out the marble works which had been established by Chandler Sabin. He manufactured monuments, headstones and all kinds of marble work, employing three or four men most of the time. He continued in the business until his death in 1887. On his death the business was purchased by Samuel P. Clutia, who has since conducted it, removing the works to the center village in 1890.

As early as 1854, Ira C. Haskins began the manufacture of gold pens in Amherst. For several years his brother, J. C. Haskins, was associated with him in the business under the firm name of Haskins Bros. Gold pens were manufactured in nearly fifty different patterns. In 1867, by special act of the General Court, the Haskins Gold Pen manufacturing company was incorporated, for the manufacture of pencils and gold pens in Shutesbury and Amherst. The capital stock was not to exceed $100,000. The company was never organized under the charter.

In 1839, the General Court passed an act to incorporate the Amherst Silk association. The persons whose names were given in the charter were Nelson Rust, Oliver M. Clapp and Matthew Porter. The business of the association was to manufacture silk in the town of Amherst, and the capital stock was not to exceed $20,000. So far as can be learned, there was never any organization under the charter.

For several years William Cutler conducted a lampblack factory on the site now occupied by The Hills Co's factory. At different times many persons have engaged in the manufacture of brooms and brushes in Amherst. Since 1880, A. H. Brown has conducted a broom and brush

factory at North Amherst, employing from three to five hands, the annual product being about 4,000 brooms. Shoe-heels were manufactured for a time by C. O. Parmenter and S. W. Gilbert. C. R. Stickney manufactured in 1869 a patent pocket light, consisting of a small match-box and candle-stick combined, the whole not larger than an ordinary match-box. Edward P. Cushman was for a time engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Of saw-mills and grist-mills and cider-mills the town has had its quota, but it is a practical impossibility to trace their ownership from generation to generation.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—CONNECTICUT RIVER ROAD.—HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY.—MOUNT HOLYOKE RAILWAY COMPANY.—AMHERST BRANCH RAILROAD.—THE AMHERST AND BELCHERTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW LONDON NORTHERN ROAD.—MASSACHUSETTS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The efforts made by Amherst's citizens to secure railway communication with the outer world furnish material for an interesting chapter in local history. These efforts began at an early period in the history of railway construction in New England, and were continued until crowned with success, witnessed to-day by the two railway lines that pass through the town, the one accommodating travel to the north and south, the other to the east and west. The story of their construction is one of persistent labor, liberal expenditure and patient waiting: labor that engaged the time and talents of the most prominent citizens of the town, expenditure that added largely to the town's indebtedness and burden of taxation, waiting which taxed patience and public spirit to the utmost. The first railway project designed to benefit the citizens of Western Massachusetts originated in 1827, when a board of commissioners was appointed to survey one or more routes for a railway between Boston and Albany. The board examined two routes, one crossing the Connecticut river at Northampton, the other at Springfield. In making their estimates, they figured on the use of horses for motive power, the development of steam power being as yet in its infancy. As a result of these surveys, the Boston & Worcester rail-

road company was incorporated; later on, in 1833, the "Western Railroad Corporation" was chartered, for the purpose of constructing a road from Worcester, the terminus of the Boston & Worcester railroad, to the New York state line, with a capital stock limited to $2,000,000. The corporation was organized in January, 1836, the work of construction began in 1837, and Oct. 1, 1839, the road was opened to travel from Worcester to Springfield. The western extension of the road to Albany was not open for travel until September, 1842.

The completion of the Western railroad was a signal for the inauguration of new enterprises in railway building in Western Massachusetts. In March, 1842, John Clarke, Samuel L. Hinckley, Stephen Brewer, Jonathan H. Butler, Winthrop Hillyer and their associaties were granted a charter as the "Northampton and Springfield Railroad Corporation," for the purpose of building a road "commencing within one mile of the Court House (Northampton), crossing Connecticut river near Mt. Holyoke, and passing down the valley of said river on East side thereof, through a portion of Hadley, South Hadley and Springfield, to meet the track of the Hartford and Springfield corporation at Cabotville, or diverging from said line, at or near Stony Brook in South Hadley, and passing over the plain, and crossing the Chicopee river near the Falls, uniting with the Western Railroad, easterly of the depot in Springfield." The capital stock was limited by the original act of incorporation to $400,000, but by special act of the General Court, passed in 1844, was increased to $500,000. In January, 1845, Henry W. Clapp, Ralph Williams, Henry W. Cushman and their associates were incorporated as the "Greenfield and Northampton Railroad Company," and were authorized to build a railroad from Northampton to Greenfield. By the act of incorporation, the Greenfield and Northampton and Northampton and Springfield companies were authorized to unite under the name of the Connecticut River railroad company; this union was brought about in July, 1845. March 21, 1845, a special act was passed authorizing the Northampton and Springfield company to change its route to the present location on the west side of the Connecticut, crossing the river at Willimansett. In April, 1846, an act was passed authorizing the Connecticut River railroad company to extend their tracks northward to the Vermont state line.

The inhabitants of towns on the east side of the Connecticut, having every reason to believe that the tracks of the Northampton and Springfield road were to be laid on their side of the river from Springfield to Mt. Holyoke, took prompt measures to secure an extension of the road to the north through Hampshire and Franklin county towns. With that end in view, a railroad convention was held at Sweetser's hall in Amherst, Dec. 17, 1844. Martin Grout of Montague was chosen president of the con-

vention and Horace Lyman of Sunderland and Newton Fitch of Amherst secretaries. Resolutions were passed to the following effect: That the prospect of the early completion of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad as far west as Grout's in Montague, and the increasing business upon the route through the valley of the Connecticut river, justified and required that immediate efforts be made to secure a charter for a road to connect the Northampton and Springfield road at Hockanum with the Vermont and Massachusetts road at or near Grout's; that the construction of a road over the proposed route would complete a great circle of railway communication between New York and New England, and furnish a more direct communication between this part of the Connecticut valley and Boston; that the survey made by an experienced engineer on the contemplated route showed it as feasible as any that had been examined and that the road could be constructed as cheaply as any in New England; that a committee be appointed to take all necessary measures to obtain a charter from the next Legislature. A committee of six was appointed, Amherst being represented by Dr. Timothy J. Gridley. The Hampshire and Franklin railroad company was incorporated by an act of the General Court passed Feb. 1, 1845. The names of the incorporators were Timothy J. Gridley, Luke Sweetser, Parsons West, and others. They were empowered to locate, construct and fully complete a railroad with one or more tracks from some convenient point in the village of Hockanum in the town of Hadley, passing through the towns of Amherst, Hadley and Sunderland, to some convenient point on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, in either of the towns of Montague or Erving. The capital stock was not to exceed $600,000. The location of the road was to be filed with the county commissioners in two years and the road to be completed in four years. The road might unite with the Vermont and Massachusetts road at either Montague or Erving, and with the Northampton and Springfield road at Hockanum, should the latter road be constructed to that village. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad company was incorporated in 1844, and authorized to build a railroad from Fitchburg to Vernon, Vt.

When the incorporators of the Hampshire and Franklin railway company learned that it was proposed to alter the route of the Northampton and Springfield road, and lay its tracks on the west side of the river, great indignation was aroused. The action was considered a breach of faith on the part of its projectors and of the General Court. It was realized that the Hampshire and Franklin railroad, if constructed, must have a southern connection, and if this could not be secured at Hockanum, with the Northampton and Springfield road, then an independent line must be built. With this end in view the incorporators of the Hampshire and Franklin road secured from the General Court in March, 1846, a charter for the

Mount Holyoke railroad company. The names mentioned in the act of incorporation are John S. Adams, Luke Sweetser and Samuel Nash. They were authorized to locate, construct and complete a railroad from the southern terminus of the Hampshire and Franklin railroad, in the village of Hockanum in the town of Hadley, passing through a part of Hadley, South Hadley and Springfield to some convenient point on the Connecticut River railroad at or near Willimansett in Springfield. The capital stock was to be not more than $200,000 in shares of $100 each. The location of the road was to be filed in one year and the road completed in three years. It might unite with and take the name of the Hampshire and Franklin railroad.

A meeting of friends of the Hampshire and Franklin railroad was held at Sweetser's hall in Amherst, May 5, 1846. It was called to order by Hon. Edward Dickinson. Permanent officers were chosen as follows: President, James White of Northfield; vice-presidents, Hon. Zebina Field of Leverett, Gen. Parsons West of Hadley; secretaries, E. G. Bowdoin of South Hadley, Newton Fitch of Amherst. A committee was appointed to report business to the meeting. The incorporating acts of the Hampshire and Franklin and Mount Holyoke railway companies were read, also the acts authorizing the extension of the Connecticut River railroad, and an act in addition to an act incorporating the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad. The committee reported a preamble and resolutions, in substance as follows:

Whereas, the Legislature in 1842 granted a charter to the Northampton and Springfield railroad company to build a railroad on the east side of the Connecticut river from Cabotville to Hockanum, thence crossing the river to Northampton, and

Whereas, the Legislature of 1844 extended the charter two years, and

Whereas, the people living on the east side of the river in 1844 made application to the Legislature, procured the necessary surveys and took all preliminary measures required by law for obtaining a charter to extend the road up the east side of the river, and obtained a charter for such extension from Hockanum to Grout's at Millers River, and

Whereas, after a charter was granted for such extension, the Legislature gave leave to the Northampton and Springfield railroad to cross the Connecticut river between Willimansett and West Springfield, and build their road on the west side of the river for eight out of the twelve miles between Cabotville and Northampton, and thus abandon two-thirds of the originally chartered route on the ground of saving in expense of construction, and

Whereas, the friends of the originally chartered route have felt obliged

to apply to the Legislature for leave to build a railroad over the route above named, and have obtained a charter for that purpose,

Resolved, that a railroad on the east side of the Connecticut river is needed as imperatively now as when the charter of the Northampton and Springfield railroad was granted in 1842, and as when, in 1844, the time for construction was extended, and that a road on the west side of the river does not afford us reasonable accommodation;

Resolved, that the route of the Mount Holyoke and Hampshire and Franklin railroads is feasible, that they can be built at reasonable expense and in our opinion would pay good dividends;

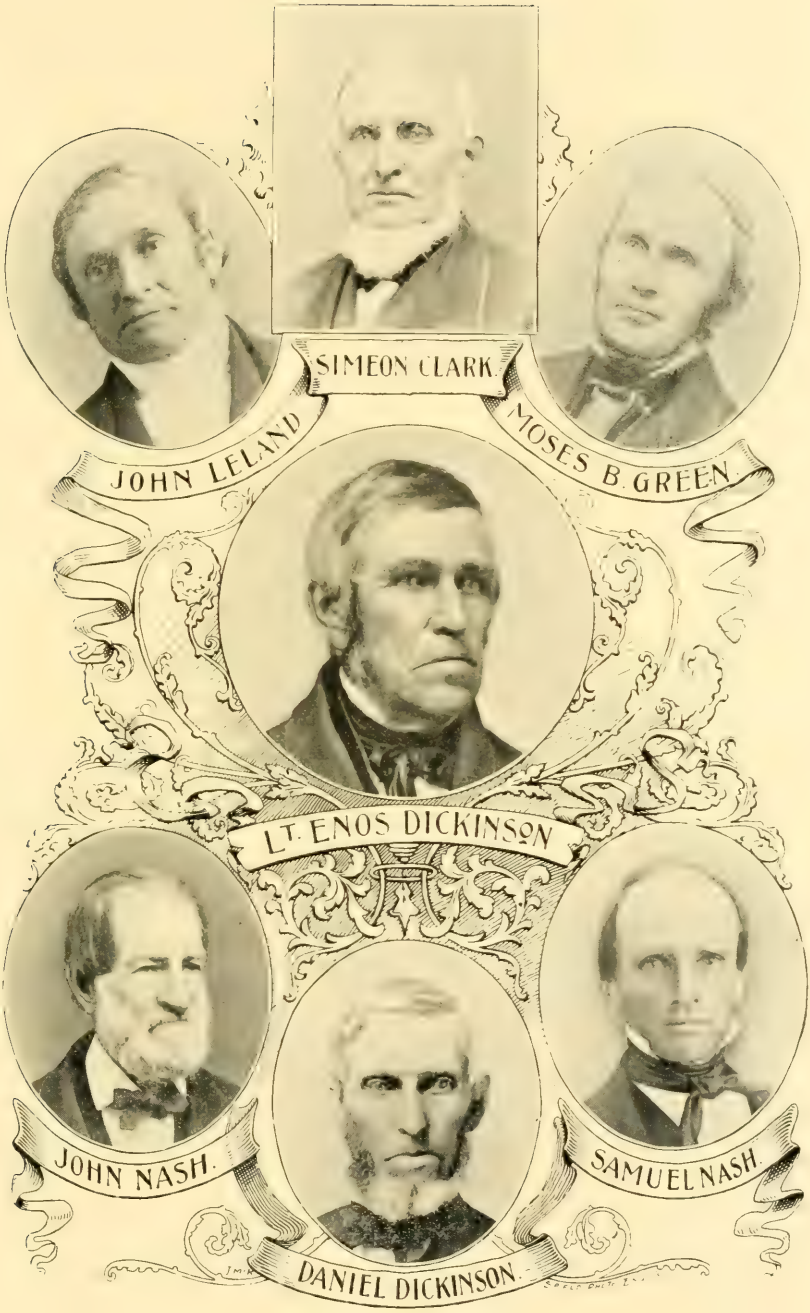
Resolved, that the interests of the people on the line of the road, in the valley of the Connecticut river, and the interests of the public generally, require that a railroad should be built from Grout's on Miller's river to Willimansett at the earliest practicable period, and that we will exert ourselves to the utmost of our ability to accomplish this object.

After brief discussion, these resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote. Professor E. S. Snell addressed the meeting, giving the results of his investigations as to the feasibility of constructing a railroad around the west end of Mt. Holyoke, illustrating his remarks by drawings. He expressed the belief that such a road could be built at reasonable expense. Hon. James White, president of the convention, stated that in his opinion the proposed road between Grout's and Willimansett would prove an important part of the river road and that in many respects its interests were identical with those of the Vermont and Massachusetts road. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock in the towns through which the road would pass; those appointed from Amherst were John Leland, Thomas Jones and Charles Adams. The *Express*, under date of May 14, 1846, announced that stock subscription books had been opened in Amherst, May 7, and in one week over $72,000 had been subscribed, with the prospect of a considerable increase. Within three weeks, at least one-fourth of the capital stock of $425,000 was subscribed for in the towns of Amherst and South Hadley. June 25, 1846, announcement was made that Amherst citizens had subscribed $90,000 of the amount needed. These subscriptions were made by no less than 200 individuals; the largest amount subscribed by any one man was $6,000. Hadley citizens had subscribed to the amount of $20,000. All this time a fierce controversy was being waged between the residents of Northampton and those in Amherst over the merits and demerits of the railway lines projected on the east and west sides of the Connecticut. The weight of money, if not of argument, rested with Northampton. The Connecticut River road was opened for travel, from Springfield to Northampton, Dec. 13, 1845; the extension to Greenfield was completed in November, 1846.

In October, 1846, the *Express* announced it was probable that the Hampshire and Franklin and Mt. Holyoke railroads would be united and the line definitely located that fall. Oct. 27, the stockholders of the Hampshire and Franklin road met at Sweetser's hall in Amherst and proceeded to organize under their charter. The following persons were chosen as directors of the company: Charles Adams and John Leland of Amherst, Horace Henderson of Sunderland, John S. Ward of Montague and Samuel Powers of Hadley. The directors chose Hon. John Leland president and John S. Adams, Esq. clerk and treasurer. On the same day, the stockholders of the Mount Holyoke railroad company met at Smith's hotel in South Hadley, for organization, and chose as directors, William Bowdoin, Alonzo Bardwell, Erastus T. Smith, Moses Montague and Hiram Smith, all of South Hadley. Hon. William Bowdoin was elected president and E. G. Bowdoin, Esq. clerk. Nov. 4, 1846, the two corporations agreed to unite under the name of the Hampshire and Franklin railroad company. The united companies chose as directors Hon. John Leland, Luke Sweetser, Esq. and Charles Adams of Amherst, Hon. William Bowdoin of South Hadley, John A. Morton of Hadley, Horace Henderson of Sunderland, John S. Ward of Montague, Hon. Otis Everett of Boston, and George W. Warren, Esq. of Charlestown. A party of eight or ten men was set at work, under direction of A. F. Edwards of Fitchburg, civil engineer, to make the preliminary survey and locate the road.

Early in December, 1846, the surveys of the road had been completed from Grout's to Hockanum. At a meeting of the stockholders held at Sweetser's hall, Jan. 28, 1847, a report was submitted of the location of the road. The route at Sunderland passed from 80 to 100 rods east of the church, thence crossed Dry Brook near the house of Zebina Hunt, passed a little east of the house of John Wiley, some 80 rods west of the "Plumb Trees," crossed the North Amherst and North Hadley road a little east of the home of E. Spear, and continued to a point some six or eight rods west of Elijah Boltwood's house, or about a half-mile west of the Amherst house, thence turning to the west. The length of the route as surveyed was 23.11 miles. The estimated expense of building, equipping and putting it in running order was a little more than $437,000. In February, 1847, the directors levied the first assessment, of $1.00 per share on the capital stock, payable before March 24.

The enthusiasm shown by the projectors of the road was shared to some extent by the general public, but while the residents of Amherst and South Hadley subscribed liberally to the stock the inhabitants of other towns along the proposed route failed to supply the money needed for carrying the enterprise to a successful conclusion. Earnest, almost heroic efforts were made to raise the necessary funds, but they were unavailing.


SIMEON CLARK.
JOHN LELAND
MOSES B. GREEN
LT. ENOS DICKINSON
JOHN NASH.
SAMUEL NASH.
DANIEL DICKINSON.

In April, 1848, the General Court passed a special act extending the time in which the road might be constructed to Feb. 1, 1850. At a meeting of the corporation, held in Amherst, July 3, 1848, to take action on this measure, $85,000 of the capital stock of the road was represented. After a full discussion of the matter, a vote was passed not to accept of the provisions of this act. The directors were instructed to collect all assessments and settle all claims as early as practicable. Thus came to an inglorious ending the first railway enterprise in which Amherst men and Amherst capital engaged. It is interesting to speculate on the possible results had the road been constructed along the route proposed. Sunderland and Montague Center would have been placed in railway connection with the outside world a half-century ago; what this might have meant to these towns in the way of progress and development can only be estimated by the stimulating effect of railway facilities upon communities of like character. Although the Hampshire and Franklin railway had nothing but corporate existence, the labor expended in its behalf was not entirely fruitless. A popular interest was aroused in railway matters, and the public was educated in regard to the value of railway facilities so that when, a few years later, another road was projected it encountered but little of the opposition against which the original enterprise was forced to contend.

The next railway enterprise to enlist the attention of Amherst citizens was the "Amherst Branch Railroad Company." By an act of the General Court passed April 10, 1848, Samuel L. Hinckley, John Dickinson, Jr. and Jason Stockbridge, their associates and successors, were incorporated by the name of the Amherst Branch Railroad company, with power to locate, construct and maintain a railroad, with one or more tracks, from some convenient point in the town of Amherst, within half a mile of Amherst College, through the town of Hadley, to some point on the Connecticut River railroad in Northampton, or in the southerly part of Hatfield; they might also construct and maintain a bridge across the Connecticut river between the Northampton bridge and the site of the old Hatfield bridge. The capital stock was not to exceed $250,000, and unless the road should be completed in 18 months the charter would become void. The company was authorized to unite its road with the Connecticut River railroad. The company was organized under its charter at a meeting held in Amherst, Aug. 25, 1848. Samuel L. Hinckley served as chairman of the meeting and J. W. Boyden, Esq. as secretary. It was voted that the capital stock of the company should be $160,000. Subscription books should be opened in Amherst, Hadley and Northampton. As soon as the subscriptions to the capital stock should amount to $75,000, a meeting was to be held for the choice of directors, who should hold office until the cor-

poration became merged in the Connecticut River railroad company. Some two weeks later, announcement was made that Amherst citizens had subscribed to the capital stock to the amount of $31,300. From a map of the survey of the "Northampton and Amherst Railroad," made in 1847 and now on file in the State Library at Boston, the proposed route of the road may be ascertained. Two lines are marked out on the map, one leading to Northampton, the other to Hatfield. The route through Hadley passed near the southerly end of Mt. Warner, and entered Amherst considerably north of the line of the Central Massachusetts road. The same causes that led to the abandonment of the Hampshire and Franklin road proved fatal to the "Amherst Branch." The necessary funds were not forthcoming, and the project was abandoned. As the Hampshire and Franklin road was the forerunner of the New London and Northern, so the Amherst Branch may be regarded as a prophecy of the road which forty years later was to join the town of Amherst and the city of Northampton in the bonds of commercial intercourse.

In 1847, the Connecticut Legislature chartered the New London, Willimantic and Springfield railroad company, authorizing it to locate and construct a railroad from New London to Willimantic, and thence to the "North line of the State towards Springfield in the State of Massachusetts." It was subsequently deemed advisable to make Palmer, instead of Springfield, the northern terminus of the route. In 1848, the company was granted a charter by the Massachusetts General Court for continuing the road from the state line, a distance of nine miles, to the Western railroad at Palmer. Sept. 20, 1850, the road was opened from New London to Palmer, a distance of 66 miles. The road was successful from its beginning, but its owners and operators early felt the need of an extension of the line to the north. Herein lay Amherst's opportunity, an opportunity promptly recognized and embraced. The *Express*, in its issue for March 7, 1851, called the attention of its readers to the railway route for which a petition was then pending before the General Court. It was esteemed a better route, in many respects, than others previously planned to pass through Amherst, and would, when completed, form an important link in a great railroad chain reaching across New England.

The General Court, by an act passed in May, 1851, incorporated Edward Hitchcock, Ithamar Conkey, Edward Dickinson, Myron Lawrence, Luke Sweetser and others, under the name of the Amherst and Belchertown railroad company. Hon. Myron Lawrence was a resident of Belchertown, the others named of Amherst. They were empowered to locate, construct and maintain a railroad from the depot of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer railroad in Palmer, crossing the Western railroad at or near its depot in Palmer, by the most convenient route northerly through

the towns of Palmer, Belchertown, Amherst, Leverett, Sunderland and Montague, to the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad at the point most convenient to intersect the same in the town of Montague. The capital stock was not to exceed $600,000, in shares of $100 each. Within five years after the completion of the road the General Court might reduce its tolls or profits, but the same should not be reduced, without the consent of the corporation, to less than ten per cent. on the capital stock subscribed for and paid in. Other roads might enter upon and use its tracks under reasonable conditions. The road must be located in two years and completed in four years. Under certain conditions, the New London, Willimantic and Palmer road could unite with the Amherst and Belchertown railroad, and become one corporation under the name of the New London, Palmer and Amherst railroad. The corporation, so far as its road was situated in Massachusetts, should be subject to the general laws of the state. No shares in its capital stock should be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares first issued. For purposes of construction, the road should be divided into two sections, one reaching from Palmer to Amherst, the other from Amherst to Montague. A moiety of the capital stock authorized by the act should be set apart for the construction of each section, and work was not to begin on either section until a certificate had been filed in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, signed by the president and a majority of the directors, stating that all the stock appropriated and set apart for the construction of such section had been subscribed for by responsible parties, and that twenty per cent. of the par value of each and every share so set apart had actually been paid into the treasury of said company.

The citizens of Amherst were not the only ones to appreciate the advantages of a railroad extending north from Palmer. As early as May, 1851, no less than three routes had been petitioned for and charters for each had been granted. In addition to the road leading by way of Amherst to Montague, the General Court authorized the construction of a road via Enfield to Athol, also a road via Ware, Barre and Templeton to the New Hampshire state line. The Amherst and Belchertown railroad company was organized under its charter, June 30, 1851. Luke Sweetser, Edward Dickinson, Ithamar Conkey, Myron Lawrence and Joseph Brown were chosen directors. At a meeting held by the directors, Luke Sweetser was elected president and John S. Adams clerk and treasurer. The directors voted that a survey should be made with reference to the construction of the road between Palmer and Amherst. They engaged the services of Gen. James N. Palmer as engineer; his report, with estimates for construction, was as favorable as had been anticipated. Books of subscription were opened, and up to Aug. 22, 1851, persons resident in Amherst had

subscribed upwards of $50,000 for stock in the road. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Sweetser's hall in Amherst, Feb. 6, 1852, about 400 persons were present. Announcement was made that, by the energy of the agents employed, the whole amount needed for the construction of the section between Amherst and Palmer had been subscribed. A contract for building the road had been made with Willis and George W. Phelps of Springfield. Nearly all the stock subscribed for had been taken by persons living on or near the line of the road. A contract had been made with the New London, Willimantic and Palmer railroad company, by which the latter was to equip the road and run it for a term of years on conditions favorable to both parties. The officers originally chosen were re-elected, T. W. Williams and J. C. Lippett of New London being added to the board of directors.

Early in February, 1852, J. S. Adams, treasurer of the corporation, gave notice that the first assessment of $20 per share had been made by the directors, payable on or before March 10. Ground was first broken on the line of the road in February, and the road was fully completed by May 1, 1853. There was some dissatisfaction with the management of the road. Thomas Hastings, a stockholder, petitioned the Supreme Court for an injunction against the company, for issuing stock below its par value, and beginning to construct the road before the necessary amount of stock had been subscribed. He also charged that the survey as filed located the terminus of the road at a distance of one-half mile from the village. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at its September term, and the petition was dismissed. May 3, 1853, the first locomotive was run over the road from Palmer to Amherst, making the trip in 55 minutes. The first passenger train passed over the route Saturday, May 14; George Ford was the conductor and William Bond the engineer. The first time-table went into effect Monday, May 16. Trains left New London for Amherst at 10 A. M. and 1-45. P. M.; returning, left Amherst at 5 A. M. and 1-15 P. M. Connections were made, at Palmer, for Boston, Albany, Worcester and Springfield; at Willimantic, for Hartford and Bristol; at Norwich, for Worcester and Boston; at New London, for New Haven and New York, and for New York by boat. Through tickets were sold at the following rates: From Amherst to Springfield, $1.00; to Worcester, $1.75; to Boston, $2.85; to Albany, $3.75; to New York, cabin passage, $3.50; deck, $3.00. The road was operated by the New London, Willimantic and Palmer company a little less than six months, but the arrangement between the companies proved unsatisfactory, and early in November, 1853, the Amherst and Belchertown company assumed control. The first passenger train run under the new management passed over the road Nov. 7; George L. West was the conductor and John Rich, now a resident of Palmer, the

engineer. The locomotive was the "Amherst," a fine machine, new from the Taunton locomotive works.

For four years the Amherst and Belchertown company operated its railroad, with varying success. Considerable business was transacted, but expenses were heavy and the balance on the wrong side of the ledger grew greater with every passing year. In December, 1857, friends of the road sent copies of a circular to every voter in the towns of Belchertown and Amherst. This circular stated that the Amherst and Belchertown company, in order to complete its road, had issued bonds for $60,000, payable in five years and had mortgaged the road as security for their payment. A second mortgage of $40,000 had been given to secure bonds issued to raise funds for the purchase of locomotives, passenger and freight cars and to dispose of a floating indebtedness, amounting in all to $25,500. The first mortgage bonds became due January 1, 1858, if they were not paid, the trustees would take possession of the road and rent it to the company's directors until Oct. 1, 1858, at which time, according to the provisions of the mortgage, the trustees would sell the road for the benefit of the bondholders. The friends of the road proposed that the towns of Amherst and Belchertown should guarantee the bonds for twenty years, with interest payable semi-annually, each town in proportion to its state valuation, which would make Amherst's share $50,500 and Belchertown's $35,000. In return for this guarantee, the company would give a mortgage on all its property to secure the towns from loss. It was apprehended that if the bondholders gained possession of the road they would probably sell the property and discontinue the road. As the road had cost more than $350,000 it was surely worth more than $85,000, without considering the damage that would be done the towns by the loss of their railway facilities. A special town-meeting was held in Amherst, Dec. 4, 1857, and a resolution was offered that the town petition the General Court, in connection with the town of Belchertown, to afford material aid to the Amherst and Belchertown railroad in order that the road might be kept in operation. This resolution was voted down, yeas 86, nays 138.

In January, 1858, the road passed into the hands of trustees who were chosen by the bondholders to represent their interests. By special act of the General Court, passed in March, 1858, the company was empowered to issue any of the remaining shares of its capital stock, already authorized by law to be issued, not exceeding 1,000 in number, as a preferred stock for the purpose of paying the bonds and the debts of the company. Of this preferred stock, 600 shares should be entitled to such dividends as the company might determine, not exceeding eight per cent., and the remainder to dividends not exceeding six per cent., said dividends to be paid out of the first net earnings of the company. If the company's

railroad, fixtures and franchise, already mortgaged to the trustees for the security of the bondholders, should be lawfully sold by the trustees for the benefit of the bondholders, then the purchasers at such sale were authorized to associate themselves under any name they might assume, and the said purchasers, their successors and assigns, should remain a body corporate with all the powers and privileges of the original corporation. This act was to take effect when ratified by a majority of the stockholders.

In October, 1858, the road and all its belongings were purchased by Samuel F. Cutler and Charles Adams acting in the interest of the bondholder, for $42,500, about half the amount for which the property was under mortgage. Preparations were at once made for a reorganization under a new name, as permitted by the special act of General Court. The name selected was the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer railroad company. The stock of the new company was fixed at $85,000, of which the holders of the first mortgage bonds proposed to take $60,000, and the holders of the second mortgage bonds $25,000, exchanging the bonds for stock at par. In March, 1859, the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer railroad company began to operate the road, continuing in possession some five years. When the road was opened to Amherst, the first agent at the Amherst station was Samuel C. Carter. Many amusing incidents occurred in the earlier history of the road. The *Express*, under date of July 3, 1857, tells of a "scrub" race between a train and a belated passenger. The passenger hailed from North Amherst and his wife was on board the cars; the train had one or two minutes start when it left the station, but the passenger was a sprinter, had run for office several times and never been defeated, and he caught up with that train "in the deep cut in Judge Dickinson's pasture." The *Express* naively remarks at the conclusion of the paragraph that the locomotive drawing the train was not the best in the company's service; had it been the "Vermont" instead of the "Bates," the result might have been different. In 1858, the managers of the road advertised that passengers in the village, with their baggage, would be taken to and from each train for a sum not exceeding twelve cents each way, within limits as prescribed in the books at the hotels. In January, 1858, the trustees secured the services of J. K. Parsons as superintendent. Under his efficient management, the road earned, over and above all expenses, from $800 to $900 per month.

By special act of the General Court, passed in 1864, the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer railroad company was authorized to lease its road and franchise to the New London Northern railroad company, and the companies thus united were empowered to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $300,000, for the construction of the road from Amherst to Grout's in Montague. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Amherst,

Belchertown and Palmer railroad company, held at Palmer, Feb. 22, 1864, it was voted unanimously to unite with the New London Northern railroad company. The basis of union was two shares of the N. L. N. stock for three shares of the A. B. & P. The union, or sale, was ratified by the stockholders of the New London Northern railroad company. The General Court had, from time to time, granted extensions of time during which the section of the road from Amherst to Montague might be constructed. When the New London company assumed control, it was decided to begin work immediately upon the extension. A survey of the route was made by A. R. Field of Greenfield. In October, 1864, the company advertised for 35,000 railroad ties to be delivered along the line between Amherst and Grout's Corner. The road was completed as far as Grout's Corner, (Miller's Falls) in 1866, and the company having purchased of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad company an extension of its line from Grout's to Brattleboro, Vt., began, Oct. 8, 1866, to run through trains between New London and Brattleboro. Three passenger trains were run over the line daily in each direction. In November, 1871, the Vermont Central railroad company leased the New London Northern road for a period of 20 years, paying $240,000 per annum; at the expiration of this lease in 1891, a new lease was executed for a period of 99 years.

Having secured the construction and operation of a railway running through Amherst to the north and south, the residents of the town next turned their attention to gaining railway connection with the towns and cities to the east and west. By a special act of the General Court, approved April 13, 1864, the act passed in 1848, incorporating the Amherst Branch railroad company, was partially revived, and Leonard M. Hills of Amherst and Thaddeus Smith of Hadley were added to the list of incorporators. The capital stock was limited to $200,000. The company was authorized to locate, construct and maintain a railroad, from some convenient point connecting with the New London Northern road in Amherst, within one-half mile of Amherst College, through the towns of Hadley and Hatfield, crossing the Connecticut river and connecting with the Connecticut River railroad at any point between the station of said road in Northampton and "Cutter's Crossing,"—so-called, in Hatfield. It might cross the Connecticut River railroad and connect with the New Haven and Northampton road on land owned by the latter in Northampton. The company must file the location of its road on or before June 1, 1866, and complete it within two years thereafter. Special acts were passed in 1866 and 1869, extending the time-limit for construction. In March, 1870, an act was passed authorizing the company to increase its capital stock by an amount not exceeding $100,000. The company might locate its road as authorized in the act of 1864, or wholly within the towns of Amherst, Hadley and

Northampton. Any part of the road located in "Hadley meadows," so-called, should be constructed under direction of the board of railroad commissioners, and in strict compliance with such requirements as they should deem essential to secure a free and uninterrupted flow of the waters of the Connecticut river at all seasons. The towns of Amherst, Hadley, Northampton and Hatfield were authorized at town meetings called for the purpose, to subscribe for and hold shares in the capital stock of the company to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of the assessed valuation of said towns, if a two-thirds vote was passed in favor of such subscription. The towns might pay for such stock out of their town treasuries, and were authorized to raise money by loan, upon bonds, or by tax or otherwise, and might hold and dispose of the stock like other town property. The selectmen, or any agent especially selected for the purpose, might represent the towns at meetings of the company, and might vote upon the amount of stock held by said towns. The company might by vote adopt as its corporate name the Northampton and Amherst railroad company. This charter was accepted at a meeting held in Amherst, Nov. 2, 1870. The incorporation of the Massachusetts Central railroad company at about this time caused a suspension of effort towards building an independent road, by the incorporators of the Amherst Branch railroad.

By a special act passed by the General Court in 1867, approved by the governor, March 23, Thomas E. Hastings, Eleazer Porter, Levi Stockbridge and others were incorporated as the Northampton and Amherst Street Railway company, for the purpose of constructing and using a street railroad from the town of Northampton to the town of Amherst. Its capital stock was not to exceed $200,000. By a special act passed in 1868, the town of Hadley was authorized to subscribe to stock in this company to an amount not exceeding $6,000. In 1868, the original act was amended so that the capital stock might not exceed $75,000. The town of Hadley might subscribe to this stock an amount not exceeding one-half of one per cent. of its assessed valuation. There are no existing records to show that any further action was ever taken under this charter.

The Massachusetts Central Railroad company was incorporated by an act of the General Court, approved May 10, 1869. The names of the incorporators were as follows: Edward Denny, Joel Hayden, Francis Brigham, James S. Draper, Constance Southworth, Edward Atkinson, Francis Edson, B. H. Tripp, Charles A. Stevens, C. C. Aldrich, Lafayette Maltby, Henry F. Hills and Philo Chapin. They were authorized to locate, construct, maintain and operate a railroad with one or more tracks, beginning at some convenient point in the town of Williamsburg, thence running by the most convenient route through the towns of Northampton, Easthampton, Westhampton, Hatfield, Hadley, South Hadley, Amherst, Granby, Ludlow,

Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Ware, Palmer, West Brookfield, New Braintree, Hardwick, Dana, Petersham, Barre, Phillipston, Oakham, Hubbardston, Rutland, Princeton, Holden, Sterling, Boylston, West Boylston, Clinton, Lancaster, Northborough, Berlin, Bolton, Hudson, Stow and Marlborough, or any of them, to Mill Village in Sudbury, thence over the line of the Wayland and Sudbury Branch railroad company, incorporated in 1868, to its terminus near the Stony Brook station on the Fitchburg road. The Wayland and Sudbury Branch railroad might be consolidated with and merged in the Massachusetts Central railroad company. The Williamsburg and North Adams railroad company, incorporated in 1867, and the Massachusetts Central railroad company were authorized to merge and consolidate their capital stock, rights, powers and franchises, if the stockholders of both companies should so vote. The Massachusetts Central railroad company might enter upon, unite with and use the Ware River railroad company, and the latter company might sell, assign, convey or lease its road and franchise or any part thereof to the Massachusetts Central. The Central railroad was also empowered to unite with the New Haven and Northampton, the Connecticut River, the New London Northern, the Worcester and Nashua, the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg, the Lancaster and Sterling Branch, and the Fitchburg railroads, or with either or any of them, and either of them might enter upon and unite with the road of the Massachusetts Central. The towns named in the act, and also the towns of Wayland and Weston, or any of them, were authorized to subscribe for and hold stock in the Massachusetts Central to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of their assessed valuation. They might pay for the same out of their town treasuries, and raise the money by a loan upon bonds, by tax or otherwise, and might hold and dispose of the stock like other town property. The capital stock should be not less than $3,000,000 and might be increased to $6,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The road was to be located within three years and constructed within six years.

From the comprehensive nature of this charter, the number of towns through which the road might be constructed and the different railroads with which it was granted power to unite, it was plain that the incorporators had in view the construction of a through line, and intended to consolidate under one management the routes of several smaller railroads that had already secured charters. Connection with Boston was to be secured over the tracks of the Fitchburg road, and the western terminus was to be North Adams. The company was organized under its charter, Sept. 2, 1869, when the following officers were chosen: President, J. M. Stone; treasurer, Francis J. Parker; chief engineer, Edward Frost; directors, J. M. Stone of Charlestown, C. A. Cutting of Boston, J. S. Draper of Way-

land, Francis Brigham and George Houghton of Hudson, E. B. Shattuck, J. E. Smith and Hiram Wadsworth of Barre, B. H. Tripp of Rutland, H. F. Hills of Amherst, L. J. Dudley of Northampton and Joel Hayden of Haydenville. By a special act of the General Court, passed in June, 1870, the company was authorized to issue bonds in sums not less than $100 each, payable at periods not exceeding twenty years from date, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, to an amount not exceeding the capital stock actually paid in, and might mortgage the road to secure the bonds. The capital stock might be reduced to $2,000,000. For purposes of construction, the road might be divided into four sections. Subscriptions might be received for the construction of the sections separately, and work on constructing each section might begin when stock had been sold to the full amount needed for the construction of that section and twenty per cent. of the purchase money had been paid into the treasury.

A public meeting was held at Amherst, May 16, 1870, at which time President Stone and Engineer Frost explained the plans of the company, and gave statistics tending to show that the road as projected would be a paying property. The location of the road would depend on the action taken by the towns in regard to subscriptions. If Amherst subscribed, then the route between Belchertown and Northampton would be definitely fixed. A special town-meeting was held in Amherst, Sept. 6, 1870. Hon. Edward Dickinson offered a motion that the town treasurer be authorized to subscribe immediately in the name of the town for $100,000 of the capital stock of the Massachusetts Central railroad company, agreeably to the terms of the charter, and to borrow money on credit of the town to pay assessments as they were made, on condition that not less than $3,000,000 in bona-fide subscriptions be made to such stock, that a contract be made with responsible parties to construct the road through Hadley, the central part of Amherst, stations for passengers and freight to be built within one-half mile of the Amherst house, and through Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, and so on to make a continuous line to the Stony Brook station on the Fitchburg railroad. The motion was voted down, 153 votes being cast in the affirmative and 228 in the negative.

The friends of the road regretted this action, but were not discouraged. They entered at once upon a short but sharp campaign to influence public sentiment in favor of the project. In this they were assisted by the merciless ridicule that was heaped upon the town and its citizens by individuals and by newspapers in adjoining communities. A special town-meeting was held Oct. 4, to take action on the matter. There was a larger attendance than at any town-meeting ever before held in Amherst. Edward Dickinson offered a motion substantially the same as that which had met

with defeat at a previous meeting. Discussion began at 2-30 o'clock and was continued about two hours. The leading arguments in favor of the road were made by Edward Dickinson and Levi Stockbridge; the principal speakers in opposition were Cummings Fish, Aaron Ingram and Simeon Clark. The voting, by ballot, began at 4-30 o'clock and was continued until 7 o'clock, soon after which the result was announced, 369 votes having been cast in favor of the road and 270 in opposition. There was great excitement while the vote was being cast and intense anxiety as to the result. Both friends and opponents of the road were confident of success. When the vote was declared it was greeted with deafening cheers. A salute was fired and a huge bonfire was built on the common. The opponents of the road were accused of resorting to all manner of means to defeat it. When they found themselves outnumbered, they claimed that 77 more votes were counted on the ballot than had been checked, and threatened to call another meeting to rescind the vote. But the charge was proven false, and as public sentiment grew in favor of the road the opposition was given up.

In October, 1870, President Stone issued a circular, in which it was stated that the efforts made in behalf of the road had been successful beyond the most sanguine expectation of its originators. The speedy construction of the road was assured, a contract having been made with a responsible builder of railroads to construct the entire line from Weston to Northampton. As soon as a definite location of the road was made in the several towns in the chartered limit the work of construction would begin, and would be completed in about two years. The preliminary surveys made by Engineer Frost, showed that it would be impracticable to locate the road through the southern part of Pelham into Enfield. At a meeting of stockholders, held in Boston, Oct. 26, a pledge was given, by what authority is not stated, that residents of Amherst would raise $30,000 for the road, in addition to the sum subscribed by the town. The Boston *Journal* announced in April, 1871, that a contract had been made for building the road from Northampton to Stony Brook station, and work would begin at once. In August, 1871, President Stone was in Amherst to confer with land-owners along the proposed line of the road in regard to land damages and also to determine a location for the bridge across Fort river.

In the summer of 1871, the directors of the road laid the first assessment of 20 per cent. upon the stock subscribed. The treasurer of the town of Northampton refused to pay the assessment on the $300,000 of stock subscribed for by that town, on the ground that as certain conditions had been attached to the subscription its legality was doubtful. In this contention he was sustained by eminent legal authority. At a town-meeting

held in Northampton in September, a new and unconditional subscription of $300,000 was made to the company's stock, and the town treasurer paid the first assessment. The town of Amherst paid its first assessment of $20,000 early in October. The Amherst *Record*, under date of Sept. 27, 1871, stated that it was the company's intention to begin the work of construction on the west end of the line, and that as soon as the bridge across the Connecticut river was completed cars would run to Amherst. The first grading on the road was done at Hardwick in October, 1871; it was expected at the time that grading would be begun in Amherst in a few days. In 1871, the General Court granted permission to the company to extend its road to Brookline and there connect with the Boston and Albany road. The same year, the Holyoke and Belchertown railroad company was incorporated and authorized to unite with the Massachusetts Central company.

In February, 1872, the second assessment of 20 per cent. was levied by the directors upon the capital stock, payable on or before March 1. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by Amherst parties over the fact that the road had not yet been located through the town. The *Record* made the following announcement, under date of March 13, 1872: "The Central Railroad will enter the town parallel to the Northampton road, pass through College grove (formerly Baker's grove), cross the Mill Valley road by a 15-feet cut, meander through Prof. Snell's garden, and then strike across the fields to the southeast. It will hit Freshman river near Dana's bridge and cross the road by an 18-feet cut and continue on to the southeast." Under date of March 27, announcement was made that the location of the road through the town had been filed. It would cross the Dickinson farm south of College hill, and the highway near W. B. Smith's place. In June, 1872, the company made a contract with J. H. Smith of Springfield, to build the bridge across the Connecticut river; work was to begin at once and the bridge was to be completed by Sept. 1, 1873. The third assessment of 20 per cent. was levied by the directors of the road in August.

By a special act passed by the General Court in 1872, the company was allowed an extension of time for two years in which to file its location. The subscriptions by towns and individuals amounted to nearly $1,000,000, and under authority of an act passed in 1870 the road was bonded to the amount of $995,000, and a mortgage was placed upon the property for that amount. The general work of construction began in 1872, Norman C. Munson of Boston having contracted to build the road from Stony Brook to Northampton. Grading was done in several towns at the eastern end of the route, land was purchased for terminal facilities at Northampton, and a contract made for building the Connecticut river bridge. Considerable

work had been done upon the bridge piers, when ill success in raising funds and the failure of Contractor Munson put an end to all work. Up to the fall of 1878, the total cost of construction had been $2,782,932.78. The company at that time had a funded debt of $995,000 and a floating debt of $37,428.76.

It was not until the summer of 1878, that an effort was made to revive the fortunes of the road. A meeting of the stockholders was held at Boston, June 5, when it was unanimously recommended that the stockholders, both town and individual, should transfer their stock to a trustee to be held by him two years; if at the end of that time the entire road was completed and in running order, then the trustees should convey three-fourths of the stock to the order of the directors and one-fourth to the original owners. If the road was not completed and ready for use, then all stock should be reconveyed to the original owners. At a special meeting held June 29, Amherst voted to act in accordance with this recommendation. At a meeting of the directors held in Boston, July 24, Thomas Talbot was chosen a trustee to represent the interests of the towns. A new board of directors, including several New York capitalists was chosen, new capital was subscribed, and the total indebtedness of the company was provided for by an issue of six per cent. bonds, to run twenty years, to the amount of $1,843,000. The General Court granted permission to the company to extend its tracks through Waltham to Cambridge, there to connect with the Arlington branch of the Boston and Lowell road, and also from Amherst to West Deerfield, thence to connect with the Tunnel road. In May, 1879, a new survey was made by Engineer S. D. Kendall. Enfield and Greenwich, where grading had been nearly completed, were omitted from the route, the line running further south, while beyond Amherst the survey was continued north to a junction with the Tunnel road at Old Deerfield. The contract to build the road was again awarded to N. C. Munson, he sub-letting the contract for the grading and mason-work between Northampton and Belchertown to W. C. McClellan of Chicopee. The selectmen of Amherst in May, 1880, accepted the plans of the road and its location through the town, as presented by the company's officials. Early in 1880, work was resumed on the road-bed on all parts of the line. Grading was begun in Amherst, Sept. 20, 1880, on land of Patrick Hurley, west of Blake-field. Thus ten years lacking two weeks had elapsed from the time when Amherst voted a subscription of $100,000 to the company's capital stock ere its citizens were permitted to witness in their town any sign of the road's construction. Oct. 4, the first rail was spiked down at South Sudbury. In October, 1881, the road was opened from Boston to Hudson, a distance of 28 miles; in June, 1882, it was opened to Oakdale, 41 miles. Soon afterward the road was opened to Jeffersonville, seven

miles west of Oakdale, but the latter became for a time the western terminus of the road.

The misfortunes that had attended the road from the beginning seemed destined to continue with it. In 1882, C. A. Sweet & Co., of Boston, who had been made the selling agents of the company's bonds, became insolvent, bringing about a crisis in the company's affairs and putting an end to the work of construction. In 1883, the road was sold under foreclosure to a committee of the bondholders, consisting of S. N. Aldrich, T. H. Perkins and Henry Woods. This committee, in 1885, made a contract with the Boston and Lowell railroad company to put the line in working order and operate it so far as it had been completed. The Boston and Lowell company advanced the sum of $200,000 to meet necessary expenses, taking in return the entire receipts of the road. This arrangement continued one year, the road being operated at a loss. In December, 1886, the road was leased to the Boston and Lowell company for 99 years. Under the agreement then made, the Massachusetts Central company issued bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, and gave them to the Boston and Lowell company, the latter, in return, having made good the loss of $200,000 already sustained, agreed to complete the road to Northampton. The Boston and Lowell company further agreed to pay the Massachusetts Central company 20 per cent. of the gross receipts of the road up to $1,000,000 annually, and 25 per cent. of all earnings in excess of that amount. If the earnings should not amount to $1,000,000, the Boston and Lowell company agreed to pay the interest on the bonds at five per cent., thus guaranteeing interest and all fixed charges. Under this agreement, the previous bonded indebtedness became preferred stock, and the old, amounting to about three and one-half millions, remained common stock. Of the preferred stock there was about $4,000,000, and the road was obliged to earn at least $500,000 to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness. At the time of reorganization, the name of the road was changed from the Massachusetts Central to the Central Massachusetts.

The work of construction was renewed in the spring of 1887, and the road was completed to Northampton in the fall of that year. The first through train from Boston to Northampton passed over the road Dec. 12, 1887. Leaving Boston at 8-30 A. M., it arrived at Northampton at 12-30. The train was drawn by the locomotive "Hudson" and consisted of a smoking-car and a drawing-room car. The passengers included officers of the Boston and Lowell, Boston and Maine and Central Massachusetts railway companies. The arrival of the train at Northampton was greeted with ringing of bells, blowing of steam-whistles, firing of cannon and music by a brass band. Mayor Hill made an address of welcome, after which the passengers took dinner at the Norwood. The road was opened

to public travel, Dec. 19. The first passenger train, consisting of a locomotive, two passenger coaches, and a combination smoking and baggage-car, left Ware at 7-25 A. M. The locomotive was the "Fabyan's No. 97," in charge of Frank Lane, engineer, and G. F. French, fireman. The conductor was C. A. Phelps of Lowell, the brakeman John Q. Hawes, the baggage-master W. N. Titus. The train left Ware with 13 passengers, and received accessions to this number from all the stations along the route. At Amherst about 75 persons were waiting to take the train. F. E. Alden was the first station-master at Amherst and John E. Williams purchased the first ticket sold at the station. The first through train for Boston left Northampton, Dec. 19, at 9 A. M. It consisted of three passenger coaches and a smoking-car, drawn by the engine "Orleans." Daniel Spofford was the engineer and Charles Gilpatrick the conductor. There was a serious controversy among Amherst residents as to where the freight and passenger depots of the new road should be located. Some favored the site that was afterwards adopted, others a location considerably further to the east on land owned by John C. White and Mrs. Edward Tuckerman. At a special town meeting held Nov. 12, 1887, after extended discussion, a vote was taken on the question, and 320 ballots were cast in favor of the present site, while the "union station" to the east received but 175. The road since it was opened has done an extensive business in the transportation of both passengers and freight, Amherst being one of the best paying stations on the line. From time to time as the business increased, the train service has been extended to the general satisfaction of the public. In 1888, the Boston and Lowell system was leased to the Boston and Maine, and the Central Massachusetts road is now known as the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BANKS, POST-OFFICES AND COURTS.—THE FIRST AMHERST BANK.—HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN BANK.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—AMHERST SAVINGS BANK.—POST-OFFICES, POST-MASTERS AND MAILS.—COURTS, COURT SESSIONS AND COURT OFFICERS.—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Soon after 1820, the residents of the smaller towns in Western Massachusetts began to feel the need of better banking facilities than were furnished by the cities near at hand. In February, 1825, the "Farmers'

Bank" of Belchertown was incorporated, but its charter was repealed in 1829. The Sunderland bank was incorporated Feb. 26, 1825. The following act, passed by the General Court, and approved by the governor June 13, 1831, resulted in the removal of the Sunderland bank to Amherst:

"Be it enacted, etc.,

That, from and after the first day of October next, the president, directors and company of the Sunderland Bank, may establish their banking house and do their banking business in Amherst, in the county of Hampshire, and the name of the said corporation shall thereafter be changed, and the same be known and called by the name and style of The President, Directors and Company of the Amherst bank; and from and after the said first day of October, the power of said corporation to transact their banking business in Sunderland shall cease.

Be it further enacted,

That the said president, directors and company of the Amherst Bank shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and obligations of the said president, directors and company of the Sunderland Bank, as they shall exist on the said first day of October next, and the same shall be by them performed and assumed at their banking house in said Amherst, anything in the tenor of their bills, or other contracts and obligations to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, that the present board of directors may continue in office until the next regular election of directors, although a majority of them may not be resident within the said county of Hampshire."

The bank began operations in Amherst in October, 1831. Its capital stock at the time of its removal to Amherst was $100,000; its first president was Nathaniel Smith, its first cashier Luther Root. Like all banks established by authority of the state, the Amherst bank was a bank of issue, and its currency doubtless proved a great convenience to persons living in Amherst and vicinity in the transaction of their business. In 1837, the bank suspended specie payments, and during the same year counterfeit five-dollar bills of its issue were put in circulation. In 1841, a crisis came in the bank's affairs. Its funds had been mismanaged, and separate investigations were undertaken by the bank commissioners and by a committee appointed by the stockholders. Feb. 9, 1841, Solomon Pitkin, president, Joseph A. Sweetser, cashier, and Edward Dickinson, attorney, of the Amherst bank, addressed a letter to Bank Commissioner J. Rockwell, requesting that two or more of the bank commissioners should visit Amherst at once, on account of the progress made by a committee of investigation in relation to an excess of the old circulation. In accordance with this request two of the commissioners visited Amherst and remained there three days. As a result of their examination, it appeared that from the organization of the bank up to October, 1838, when Luther Root, the cashier, left the bank, the bills in sheets engraved and furnished to the Amherst bank amounted to $268,305. The bills issued during that time amounted to $220,732. The bills on hand, in sheets, never issued, amounted Oct. 1,

1838, to $31,400. It would thus appear that $16,173, in sheets, which had been furnished to the bank were not accounted for. Up to Feb. 10, an overplus of bills had been redeemed amounting to $24,212. It was customary for each president to open an account with himself for the bills issued during his administration, debiting himself with the amount issued and crediting himself with the amount destroyed. When bills were retired from circulation, they were burned in the presence of the president and directors, who signed a statement to that effect. Upon the supposition that bills were issued which were not entered on any account, it appeared that bills so issued could only amount to $16,173, leaving $8,039 to be accounted for in some other way. The commissioners were of the opinion that there was an error somewhere in the account of the destruction of bills, that is not so many bills had been destroyed as was made to appear by the books and certificates.

The committee of investigation appointed by the stockholders submitted a long report under date of June 2, 1841; they were satisfied that fraud had been committed, and committed since Luther Root gave up his situation as cashier. Neither the bank commissioners or the stockholders' committee were able to discover what had become of the missing funds. Early in 1842, another investigation was undertaken by a disinterested committee, with the following result, as recorded in the *Hampshire Gazette*: "The deficiency heretofore unaccounted for, is traced to frauds committed by Luther Root, the late cashier. Mr. Root commenced his depredations upon the funds of the bank as long ago as the presidency of Nathaniel Smith. We have not seen the report, but understand that this fact is established to the satisfaction of all who know its contents. * * * It is well that the truth has come to light, for cruel suspicions have rested on the innocent." After leaving Amherst, Mr. Root was for about a year agent of the Grand Haven, Mich. Lumber company, and later taught school at Orangeburgh, S. C., where he died in February, 1842. He was succeeded as cashier of the Amherst bank, in December, 1838, by Thomas Green, and he in turn by Joseph A. Sweetser, brother to Luke Sweetser, with whom he was associated in mercantile business at Amherst. The president and directors of the bank brought suit against Luther Root and others who were sureties on Root's bond. Mr. Root was appointed cashier in 1831, and re-appointed in 1832, but gave no new bond. The case was carried to the supreme court, and Metcalf's Reports state that Root's sureties were held liable, not being exonerated on account of the failure of the directors of the bank to examine into its condition. Suit was also entered to ascertain whether the signatures on the bond were genuine, it being thought that some were forgeries; the jury before whom the case was tried were unable to agree.

In February, 1841, the bank petitioned the General Court for power to reduce its capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000. The bank surrendered its charter in 1842, and in 1844 the General Court allowed it two years in which to close up its affairs. In 1845, Wells Lathrop brought suit against the president and directors of the bank to recover $500 for services rendered. As agent of the bank he had prosecuted claims in its behalf, under the agreement that if successful he should receive five per cent. of the amount recovered, if not he was to have only his actual expenses. The case was decided against him in the lower court, but the supreme court granted him a new trial. The presidents of the bank and their terms of service were as follows: Nathaniel Smith, to October, 1832; Alpheus Field, October, 1832 to November, 1835; Lucius Boltwood, November, 1835 to October, 1836; Solomon Pitkin, October, 1836 to February, 1841. The banking-house stood on the site now occupied by the savings bank building. After the bank went out of business the building was purchased by Chester Kellogg.

By an act of the General Court passed March 18, 1845, the "Hampshire and Franklin Bank" was incorporated, to transact a banking business at Amherst. Its incorporators were David Mack, Jr., John Dickinson, Jr., Luke Sweetser and others. The capital stock was $100,000. In the latter part of January, 1846, a bill was introduced in the General Court, authorizing the Hampshire and Franklin bank to go into operation if $50,000 of its capital stock should be paid in by Oct. 1st. Opponents of the measure argued that there was no necessity for it. The bank had been incorporated the previous year with a capital of $100,000, but the petitioners had only been able to secure stock subscriptions amounting to $40,000. Mr. Gridley of Amherst spoke in favor of the measure, contending that the bank was needed and that $50,000 was capital enough for the present. The bill was passed to be engrossed, but the originators of the enterprise were unable to raise even the reduced amount of capital required, so the project was finally abandoned.

The "First National Bank of Amherst" was incorporated in 1864, under the law governing the establishment of national banks. Its charter number was 393. Its incorporators were L. M. Hills, Charles Miles, A. C. Marshall, J. T. Westcott, E. D. Williams, William P. Smith, James G. Vose, Edward Hitchcock, Calvin Bridgman and nineteen others. Its capital stock was $51,000, which was increased in September, 1864, to $100,000, and in May, 1865, to $150,000. A preliminary meeting of the stockholders was held Jan. 23, 1864; a permanent organization was formed Jan. 30; the charter bears date of April 20, and the bank began to transact business May 4, 1864. The original board of directors consisted of L. M. Hills, A. C. Marshall, J. T. Westcott, E. D. Williams, J. G. Vose, W.

P. Smith and S. J. Bennett. L. M. Hills was elected the first president, remaining in office until his death in 1872, when Calvin Bridgman of Belchertown was chosen to fill out his unexpired term. Mr. Bridgman resigned and was succeeded, Jan. 13, 1874, by L. D. Hills, who remains in office. The first cashier was William P. Smith, who resigned, Oct. 10, 1865, and was succeeded, Oct. 16, by R. J. D. Westcott, who held the office until 1887, when his resignation was regretfully accepted. In January, 1885, H. T. Cowles was elected assistant cashier, and on the acceptance of Mr. Westcott's resignation, was promoted to the office of cashier which he yet holds. In 1864, the bank was opened for business in S. W. Whitney's house, near the New London Northern railway depot, where it had secured quarters while the handsome brick block on Main street, which it built and occupied for many years, was in course of construction. In 1891, the business was removed to Hunt's block where excellent accommodations were provided. The regular report of the bank, under date of Dec. 13, 1895, showed resources amounting to $611,202.26, a surplus fund of $50,000, undivided profits of $14,107.77, and individual deposits amounting to $212,509.52.

By an act of the General Court passed in February, 1854, Ithamar Conkey, John S. Adams, William Kellogg, Jr. and others were incorporated as the Amherst Savings Bank. So far as can be ascertained, there was no attempt made to effect an organization under this act, and in April, 1864, a new charter was granted, with Ithamar Conkey, George Cutler, Charles Adams and others as incorporators. At a meeting held Dec. 20, 1864, the corporation was organized and the following officers were elected: Trustees, I. F. Conkey, Charles Adams, E. F. Cook, James Hastings, D. W. Palmer, W. A. Dickinson, A. R. Cushman, Horace Ward, George Cutler, all of Amherst, Calvin Bridgman of Belchertown, David Rice of Leverett, N. Austin Smith of Sunderland, L. N. Granger of North Hadley; president, Charles Adams; secretary, George Cutler; treasurer, S. C. Carter. The bank was opened for business Monday, Jan. 2, 1865. The first deposit received was one of $50. The deposits for the first year amounted to $8,239.47. The business was first carried on in a small wooden building that stood on the site now occupied by Dickinson's block. In 1875, it was removed to a brick building, erected by Dwight H. Kellogg and purchased by the bank, which stood on the site of the present bank block; this building was burned in the great fire of 1879, after which the block now occupied by the bank and post-office was erected. In 1870, Charles Adams resigned as president and was succeeded by E. F. Cook, who remains in office. S. C. Carter continued to serve as treasurer until Dec. 31, 1887, when advancing years induced him to tender his resignation, which was accepted by the trustees with deep regret. He was succeeded by E. D.

Bangs, who is now in office. The affairs of the corporation have ever been managed with prudence and strict economy, insuring its prosperity. A report of its condition Jan. 1, 1896, shows deposits amounting to $2,057,138, undivided earnings $61,329.37, guarantee funds $84,582. A dividend of 4 1-4 per cent. was paid in 1895.

THE POSTAL SERVICE IN AMHERST.

The first post-office established in Amherst by the United States government was located in the eastern part of the town, at that time the business center, and the place where town-meetings were held. The first post-master appointed was James Watson, whose commission bore date of Jan. 1, 1806. The office occupied a room in his dwelling-house, where the accommodations, though not extensive, were fully adequate for the business transacted. There was at the time but one mail a week, brought in by stage-coach, and its arrival was an event of general interest to the community. James Watson served as postmaster only one year, being succeeded, Jan. 1, 1807, by Joseph Watson. Rufus Kellogg was appointed postmaster in 1809, his commission bearing date of Nov. 21; he remained in office until 1824. Up to 1820, the office was kept in a room in the southwest corner of his house, yet standing and now occupied by his son, Willard M. Kellogg. About 1820, the establishment of Amherst college and other causes operated to bring about a large increase in population at the West street, and the post-office was removed to a building owned by Jarib White, now know as the Amherst house "Annex." Mr. Kellogg continued to serve as postmaster after the removal of the office to the West street, the office business being attended to by a clerk. Jay White was appointed postmaster in 1824, serving until April, 1825, when he was succeeded by Hezekiah Wright Strong. The office was then removed to Mr. Strong's dwelling-house, which stood to the east of Phoenix Row, a room being built on the west side of the house for office use.

With the removal of the office to the West street and a consequent increase in business, the town was enabled to secure three weekly mails from Boston. The stage route passing through Amherst extended from Boston to Albany and the trip occupied three days. The stage left Boston at 1 A. M. and arrived at Amherst at 9 P. M. It stopped for the night at Northampton, continuing on its way to Albany in the morning. The mails arrived at Amherst Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. There was also a mail route north and south between Hartford, Conn. and Brattleboro, Vt. Mail matter for surrounding towns was left at the Amherst office for distribution. The postage on letters weighing one-half ounce was, to Belchertown 6c., to Boston 12 1-2c., to New York 18 3-4c., to Washington 25c. H. W. Strong continued to serve as postmaster until 1842. There



SIGN OF FIRST POST OFFICE AT SOUTH AMHERST.



BOLTWOOD'S TAVERN SIGN.

was some complaint in regard to the manner in which he conducted the office. It was claimed that he allowed persons to sit in the office and read papers that came through the mails directed to other parties, and that the papers were not always returned to the boxes where they belonged. Samuel C. Carter was appointed postmaster, March 30, 1842. He removed the office to the old Amherst bank building, that occupied the site of the present Savings bank block. Mr. Carter was succeeded by Seth Nims, who was appointed to the office May 9, 1845. Mr. Nims removed the office to Phoenix Row, in the block now occupied by E. D. Marsh. On Mr. Carter's appointment in 1849, the office was again removed to the Amherst bank building, where it remained until 1864. The building was a two-story one, and the post-office occupied the north side of the lower story, with S. C. Carter's shoe-store on the south side and I. F. Conkey's law-office in the second story. In 1864, the Kelloggs who owned the property desired to make a three-story building of it and the tenants vacated it. The floors not being properly supported, the walls fell, June 29, 1865, and Dwight H. Kellogg erected on the site a three-story building which was burned in 1879. Since 1845, the postmasters at the center office in Amherst with the date of their commissions have been as follows: Samuel C. Carter, May 29, 1849; Seth Nims, June 3, 1853; Lucius M. Boltwood, June 17, 1861; Jairus L. Skinner, July 7, 1865; John Jameson, Dec. 20, 1876; Orson G. Couch, March 30, 1885; Byron H. Williams, Aug. 9, 1889; Orson G. Couch, March 20, 1894.

At Amherst, as in nearly all large towns and cities, the appointment of postmasters and their retention in office has depended largely upon their political faith. For a half-century, at least, the victors have been awarded the spoils and changes in national administrations have been signalized by changes in the management of the local office. From the results of this pernicious system Amherst has, perhaps, suffered as little as any town in the county. The postmasters, as a rule, have been efficient, faithful, and attentive to the interests of their patrons. Since the establishment of Amherst College, and, later on, of the Agricultural College, and the stations for agricultural experiment, there has been a rapid increase in the business of the office, until at the present time it is far in excess of that conducted in most towns of equal size and population with Amherst. A system of free mail delivery was inaugurated April 1, 1896. July 1, the office was moved into new and commodious quarters in Williams' block. With two railways running through the town, the mail facilities are excellent.

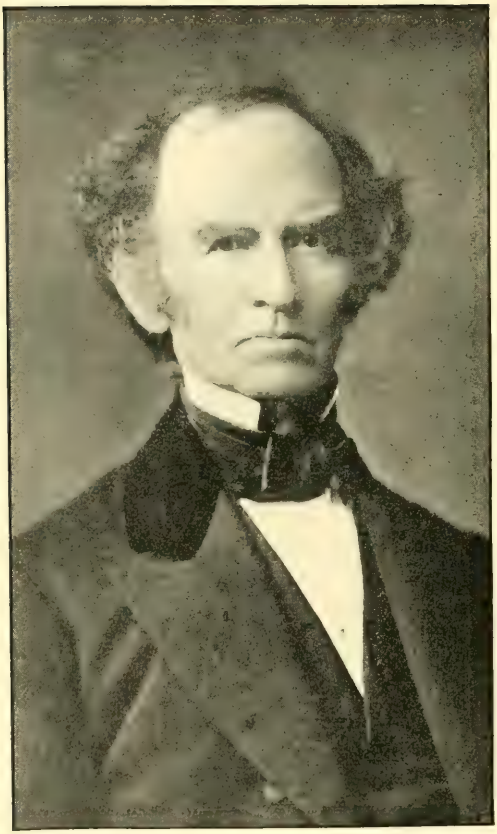
A post-office was established at North Amherst in 1834. The list of postmasters with dates of their appointment is as follows: Samuel Davis, May 8, 1834; Horace Cutler, Aug. 9, 1837; William H. Robinson, Feb.

4, 1858; Horace Cutler, Sept. 5, 1861; Charles H. Hobart, April 8, 1869; Forester P. Ainsworth, Aug. 31, 1869. The post-office at South Amherst was established in 1841. The postmasters who have served there and the dates of their appointment are as follows: Hiram H. Allen, July 30, 1841; Waitstill Dickinson, June 7, 1844; Charles F. Hayward, Dec. 20, 1849; Daniel Paine, July 17, 1856; Sylvanus M. Wright, April 3, 1857; Thomas Reed, Jan. 29, 1863; Waitstill Dickinson, April 7, 1865; Charles A. Shaw, March 7, 1881.

COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS.

The judicial system of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, at the time of the settlement of Hampshire county and thence down to the period of the war of the Revolution, comprised a superior court of judicature with original and appellate jurisdiction throughout the province, which held sessions in the several counties and resembled in many of its features the superior judicial court of to-day; a court for each county called the superior court of common pleas, consisting of four justices, which had cognizance of all actions triable at common law, and a court of sessions for each county, comprising all its justices of the peace, which had a limited criminal jurisdiction and managed the prudential affairs of the county. The justices of the peace had a separate jurisdiction in minor matters, both civil and criminal, and from their judgment appeal could be taken to the court of common pleas and court of sessions. There was also a probate court. At the close of the war of the Revolution, the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were established by act of the General Court, passed July 3, 1782. There were a supreme judicial court, a court of common pleas, and a court of general sessions of the peace. The supreme court consisted of one chief and four associate justices. It had jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases and appellate jurisdiction in nearly all probate matters. The court of common pleas, established for each county, had powers equivalent to those exercised by the provincial courts of the same name. This was succeeded, in 1811, by a circuit court of common pleas, the act by which this was established dividing the state into six circuits. The circuit court was abolished in 1821, and a court of common pleas throughout the state established. The court of general sessions of the peace for each county was held by justices of the peace therein, and determined matters relating to the conservation of the peace and the punishment of offences cognizable by them at common law.

Probate courts were established by an act passed by the General Court in 1784. From that time up to 1858, the officers of the probate court were a judge and a register of probate. In 1858, the court of insolvency was placed under the jurisdiction of these officers, who were henceforth known



EDWARD DICKINSON.

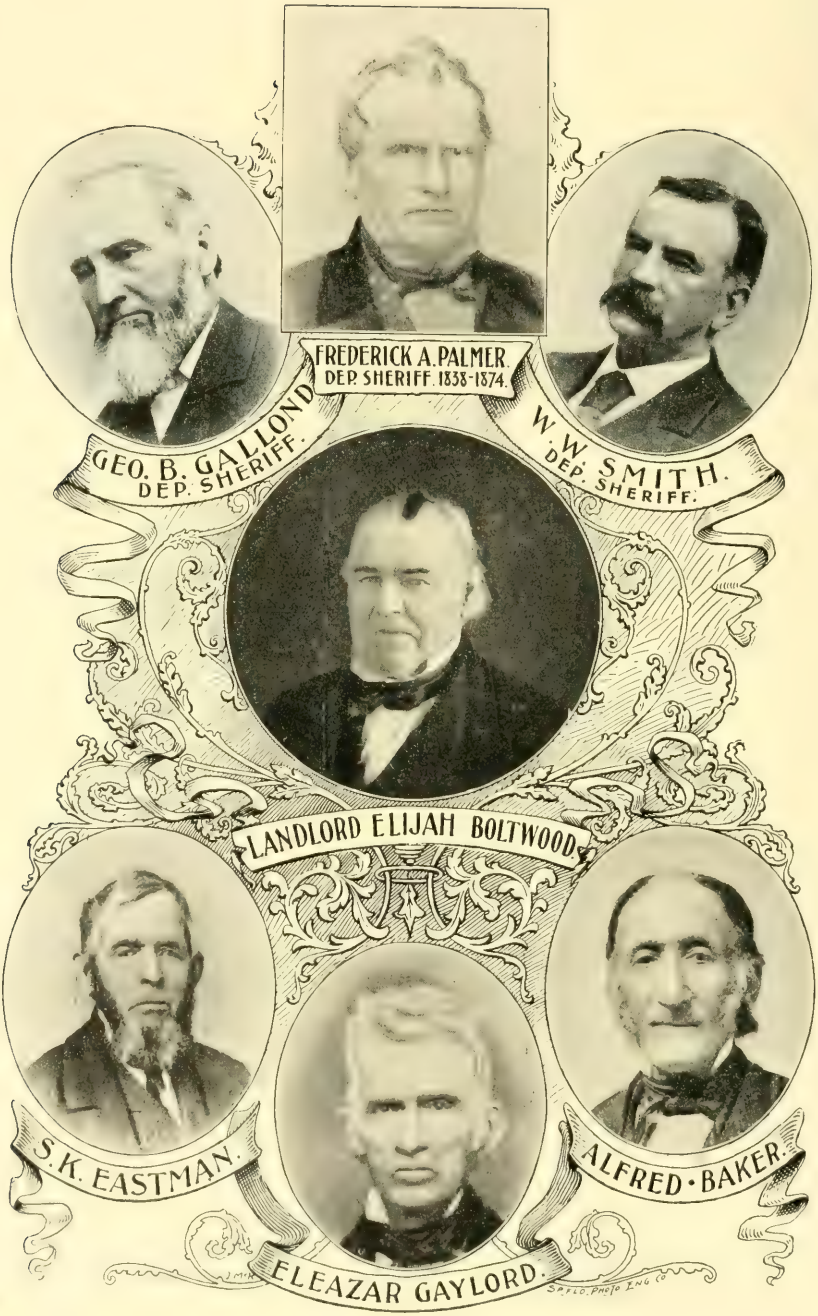
as judges and registers of probate and insolvency. In 1858, an act was passed giving certain powers in criminal cases to justices of the peace, who were entitled trial justices. These were appointed by the governor and held office three years. The following men have been appointed as trial justices for the town of Amherst: James W. Boyden in 1858, Albion P. Howe in 1859, Oliver Pease in 1865, Edward A. Thomas in 1874. The jurisdiction of trial justices in Hampshire county was terminated by an act of the General Court approved May 16, 1882, which formed the towns of Hampshire county into a district court. William P. Strickland of Northampton was appointed justice, with A. J. Fargo of Easthampton and R. W. Lyman of Belchertown special justices. Sessions of this court are held at Northampton, Amherst and Ware, the sessions at Amherst being held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Sessions of the probate court for Hampshire county are held at Amherst on the second Tuesday of January, March, June, August and November.

Probably the most distinguished jurist who has ever made his home in Amherst was Simeon Strong. Appointed a justice of the peace in 1768, he gave up his commission at the outbreak of the war of the Revolution. In 1800, he was appointed one of the justices of the Massachusetts supreme court, holding that office until his death in 1805. In an address delivered by George Bliss in 1826, before the bar of the counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, Judge Strong is thus described: He was quite a metaphysician and always fond of theology. From 1780 to 1800 his practice was extensive. He was very modest and unassuming in his whole deportment, and always on all occasions treated the court before whom he appeared with great deference and respect. He treated his antagonists with perfect fairness. He was eminently skilled in the science of special pleading. He was nearly a third of a century at the bar. Solomon Strong, son of Judge Simeon, was appointed, in 1818, judge of the circuit court of common pleas, and in July, 1821, judge of the court of common pleas, retaining the latter office until September, 1842, when he resigned. In 1834, Ithamar Conkey was appointed judge of probate for Hampshire county, an office which he held until 1858. Other prominent members of the bar who have made their home in Amherst were the Dickinsons, Samuel Fowler, Edward and William Austin, Simeon Strong, Jr., Noah Dickinson Mattoon, Lucius Boltwood, Osmyn Baker, Charles Delano and Ithamar F. Conkey. In 1809, probate courts were held in Amherst three times a year at such times and places as the judge of probate should appoint. In 1817 and for several years thereafter these courts were held at house of S. D. Ward, innkeeper, the third Tuesday in April, June and October. In 1828, the sessions of probate court in Amherst was held at the house of John Baggs in the east part of the town. Other court

sessions have been held at the town lock-up, in Hunt's block and in the district court-room in the town hall building.

From the records at the state-house in Boston the following names of Amherst men who have served as justices of the peace were transcribed. The date of first appointment is given, many of them having been reappointed for several terms.

Moses Dickinson, Aug. 20, 1775
Nathaniel Dickinson, Sept. 20, 1781
Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., March 28, 1782
Ebenezer Boltwood, March 18, 1786
Daniel Cooley, Oct. 14, 1789
Simeon Strong, Dec. 2, 1789
Zebina Montague, Feb. 13, 1797
Samuel F. Dickinson, Feb. 8, 1803
Jarib White, March 2, 1805
Medad Dickinson, June 16, 1809
Ichabod Draper, Feb. 14, 1810
Hezekiah W. Strong, Feb. 5, 1811
John Dickinson, June 4, 1811
Gideon Stetson, May 15, 1812
Noah Webster, Feb. 1, 1814
John Strong, July 2, 1814
Noah D. Mattoon, July 2, 1814
Levi Collins, Aug. 31, 1815
Rufus Graves, June 10, 1817
Ithamar Conkey, May 11, 1819
Timothy J. Gridley, May 11, 1819
Jonathan Eastman, Aug. 26, 1823
Zebina Dickinson, Feb. 17, 1824
Lucius Boltwood, Feb. 22, 1825
Isaac Robbins, Feb. 22, 1825
Asahel Thayer, Feb. 22, 1825
Chester Dickinson, Oct. 16, 1827
Enos Dickinson, Oct. 16, 1827
Osmyn Baker, Jan. 6, 1830
Elijah Boltwood, Feb. 3, 1831
Edward Dickinson, Feb. 3, 1831
Daniel Dickinson, Feb. 26, 1833
John Leland, March 9, 1833
Luther Root, Feb. 18, 1835
Samuel Ware, Sept. 23, 1835
David Mack, Jan. 22, 1836
James Kellogg, Feb. 18, 1839
Leonard M. Hills, Dec. 17, 1842
Simeon Dickinson, Feb. 3, 1844
Charles Delano, March 8, 1844
Luke Sweetser, March 1, 1845
Baxter Eastman, Dec. 22, 1846
Joseph Dickinson, Jan. 8, 1853
Willard M. Kellogg, Jan. 8, 1853
Baxter Eastman, Dec. 6, 1853
Henry A. Marsh, Feb. 16, 1854
Daniel Paine, July 7, 1854
Albin P. Howe, March 9, 1855
Newton Fitch, March 24, 1855
Benjamin F. Smith, May 23, 1855
John M. Emerson, Sept. 3, 1855
Henry B. Prince, March 14, 1856
Jared T. Westcott, March 14, 1856
Ezra Ingram, May 15, 1856
W. A. Dickinson, Jan. 23, 1857
M. N. Spear, May 29, 1857
F. A. Palmer, March 21, 1860
Abner G. Mossman, March 21, 1860
J. O. Peck, Jan. 5, 1861
Seth Fish, March 20, 1861
Aaron E. Warner, Dec. 24, 1861
John E. Cushman, Oct. 21, 1862
Hiram C. Howard, Dec. 16, 1864
Oliver Pease, May 5, 1865
Geo. Cutler, Jan. 23, 1867
Marshall B. Cushman, Oct. 31, 1867
William S. Clark, Nov. 2, 1867
Horace Cutler, May 6, 1868
Edward P. Cushman, May 13, 1868
Levi Stockbridge, April 1, 1869
D. B. N. Fish, Feb. 23, 1871
Forester P. Ainsworth, March 15, 1871
Edward A. Thomas, Feb. 3, 1874
Edward E. Webster, Sept. 9, 1875
John Jameson, Oct. 7, 1875
Edward Conkey, May 6, 1876
John C. Dillon, April 10, 1877
James I. Cooper, Dec. 8, 1877
Foster R. Clement, Nov. 28, 1879
Frank E. Paige, April 6, 1880
Wolcott Hamlin, April 20, 1880
J. F. Morell, July 19, 1882
C. B. Marvin, Jr., March 22, 1883
E. D. Bangs, April 18, 1883


FREDERICK A. PALMER.
DEP. SHERIFF. 1838-1874.
GEO. B. GALLOND
DEP. SHERIFF.
W. W. SMITH.
DEP. SHERIFF.
LANDLORD ELIJAH BOLTWOOD.
S. K. EASTMAN.
ALFRED · BAKER.
ELEAZAR GAYLORD.

Ithamar F. Conkey, Feb. 3, 1847
James W. Boyden, June 1, 1848
Simeon Clark, March 29, 1849
Elbridge G. Bowdoin, June 20, 1849
Horace Smith, Sept. 16, 1851
Hiram H. Allen, Sept. 16, 1851
Ferdinand Robinson, Sept. 16, 1851
Jonas H. Winter, Sept. 30, 1851
John R. Cushman, Dec. 2, 1851
Levi Nutting, Dec. 28, 1852
Bela U. Dickinson, Jan. 8, 1853
H. C. Nash, Jr., May 7, 1883
George W. Sanderson, April 2, 1884
Flavel Gaylord, April 9, 1884
Dwight W. Palmer, June 19, 1885
H. M. McCloud, July 6, 1886
James E. Merrick, April 10, 1889
F. A. Hobbs, Dec. 3, 1890
W. A. Hunt, April 1, 1891
Oramel S. Senter, Feb. 23, 1894
B. H. Williams, May 17, 1894
W. J. Reilley, Oct. 3, 1895

Amherst has furnished but one high sheriff for the county of Hampshire, Ebenezer Mattoon, appointed in 1796, who continued in office for nearly twenty years. There are no existing records from which can be compiled a list of deputy sheriffs appointed for Amherst. A careful investigation of papers on file at the court-house in Northampton would seem to show that one of the first, if not the first, Amherst deputy to be appointed was Zebina Dickinson, who first took the oath of office June 2, 1806. He continued to serve until after the year 1824, having as an associate during the latter part of his term of office Chester Dickinson. From 1824 to 1838, there is no record of an Amherst appointment to this office. Frederick A. Palmer was appointed deputy sheriff, Sept. 6, 1838, continuing in office until his death in 1874. Seth Nims was appointed a deputy in 1851. In 1845, Henry Frink was appointed a deputy, to serve five years. On the death of Mr. Palmer, George B. Gallond was appointed deputy sheriff and served until his death in 1888. Mr. Gallond was succeeded by William W. Smith, who died in office, Nov. 26, 1893. The present incumbent of the office is David H. Tillson.

CHAPTER XL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.—THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS.—J. S. & C. ADAMS.—NEW ENGLAND INQUIRER.—HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN EXPRESS.—LOCAL NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—HAMPSHIRE EXPRESS.—THE AMHERST RECORD.—OTHER NEWSPAPER VENTURES.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

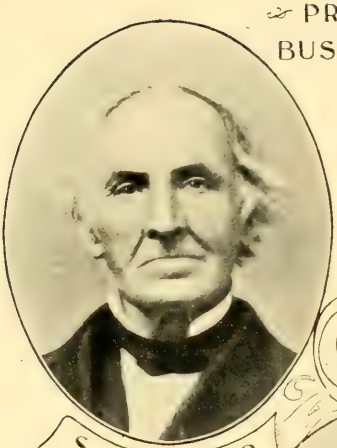
The printing business was first established in Amherst in 1825. In August of that year, the first printing-press was brought to town by Samuel C. Carter and John S. Adams. It was known as a "Ramage" press,

manufactured in Philadelphia and considered at that time one of the best in use. Few of the townspeople had up to that time seen a printing-press; it was to them so interesting and curious an object they crowded the office from morning to night for several weeks after it was put in that they might see it in operation. Associated with S. C. Carter and J. S. Adams in the printing business was Charles Adams, brother to John S. Of Samuel C. Carter, a brief biographical sketch will be given in a later chapter in this volume.

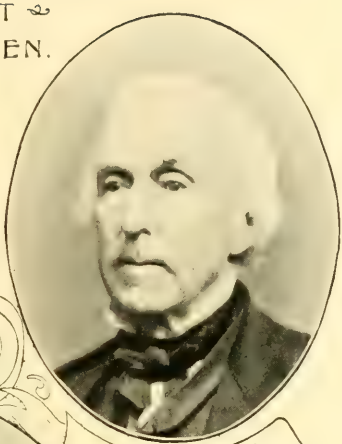
John S. Adams was born in Middleton, May 24, 1803. He entered, at an early age, the printing office of Flagg & Gould at Andover, where he worked six years, five as an apprentice and the sixth as foreman of the office. While at this office he was engaged a large part of his time on Greek, Hebrew and Arabic works. He came to Amherst in 1825, where for more than a half century he was prominent in public affairs. Public spirited in the best sense of the word, he was ever willing to devote time, labor and money to any project that made for the public good. An early advocate of railway construction, on the organization of the Amherst and Belchertown railway company he was appointed clerk and treasurer, a position which he held for ten years. For many years he was clerk and treasurer of the First Congregational church, and served the town in a similar capacity for one year. He died at his home in Amherst, Sept. 28, 1877. He built and resided in the house now occupied by Mrs. W. D. Herrick's home school.

Charles Adams was born in Middleton, May 3, 1805. Coming to Amherst in 1825, he engaged in business with his brother John S. Adams and S. C. Carter, the firm of J. S. & C. Adams, organized in the '20s, continuing in existence until 1871. The business of printing and publishing was first conducted in a building situated on the site now occupied by the Amherst house "Annex." Mr. Adams was a man of affairs, highly esteemed in the community. He served the public in many offices of trust and honor. He served the town for one year as representative to the General Court, and also as selectman and assessor; he held the office of county commissioner for one term; he was for several years a member of the committee of the First Congregational parish and also parish assessor. He was the first president of the Amherst Savings bank, being elected in 1864 and holding office until his resignation in 1870. He resided for many years in the "Cooper house" adjoining Palmer's block, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1888. He afterwards built and resided in the house on Lincoln avenue now owned by Charles M. Osgood. While in partnership with his brother, they built a brick block on "Merchants' Row," which they rented but never occupied. Mr. Adams died at his home in Amherst, July 14, 1888.

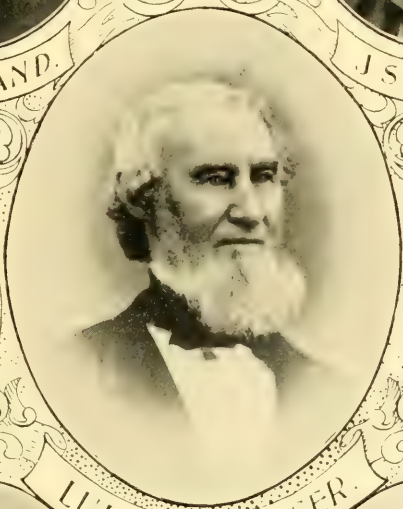
PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN.



S. HOLLAND.



J. S. ADAMS.



LUKE SWEETSER.



DAVID MACK.



SAMUEL E. MACK.

Spfld Photo Eng Co

The first business engaged in by the Adams brothers and S. C. Carter was a general line of printing and book-binding, Mr. Carter paying particular attention to the bindery. The first book printed by them was a volume of sermons by Rev. Daniel A. Clark, who had recently been dismissed from the pastorate of the First Congregational church. At that time the nearest place where printing paper could be procured was Boston. It was shipped from there by water, carried by boat through Long Island Sound and up the Connecticut river to the wharf in Hadley, the trip occupying from 10 to 14 days. Sometimes it was brought overland from Boston by six-horse teams, the trip occupying from six to seven days. Paper was expensive in those earlier days; good rag stock was the basis of its composition and wood-pulp, grass and straw were unknown as adulterants. The first periodical issued from the press of Carter & Adams was the "Chemist and Meteorological Journal." The first number of the first, and only, volume bears date of July 8, 1826. Its price was $4 per annum, "half ad.," the interpretation of the latter phrase being that one-half of the price was payable in advance. Its editor was John R. Cotting, a gentleman of considerable scientific lore, who was engaged as a lecturer on chemistry at Amherst Academy. The "Chemist" was issued weekly, contained 16 pages of printed matter, of octavo size, the matter, set in two narrow columns on the page, being devoted exclusively to scientific subjects. As concerned any reference to the town of Amherst or its people, it might as well have been printed in Siberia. Its pages were illustrated with wood-cuts of scientific apparatus, and each number contained a meteorological table compiled at some well-known institution of learning.


NEW-ENGLAND INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN & AND CHARLES ADAMS FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

VOL. II. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1827 No. 1

The above is a reproduction of the heading on the first page of the first newspaper printed in the town of Amherst. In October, 1826, Carter & Adams issued in the form of a prospectus "Proposals for publishing a Weekly Newspaper, at Amherst, Mass., to be called the *New England Inquirer*." This document stated that in the new publication it was proposed to devote considerable space to national politics, "trammeled by no party prejudices and influenced by no sectional interests." There would be inserted in its columns such correspondence and articles of intelligence as should seem to be important to the moral interests of the community. Its literary character would be "worthy of the intelligent population on whose patronage it must subsist." Particular efforts would

be made to collect matter which would illustrate our colonial and revolutionary history. Attention would also be paid to improvements and inventions in agriculture and the mechanic arts, "with which this age so much abounds," as well as to all interesting news, foreign and domestic. From this prospectus may readily be gained an idea of the character and the accepted mission of the weekly newspaper published seventy years ago. National politics, foreign intelligence, literature, history, these were the essentials, to which were subordinated and relegated almost into nothingness, the gathering and chronicling of purely local news.

Number one of volume one of the *Inquirer* bears date Dec. 1, 1826. Carter & Adams were the publishers and Hon. Osmyn Baker the editor, but the latter's name does not appear in the paper at all. The *Inquirer* was printed and published every Friday morning. Its subscription price was $2 per year when paid within six months of the date of subscription, or $1.75 if paid on receipt of the first issue. No subscription was received for less than one year. Post-riders were supplied with the paper "on good terms." It was a four-page paper with five columns on a page. The publishers announced that "Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the usual terms." A summary of the contents of the first issue is of interest at this time. On the first page was printed a story entitled "A Border Tradition," copied, in condensed form, from the *United States Review and Literary Gazette*, and a report of the cattle-show of the Merrimack Agricultural society, at Concord, N. H. The last page was devoted to religious news and Revolutionary war papers. The foreign news, on the inside pages, consisted of reprints from the New York *Mercury* of Nov. 14 and the New York *Enquirer*. The one item of local intelligence related to the sending up of a balloon, 12 or 15 feet in diameter, from College hill. There were three columns of advertising in the issue and of this space nearly one-half was occupied by the announcements of Luke Sweetser and Graves & Field. Both these parties kept "general" stores, where they sold dry-goods, groceries, hardware, liquor, etc.

The second issue of the paper contains the announcement that the steamboat "Barnet," the first that had ever ascended the Connecticut river above Hartford, had arrived at Northampton the Friday preceding. The issue of Jan. 26 contains the following interesting notice to correspondents:

"We have been favored this week with no less than three articles of original poetry. Our taste in these matters has been said to be somewhat fastidious, and perhaps it is well that it is so, for if we were to publish indiscriminately whatever we receive of that commodity, we might be as nearly overwhelmed by moon-struck ballad-mongers as we have been by writers on *education*, which Heaven forbid. But luckily for our readers, Hotspur himself did not more heartily detest mincing

poetry than we do. We are the humble slaves of the true worshipers of the Muses whom the Nine acknowledge, but for those whom both Rhyme and Reason have repudiated, we have little affection."

May 22, 1827, the firm of Carter & Adams was dissolved, being succeed by the firm of J. S. & C. Adams. Mr. Carter on retiring from the printing business devoted his attention to the work of book-binding. In the *Inquirer's* issue for Nov. 16, 1827, announcement was made that the property in the establishment had been "purchased of the present proprietors by a number of gentlemen, who have determined on carrying forward the publication on an improved and extended plan." The size of the paper was to be increased about one-fifth and its appearance improved in many respects. No name was signed to this announcement. Under the new management, the *Inquirer* was edited by Prof. Samuel M. Worcester of Amherst College. The paper was enlarged by the addition of one column to each page, and the publication day was changed from Friday to Thursday. The pages were numbered consecutively from week to week, that an index for the volume might be made at the end of the year. The publication was continued about a year under its new management and then was given up. In 1839, the Amherst *Gazette* was published for a few months by James B. Yerrington, but the enterprise proving unprofitable, was promptly abandoned. Its venerable namesake, the *Hampshire Gazette*, alluded thus unfeelingly to its demise: "The Amherst *Gazette*, a neutral bantling, after a short existence of thirteen weeks, has retired to the peaceful shades of non-existence."

HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN EXPRESS.

J. S. & C. ADAMS, Proprietors | OFFICE No 3, PHENIX ROW | SAMUEL NASH, Editor

VOL. I | AMHERST, MASS., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1845. | NO. 37

Of more enduring qualities than its predecessors was the paper whose title-page bore the heading faithfully portrayed above. Under different titles and different owners the publication has been continued down to the present time. The *Hampshire and Franklin Express* gained a more extended circulation and exerted a wider influence than any other paper ever printed in Amherst. Its field was broad; from Greenfield on the north to Springfield on the south, from Northampton on the west to Worcester on the east, it had no competitor. The daily newspaper had not yet begun its deadly inroads on the field of weekly journalism; the few magazines published in America were still in their infancy and had not begun to dispute the field of literature with the weekly press. The first issue of the *Express* bears date of Sept. 13, 1844. On the first page is

printed the publishers' prospectus. From this it is learned that the proprietors had been repeatedly urged to publish a paper on the east side of the Connecticut river, and had concluded to do so. Its object would be the diffusion of such news as might be expected to find a place in a family newspaper, and the advancement of such plans and measures as the proprietors believed were calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity and moral and intellectual improvement of the community. It would advocate the principles of the Whig party in politics, including a protective tariff and opposition to territorial expansion. The interests of religion and agriculture would be properly cared for. The editorial department would be in care of Samuel Nash, while J. S. & C. Adams were the proprietors and publishers. The terms of subscription were: To those who paid on receipt of the fourth number, $1.50; to those who paid before the end of six months, $1.75, to all others, $2. No subscriptions were received for less than six months.

The paper comprised four pages with six broad columns on a page. At the head of the editorial column in the first issue were the names of Henry Clay, candidate for president, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, candidate for vice-president, on the Whig ticket. In an editorial paragraph an apology was made for the delay in issuing the first number, which was caused by the time taken up in securing a larger press. The paper contained an interesting selection of foreign and domestic news, including election returns from Maine and Vermont and a letter from Henry Clay on tariff matters. The only item which by any stretch of imagination could be accounted Amherst news was a meteorological record for the month of August, compiled by Prof. E. S. Snell. Liberal abstracts were published of probate notices for Hampshire and Franklin counties, a feature to which the publishers called particular attention. There was the customary long list of marriages and deaths, covering a wide extent of territory. Especial attention was paid to railroad matters from the first, the affairs of the Vermont and Massachusetts road receiving extended consideration. At the time of the first issue of the *Express* the residents of Amherst were beginning to realize the desirability, if not the absolute necessity, of securing railway communication with the outer world. It was generally understood at the time that one principal reason for establishing the paper was to aid the railway project.

The first issue contained but two and one-half columns of advertising matter, but in subsequent issues this space was greatly increased. Sweetser & Cutler were the principal advertisers in the *Express*, as Luke Sweetser had been in the *Inquirer* seventeen years before. But in the years that intervened between the two publications a new line of advertising had been developed and had forced its way into prominence. The "patent

medicine adv.," the origin of which has ever been veiled in obscurity, first assumed prominence in the weekly newspapers published in New England in the decade beginning with 1830. The *Express* secured its full share of this advertising, and its columns were illuminated with the praises of "Sherman's Worm Lozenges," "Magical Pain Extractor," "Celestial Balm of China" and "Resurrection Pills." Generous advertising patronage was also secured from many of the valley towns on the east side of the Connecticut river, the merchants of Hadley, South Hadley Falls, Montague, Palmer, Springfield and Hartford finding the *Express* a valuable medium for communicating with their customers. Nearly all the Amherst news of interest found place, if anywhere, in the advertising columns. From these it is learned that the headquarters of Amherst Democracy were located at Baggs' tavern in East Amherst, while the Whigs generally gathered at Howe's tavern at the center. In common with its Whig contemporaries the *Express* mourned over the election of Polk and Dallas, but its editor was optimistic, trusting that what seemed a national misfortune would be overruled by Providence for good. The doings of the national Congress and the state Legislature occupied a conspicuous place in its columns, and from time to time state laws of importance were published. Unlike the editor of the *Inquirer*, the first editor of the *Express* welcomed and printed much original poetry, and an occasional original story was printed on the first page. Most of the literary matter was quoted from well-known publications.

In the issue for June 20, 1845, announcement was made that on July 1 the new postal law would go into operation, by which editors and publishers were allowed to send papers through the mails free of cost within a circle of fifty miles. The circulation of the *Express* was principally through the agency of carriers, and its publishers declared their intention of continuing this service as it was more convenient for them and for the subscribers as well. Should the papers be sent by mail to villages near post-offices then forming parts of the routes of carriers, the best part of their business would be taken away and, in consequence, the routes would be abandoned. Those residing at a distance from the post-offices would discontinue their paper. Besides the additional expense of mailing papers to individual subscribers, the keeping of an account with each and the additional risk and expense of collecting to the publishers would forbid a reduction from the advertised rates to mail subscribers. The circulation of the *Express* was limited mostly to towns on the east side of the Connecticut river.

Following is a list of the editors of the *Express*, together with the dates when they began their service: September, 1844, Samuel Nash; May, 1848, Homer A. Cook; July, 1849, J. R. Trumbull; March 1, 1856,

Homer Bliss; June 13, 1856, John H. Brewster; Aug. 21, 1857, Pliny H. White; April 30, 1858, John H. Brewster; March 25, 1859, J. H. M. Leland; Aug. 25, 1859, Henry A. Marsh; June 20, 1867, J. L. Skinner. From time to time changes were made in the size and appearance of the paper. These were generally in the direction of enlargement of the sheet, as the amount of advertising matter increased. The news relating to Amherst and surrounding towns was always set in the smallest type and given the least conspicuous position in the columns. It was not until the '60s, when H. A. Marsh was editor, that anything like prominence was given to matter of purely local interest. With the issue of March 16, 1860, the paper attained its largest size, eight columns, 24 inches in length, being printed on each page. In 1862, the introduction of the electric telegraph in town and the public thirst for war news brought into being the *Daily Express*. Its first issue bears date of April 20, and it was continued through the greater part of the year. It was a small four-page paper, printed at first with three columns on a page but this was afterwards increased to four. It was devoted almost exclusively to the publication of war news, which was printed with imposing headlines and was generally optimistic for the Union cause to a marked degree. It is interesting to learn from these despatches how for many months the rebellion was in daily and hourly danger of being crushed and annihilated by one brilliant move of the Union armies. This move, for reasons which history has recorded, was delayed for more than two years. While the war was in progress two reductions were made in the size of the weekly *Express*.



With the issue of Jan. 27, 1865, the artistic heading printed above made its first appearance. One column was added to each page of the paper and the columns at the same time were lengthened. No reason was assigned by editors or publishers for the change of name. In May, 1866, the paper was still further enlarged. The issue of May 3 contains the following announcement: "We have long felt that our advertisements are crowding too much upon our news and miscellaneous columns, but the extreme high price of paper has deterred us from making any enlargement until the present time." The editor would inflict no long-winded article

upon his readers, but would aim to make the paper a medium of communication of facts and valuable intelligence. From this time on more attention was paid to the gathering and publication of news of purely local interest. The introduction of the telegraph and the multiplication of daily papers had detracted greatly from the value of the weeklies in the publication of foreign and general news.

The Amherst Record.

VOL LIII WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16 1895 NO 28

The first issue of the Amherst *Record* bears date of May 7, 1868. In changing its title, the proprietors intended to signify as well a change in the character of the paper. Amherst was growing rapidly, and it was believed that the town should support a larger and better paper than before. To quote from the announcement made in the first issue printed under the new heading: "The educational institutions established here, the class of people that are being and will continue to be drawn here, the reputation of the town as foremost in educational matters and for beauty of natural scenery, all demand that a paper be published here that shall not only give local news but shall to a certain extent represent the educational interests of the town." Special attention would be paid to the interests of the Agricultural College. For a long time after this announcement was made a special department was sustained in the paper under the Agricultural College heading. At this time, J. L. Skinner and H. M. McCloud were the owners of the paper and J. L. Skinner its editor. In 1868, Mr. Skinner disposed of his interest to C. L. Storrs, and the firm name was changed to Storrs & McCloud, editors and proprietors. March 8, 1871, Mr. Storrs was compelled on account of continued ill health to give up his connection with the paper, and H. M. McCloud became sole editor and proprietor. In assuming editorial management, Mr. McCloud made the announcement that he should aim especially to make a newspaper of local interest, indispensable to every family in the vicinity. In this effort he was eminently successful, the paper gaining largely in circulation and attracting a large and lucrative line of advertising. It was found necessary, at frequent intervals, to issue supplements on account of the large amount of advertising matter. About Aug. 1, 1871, the paper was altered from the old-style "blanket-sheet" of four large pages to an eight-page form of smaller size. In June, 1877, John E. Williams purchased an interest in the business, which was conducted under the firm name of McCloud & Williams until Aug. 27, 1879, when Mr. Williams became editor and proprietor. He

continued in charge until his death in January, 1890. In April, 1890, the *Record* property was purchased by E. W. Carpenter and C. F. Morehouse, who have since conducted the paper along the lines marked out by their immediate predecessors, seeking to make of it an interesting and valuable record of local events. When the *Express* was first established in 1844, the publication office was at No. 3 Phoenix Row. In 1870, it was removed to Holland's block, and in 1876 to Union block on Main street. Here it remained until 1882, when it was removed to a new building erected by Mr. Williams in the rear of the American house block where it is now located.

In 1850, Lebbeus B. Fifield, a student at Amherst College, published for five months, semi-monthly, *The Experiment*, a four-page sheet measuring 8 1-2 x 12 inches, at a subscription price of 75 cents per year. Needless to say, the experiment was not a success. In 1854, the *Valley Farmer*, edited by John A. Nash, was started in Springfield, and removed in December of that year to Amherst, where it passed a brief and not over-profitable existence. In the Amherst *Record* under date of April 21, 1875, a paragraph was published stating it was rumored that a new agricultural paper was to be issued in Amherst, published by T. G. Huntington and E. H. Libby, the former a practical farmer residing in Hadley, the latter a graduate of the Agricultural College in the class of 1874. A further announcement was issued under date of May 12, to the effect that many subscriptions had been received and 3000 copies would be printed of the first number. June 2, announcement was made that the first number had been issued and had met with great favor. Every department was in charge of an expert. Despite of its flattering prospects, the journal was destined to a brief life. The Amherst *Transcript* was published by R. A. and Charles Marsh, from Sept. 18, 1877 to Aug. 12, 1879. It was devoted especially to local matters. Since the organization of Amherst College, its students have conducted several periodical publications, beginning, in 1831, with the *Sprite*. The college at the present time supports two publications, the *Amherst Student*, a weekly newspaper of college affairs, established in 1867, and the *Literary Monthly*, established in 1886, devoted to the literary interests of the college. In 1890 the students of the Agricultural College began the publication of *Aggie Life*, a college paper, issued bi-weekly, which still enjoys a prosperous existence.

While the firm of J. S. & C. Adams was engaged in the printing business it published many works of interest and value. In 1833, they printed an edition of 35,000 copies of the Bible, the printing being done on a hand-press while S. C. Carter did the binding. Probably the most important work in which they engaged was the publication of Webster's Dictionary, they having purchased the copyright of the work from Mr.

Webster's executors. The dictionaries were first printed in Amherst, but later on the copyright was sold to G. & C. Merriam, who removed the work of publication to Springfield. Among the other works published by J. S. & C. Adams were Wilbur's Reference Testament, a small pocket Bible, Doddridge's Family Expositor, Mrs. Sigourney's Sketches, the Legal Classics, Hitchcock's Geological Survey of Massachusetts, Humphrey's Domestic Education, and other works by Presidents Humphrey and Hitchcock.

CHAPTER XLI.

LIBRARIES AND LYCEUMS.—CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FIRST LIBRARY.—AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.—THE NORTH AMHERST LIBRARY.—THE CENTER LIBRARY.—THE NORTH AMHERST LYCEUM.—THE SOUTH AMHERST LYCEUM.—LYCEUMS AT THE CENTER AND AT EAST AMHERST.

The residents of Amherst recognized even in the earlier times the value of the public library as a source of educational improvement. Books were few and high-priced, so that only the well-to-do could afford to purchase or own them. The Bible, the hymn book, Young's "Night Thoughts," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," and Dr. Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" could be found in many households, but a library was a luxury few could afford. But that which was denied to the individual could be gained by association. As early as 1793, over a century ago, the first library association was organized in Amherst. Its constitution and by-laws, interesting not alone from age but from the knowledge they impart of library management at that early date, are copied here entire, together with the names of the subscribers:

We the Subscribers do hereby associate and form ourselves into a Company, for the Purpose of procuring and maintaining a common Library in the Town of Amherst under the Conditions and Regulations hereafter expressed.—

That is to say.

Art. 1. Each Individual of the Company shall pay two Dollars to be disposed of, by the Company, or their Committee, for purchasing books, and procuring necessary Accommodations for a Library, and shall be incapable of taking out any book until he has paid as above expressed.

2. Each Individual of the Company shall pay eighteen Pence annually for the Term of three years, from the Date hereof, for the Purpose above expressed and to be disposed of accordingly.

3. The Volumes are all to be neatly covered with Paper and kept so covered at the Expence of the Company.

4. The Library shall be kept together, in a convenient Place to be under the Care of such Librarian, as shall be appointed by the Company.

5. Every Proprietor shall have Right to take out of the Library one or two Volumes only at a Time and to keep the same untill the first Tuesday of the next succeeding month save one, and no longer.

6. Every Proprietor shall have Right to return his books to the Librarian, any Time before the time set for the return of books, in the preceeding article and take out other books and shall return the same, at the Time affixed for taking out Books in the preceeding article.

7. Every Book taken out of the Library shall be used only by the Proprietor himself, who shall take it out, or by some of his family, and never shall be lent to any other Person, or conveyed to any other House than his own.

8. Every Person taking out a Book shall be responsible for the same, and pay the full Damages to the Librarian, in case it shall be defaced, abused, lost or distroyed.

9. Every one, who shall not return his Book on or before the first Tuesday of every second Month after the taking the same out, shall pay to the Librarian one shilling; or who shall lend any book or suffer any Book to be conveyed to any other house than his own, shall not take from the Library any Book for the Term of twelve months—or who shall deform any Book by folding down a Leaf, shall pay one shilling, or who shall drop or leave thereon any Grease or Ink shall pay for each Drop or Spot six Pence or who shall tear out any Leaf shall pay two shillings—or who shall any other way or Means deface or abuse any Book shall pay such other sum as the Damage may be in the Judgment of the Librarian or the Committee.

10. Every Proprietor,who shall have lost hurt,destroyed,defaced abused or neglected to return any Book as mentioned in the foregoing articles, shall be incapable of taking out any book from the Library, untill he has paid the Forfiture or Forfitures for the Breach of the same, to the Librarian or excused therefrom by the Major Part of the Company or their Committee.

11. The Librarian shall account with the Committee or the Proprietors for all Monies that may be paid to him in Pursuance of these articles.

12. Every new Member who shall be admitted into the Company, who is not a purchaser of a former Right, shall pay as much Money, as the other Proprietors individually have paid, and subscribe his Name to the above association and articles, and every such Purchaser shall be admitted on signing as aforesaid.

13. The Proprietors shall meet in the South East School House in Amherst untill some other Place be agreed on; on the first Tuesday of June annually at four of the Clock in the afternoon, to choose a Librarian, Clerk and Committee for directing the purchasing Book and other prudential Matters of the Company.

14. Every Proprietor, who shall neglect or refuse to pay as provided in the second article agreeable to the true Intent and meaning thereof; shall after such Negligence or Refusal be incapable of taking out any Book from the Library untill he shall pay as therein expressed.

15. The Librarian shall attend the service of Delivering out and taking in the Books the first Tuesday of every other Month between the Hours of five and seven in the afternoon, and in Case of necessary absence he may substitute a proper Person in his steed.

16. The Librarian for the Time being shall inspect the Books, when Returned and be the Judge of the Forfitures, which may accrue by the Virtue of the foregoing Articles.

17. The Company do hereby elect and appoint Daniel Cooley Clerk and Librarian and Thomas Hastings, Med Dickinson, John Thayer, Jon[a] Dickinson, Elijah Hastings,

Committee for purchasing Books and other prudential Matters of the Company.

Amherst, June 4th, 1793.

Jonathan C. Warner	Judah Clark
Elisha Smith Jun[r]	Giles Church
Tho[s] Hastings Jun	Joel Moody
Moses Hastings	Jon[a] Dickinson
John Church	Enos Cowls
Wm. Cowls	Justus Williams Ju[r]
David Moody	Timothy Allen
Aaron Russell	William Rice
Jon,[a] Bridgman	Aaron Merick
Seth Coleman Jr	Elijah Clark
Daniel Cooley	Lemuel Moody J[n]
Elijah Hastings	Seth Smith
Medad Dickinson	Benjamin Smith
John Thayer	John Lee
Ebenezer Bliss	Elijah Yale
Judah Dickinson	Josiah Ayres
Thomas Hastings	

One volume supposed to have belonged to this library is still in existence, in possession of the Amherst College library. It is labeled "Amherst Library, No. 23." This library was contained in a case some six feet high and four or five feet wide, and was kept most of the time at the house of Dea. David Moody in South Amherst.

About the year 1840, small libraries were sustained by many of the school districts in town. They numbered less than 100 volumes each, the latter being duodecimo in size, uniform in binding, and published by Harper & Bros. of New York. There was a system of exchange practiced, by which these libraries made the rounds of the several districts. A library was instituted about 1840 by the Anti-slavery society at South Amherst.

At a meeting of persons interested in establishing an agricultural library, held in Agricultural hall, Jan. 19, 1858, R. T. Wheelock was chosen chairman and M. N. Spear secretary pro tem. An association was formed and a constitution adopted. The name selected was the Amherst Agricultural Library association. Its object was to procure and maintain

a library of agricultural books, papers and such other works as might tend to the improvement of agriculture. Its president, vice-president and secretary were to form, *ex-officiis*, an executive committee with power to purchase such books as the association might order. Any person might become a member on payment of $3, and any member who failed to pay any fines, dues or assessments ordered by the association within 30 days after receipt of a written notice should be debarred from all rights and privileges of the association. This constitution was signed by 80 names. Officers were elected as follows: President, Luke Sweetser; vice-president, M. F. Dickinson; secretary, Simeon Clark; treasurer, A. R. Henderson; librarian, Henry Holland. The by-laws provided that any member might receive from the library any book that should be therein at the time of his application, and retain the same for three weeks. No person should remove from the library any book or paper without the express permission of the librarian. No member could draw any book until he had paid all sums due from him to the association. Any member who should mutilate or in any way injure a book, should pay to the librarian such sum as should be assessed by the executive committee, and if the book so lost or injured was one of a set, he should pay the full value of the set and receive the remaining volumes as his property. The fine incurred by retaining a book longer than three weeks was two cents per day. At a meeting of the association held Feb. 15, 1859, it was voted, that an assessment of twenty cents be laid on each shareholder of the association, for the purpose of paying any debts that might be due; voted, to pass over the election of officers; voted, that the president and secretary be authorized to make arrangements with the librarian for the care of the library. The association existed but a short time. The library was kept at the store of S. Holland & Son. Two books that belonged to it are now in possession of Mrs. Henry Holland; their catalog numbers are 148 and 149, and they are the first and second volumes of "Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines."

A library association was organized at North Amherst, March 17, 1869. Its first president was Dr. D. B. N. Fish. It was composed of active and associate members; the former, 45 in number, paid each $5 as an initiation fee and had full control of the library, while the latter, paying $1 as an initiation fee, had the same right as the active members in the use of books. Each member was to pay $1 per year to sustain the library. The fund first raised for the purchase of books amounted to $236. Additions to this fund were made from the proceeds of a lecture course and other entertainments. In November, 1873, a meeting of the association was held to listen to arguments submitted by a committee of citizens from the center village, who desired to found a free public library and

wished the North Amherst association to donate its books as the nucleus for such a library. It was voted to defer definite action until the citizens at the center had raised as much money for the library as the citizens at North Amherst had already expended. Dec. 1, 1873, the association voted to make the library free to all responsible citizens for one year, "as an experiment." As a similar vote was passed the next year, it would seem that the experiment was deemed a success. In 1875, the town appropriated $100 for the support of the library, and in order that it might accept the gift the association secured a charter and made of the library a free public institution. The first report of its managers is incorporated in the town reports for the year ending March 1, 1877. During the year 100 books had been added to the library by purchase and 10 by donation, making the total number 595. The average number of persons drawing books during the year was 180, the total number of books drawn 2820. The officers of the association were: President, Harrison Ingram; vice-president, Almon E. Cowles; clerk, treasurer and librarian, F. P. Ainsworth. In 1883, the association received a gift of $500 from Rufus B. Kellogg of Green Bay, Wis., a former resident at North Amherst. The library was first located in the post-office building. In October, 1883, it was removed to an unoccupied room in the brick school-house. During the same year the books were renumbered and a new catalog was issued. The library was open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and books were delivered by the card system. The burning of the grammar school-house in 1891 rendered it necessary that a new home for the library should be provided. In this emergency Mrs. Ellen E. Fisher proposed to subscribe $500 to a building fund, if the town would appropriate a like amount. The town was prompt to act on this suggestion, and at its annual meeting in 1892 appropriated the sum requested. From the unexpended balance of the Kellogg fund a building site was purchased at a cost of $150, a little to the northwest of the Congregational church building. Mrs. Fisher increased her original subscription to the building fund to $700; W. D. Cowls contributed $150 and others smaller amounts. A furnace to heat the building was donated by Mrs. Fisher and William W. Hunt. The entire cost of the land, building and furniture was about $2,500. The new building, a neat and ornamental structure, was dedicated Sept. 20, 1893. At that time the association was in debt to the amount of about $800.

About the year 1870, the young people at East Amherst gave a fair and entertainment at Hampshire park, under the management of Charles O. Parmenter. The proceeds, a considerable sum, were entrusted to Herbert B. Adams, who visited New York and invested the money in a number of second-hand but standard books, which he purchased at low rates; they included works of history, biography and fiction. The number

of volumes was about 300, the average price paid about 25 cents. This library, which filled a large case, was kept in the office of the grocery-store at East Amherst. It was placed in charge of the store-keeper, and the books were freely circulated in the neighborhood. When the free public library was established at the center, the custodians of the library at East Amherst were persuaded to allow its incorporation in the larger town collection. A collection of several hundred volumes has recently been established at East Amherst, which, under the name of the "East Amherst Library," is kept in the ladies' parlor adjoining the vestry of the Second Congregational church.

In the latter part of March, 1873, a movement for a free public library at Amherst center was inaugurated by the Amherst Book club. Committees were appointed representing the different parts of the town, to take such measures as they deemed expedient to awaken public interest in the project. A meeting of these committees was held Sept. 12, 1873. Rev. W. D. Herrick served as chairman of the meeting and H. M. McCloud as secretary. It was decided to hold a fair in the month of October to procure funds, and also to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions. The proposition was made and adopted to hold public meetings in the different parts of the town that greater interest might be aroused. The only argument offered in opposition to the establishment of a public library was the fact that Amherst College supported an excellent library, and that citizens of the town, by paying $3 a year and securing permission from the proper authorities, could avail themselves of its privileges. To this the promoters of a public library replied that only a limited number of persons either had or would draw books from the college library, and that the books contained therein, while well suited to their specific purpose, did not meet the demands of the general reading public. The fair was held Oct. 29 and 30; it was generously patronized, the net receipts being nearly $600. At a meeting held Nov. 14, a committee of five was selected, to appoint sub-committees in all parts of the town to circulate papers to be signed by persons who should agree to become members of a library association. The following were chosen members of this committee: Dr. H. J. Cate, Rev. H. F. Allen, Rev. C. A. Conant, Asa Adams, Dea. Samuel Smith. The membership fee was placed at $5. At a meeting held Nov. 24, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. A regular organization was formed at a meeting held Dec. 15. The constitution and by-laws reported by the committee were adopted. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. A. Thomas; vice-president, Levi Stockbridge; secretary, O. G. Couch; treasurer, J. A. Rawson; auditors, S. C. Carter, J. L. Lovell; board of managers, Rev. H. F. Allen, Rev. J. L. Jenkins, Rev. W. D. Herrick, Rev. T. S. Potwin, Prof. W. S. Tyler, Dr. H. J. Cate, Dr. P. E.

Irish, O. G. Couch, H. D. Fearing, Dr. D. B. N. Fish. The name adopted was the "Amherst Library Association." Any person might become a member by paying $5, either in money or its equivalent in books. The annual dues were placed at $1. It is the general testimony of those now living who were active in promoting this organization that its success, its very existence in fact, were due in large measure to the personal efforts of Dr. H. J. Cate.

The library was first opened to the public Feb. 25, 1874. It was located in the second story of the Adams block, adjoining the post-office block. The first report of the association was incorporated in the town reports for the year ending March 1, 1875. The treasurer's report showed the following receipts: Cash from fair, $598.78; from membership donations, $419; from the town, $200; from catalogs, dues, fines, etc., $83.63. The principal items of expenditure were: Books, $612.42; book-binding, printing and stationery, $171.30; magazines and newspapers, $79.85; furniture and fixtures, $218.24; rent and care of rooms, $156.46. During the year 886 books had been purchased, 327 donated, and 204 received from the library at East Amherst. The report covered a period of eleven months; during that time 780 persons had received cards and had taken out 14,619 books. Connected with the library was a comfortable reading-room. The librarian was Miss M. D. Beaman. During the following year 190 books were added to the library, 129 by purchase and 61 by donation. The number of new cards issued was 215, making 995 in all, on which 12,219 books had been delivered. In addition to its regular sources of income the library received during the year $250 as the proceeds of a "May breakfast." In January, 1879, the books in the library were slightly damaged by a fire in the post-office block. During the same year the reading-room which had been connected with the library was given up, and the papers and periodicals were presented to the Reform club. In July, 1879, the library quarters were burned out, but nearly all the books were saved. The library found a temporary home in W. W. Hunt's wooden block, where it remained until Williams' block was erected, when it found new and commodious quarters in the second story of that building. The expenses caused by the fire, including re-binding and re-covering books, new fixtures and appliances, were very heavy, but a part was provided for by $300 secured as the proceeds of a performance of the comic opera "Pinafore," by local talent.

During the year 1884, the library quarters were enlarged, and it was found possible to utilize the book-cases and shelves that had been presented to the association by the literary societies of Amherst College. During the year 1889, the association received two legacies, one of $250 by the

will of Miss Esther Cutler, and one of $1,000 bequeathed by Samuel C. Carter. The provisions of the Carter bequest were that only the income of the fund should be expended annually for the purchase of books of travel, history or biography. The wearing out of books from constant use had become a source of heavy expense, which had to be met by special efforts to raise funds. During the year 1890, the library was moved into its new and commodious quarters in the town hall building. In 1891, the library received $275 as its share of the proceeds of the Union lecture course, and $185 from the fees of new members secured through the personal exertions of Prof. John M. Tyler.

In the fall of 1891, a number of public-spirited citizens organized, with the purpose of providing for the citizens of the town a "Union Lecture Course," a series of entertainments to be given in the town hall at popular prices, the net proceeds, if any, to go towards the support of the public libraries. The course was very generally patronized by citizens, and at the end of the season the management was enabled to pay $345 into the library fund, the sum being divided between the libraries at the center and North Amherst in about the same proportion as the annual appropriation by the town. The Union course proved so popular it was decided to give another series of entertainments the succeeding year, and the custom thus established has been continued down to the present time, but the increasing expense of entertainments and a falling off in public patronage has considerably lessened the sums realized for library support.

During the year books were purchased at an expense of $819.18. In 1892, the card catalog system was introduced, and arrangements were made for the delivery of books to the patrons of the library at South Amherst. In 1894, the "two card" system was adopted, by which a person could draw from the library two books at one time, provided one is not a work of fiction. The report of the year ending Feb. 15, 1895, shows a total of 6,607 books in the library, while 18,476 were drawn out during the year. Sketches of the libraries at Amherst College and the Agricultural College are given in chapters relating to these institutions. The work of the public libraries has been ably supplemented by many book and magazine clubs conducted by private enterprise.

AMHERST LYCEUMS.

During a period extending from 1835 to 1850, the lyceum or debating school flourished in New England. Few towns were so small but they could boast their lyceums, and many an orator and statesman destined in after years to hold vast audiences spellbound by his eloquence gained his first lessons in public speaking at the village debating society. Amherst supported, from time to time, many organizations of this character: the

records of some of these are yet in existence, and as they resembled each other closely in plan and work it seems hardly necessary to give any detailed statement of the doings of each one. From the following paragraphs a good general idea may be gained of the character of the lyceums that existed in Amherst and the work which they accomplished.

The "Lyceum of North Amherst" was organized in December, 1837, with 49 members. The preamble to the constitution reads as follows: "Wishing to promote our own mutual improvement, and avail ourselves the most efficiently of mutual aid in the acquisition of knowledge and cultivation of our minds, we associate and subscribe to the following constitution and rules." Any person might become a member by subscribing to the constitution and paying ten cents into the treasury. The meetings were held weekly, from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in April. The exercises included debates, literary and scientific lectures and other features. No "sectarian controversies in religion," or "party controversies in politics," or offensive personalities were allowed. Although the date of organization is given as 1837, the date of the first meeting as inscribed in the book of records is Feb. 1, 1847. The officers elected at that meeting were as follows: President, Charles Cooley; vice-president, Charles K. Smith; secretary, Albert W. Ball; treasurer, Ansel W. Kellogg. The lyceum was sustained through the season, but at a meeting held Jan. 24, 1848, it was voted inexpedient to continue the lyceum any longer that season, to sell the record book at auction, and to adjourn without date. Jan. 31, 1848, a new lyceum was formed on the basis of the old constitution, with 14 members. Its officers were: President, A. C. Marshall; vice-president, J. Cowles; secretary, F. H. Ingram; treasurer, A. W. Ball. There are no records of meetings between Jan. 2, 1849 and Dec. 12, 1851. On the latter date a temporary organization was effected, the following being chosen as officers: President, Charles Smith; vice-president, C. H. Kellogg; secretary, A. W. Ball; treasurer, Baxter Eastman. During that winter ladies took part in the exercises at the meetings, reading compositions and poetical selections. No meetings were held between Feb. 14, 1853 and Dec. 6, 1858. On the latter date the organization was revived, and the old constitution and by-laws, with some minor amendments, adopted. The officers elected were: President, Charles Smith; vice-president, Ransom Cowles; secretary, M. F. Dickinson, Jr.; treasurer, Horace Cutler. The roll of membership contained 32 names. The organization was continued through the season and then, like its predecessors, passed from existence. At a meeting held Feb. 5, 1875, a new organization was formed. The officers elected were: President, Rev. G. F. Humphreys; vice-president, H. Ufford; secretary, Jennie E. Holmes; treasurer W. M. Dickinson. At a meeting held Feb. 12, a

new constiution was adopted being signed by 57 names. The last recorded meeting was held Feb. 14, 1876.

A meeting was held Sept. 20, 1839, at the "hall of the school-house" in South Amherst, for the purpose of forming a society for mutual improvement. A constitution was presented and adopted. Its preamble reads as follows: "We the undersigned, in order to cultivate and improve our intellectual and moral faculties and regarding an association of individuals as a pleasant and well adapted means to secure this object, inasmuch as it tends not only to strengthen and discipline the mind, but also to elicit thought, diffuse information, and elevate the understanding, and thus to increase the happiness and promote the well-being of the community, do agree upon and associate under the following constitution." The name selected was the "South Amherst Lyceum." The object was, to promote by various literary and rhetorical exercises the mutual improvement of its members. Meetings were to be held once each week. Any person might become a member by signing the constitution. Any funds required to meet expenses were to be raised by subscription. The by-laws provided that the ordinary exercises should consist of debates and the reading of compositions. No question of a purely religious nature should be debated. Four male members should be appointed to take part in each debate, two to speak on the affirmative and two on the negative side of the question. These should begin the discusssion, speaking in order, and when they had finished, the question was to be thrown open to debate by other members. No speaker was to occupy more than ten minutes. No offensive personalities should be allowed. The president might decide the question in debate according to the merits of the argument on either side, or refer the same to the society to be decided by their vote. The constitution was signed by 43 names. The officers elected were: President, N. S. Dickinson; vice-president, J. G. Bridgman; secretary, Thomas Reed. The minutes of succeeding meetings show that matters of weighty import were debated and that during the first season a good degree of interest was maintained. The following curious vote is recorded under date of Oct. 22, 1839: "Voted, That the Ladies be allowed an opportunity to get home. That the gentleman spectators be politely invited either to pass quietly out and thus give them this privilege or to remain in their seats until the ladies can do so." Feb. 28, 1840, the meeting adjourned *sine die*. A new organization was formed Nov. 13, 1840. Its object was mutual discussion and improvement. It adopted, with some amendments, the constitution and by-laws of the old society, the principal change being a provision that the necessary funds be raised by a tax upon the male members of the society. The officers chosen were: President, E. S. Bridgman; vice-president, J. E. Merrick; secretary, J. G. Adams. The last meeting of this society of

which there is record was held Feb. 26, 1841. A new society was organized Oct. 15, 1841. The constitution and by-laws of the former societies were adopted with minor alterations. The following officers were elected: President, E. S. Bridgman; vice-president, E. Bridgman; secretary, B. E. Smith. The last recorded meeting was held Jan. 7, 1842.

A lyceum was conducted at the center village for a number of years. Careful search has failed to discover any manuscript record of its doings. The *Express* of Nov. 26, 1844, contains a notice signed by I. F. Conkey, secretary, requesting the citizens to meet at Sweetser's hall that evening to organize the lyceum for the coming year. At the annual meeting of the Amherst lyceum, held Dec. 8, 1846, the following officers were elected: President, J. S. Adams; vice-president, Simeon Clark; secretary, G. W. Sargent; treasurer, Joseph Colton; directors, Samuel E. Mack, Charles Delano, I. F. Conkey. At a meeting held Dec. 18, 1846, a debating club was organized in connection with the lyceum. Oct. 5, 1847, a meeting of the friends of the lyceum was held in Howe's hall. It was voted that the debating society should continue its connection with the lyceum. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel E. Mack; vice-president, I. F. Conkey; secretary and treasurer, Stephen A. Hubbard. A lyceum was organized at East Amherst, Dec. 15, 1844. Hon. I. Conkey, Rev. Pomeroy Belden and Rev. Paul Allen were appointed a committee to call the attention of the people to it. The *Express* announced under date of Nov. 5, 1846, that a lyceum was in successful operation in the East parish. Several college students and residents at the center village had interested themselves in it. Meetings were held Tuesday evenings at the schoolhouse. The *Express* of Nov. 4, 1847, contains a notice of a lyceum meeting in the "school hall," signed by L. R. Blanchard, secretary. In 1858, the students at Amherst Academy organized a "Young Men's Lyceum," which held regular meetings during the winter months.

CHAPTER XLII.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRES.—THE OLD VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—THE FIRST FIRE ENGINES.—CATARACT ENGINE CO.—DELUGE ENGINE CO.—LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER CO.—RESERVOIRS.—FIRE APPARATUS.—PELHAM WATER INTRODUCED.—ALERT HOSE CO. NO. 1.—HOSE CO. NO. 2.—GREAT FIRES IN AMHERST.

Few towns in New England of equal size and property valuation with Amherst have suffered so severely as has this town from the ravages of fire. Within a period of fifty years, between 1838 and 1888, there occurred within the town limits no less than twelve extensive conflagrations causing a property loss of more than $620,000, or over 20 per cent. of the present assessed valuation of the town. The precise date when Amherst citizens first engaged in organized effort to protect the town from damage by fire is not a matter of record. The earlier fire companies were independent organizations, and while, doubtless, records were kept of their doings, in few instances have these records been preserved so as to be available at the present time. That the town possessed as early as 1814 some kind of apparatus used as a protection against fires is suggested by the following notice, copied from the original manuscript:

"To M[r] Chester Williams, Captain of the South Company of Militia in the Town of Amherst—We the Subscribers Selectmen of the Town of Amherst do hereby Certify that we have appointed Elijah Boltwood, David Parsons Jun[r] Moses Dickinson Henery Merrill & Elisha Tilden of said Town as Engine Men for said Town agreeable to the Rules prescribed by Law."

This notice is dated April 13, 1814, and is signed by Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Martin Baker, Justus Williams, Jr. and Enos Dickinson. The first allusion to protection against fire is found in the town records under date of March 3, 1828, when the following were appointed to serve as "firewards": John Leland, Elijah Boltwood, Osmyn Baker, Chester Kellogg, Zebina Dickinson, W. S. Howland, George Guild, F. A. Palmer, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Horace Kellogg. The office was evidently not held in high repute, as only five of the number qualified for duty. The *Inquirer*, under date of Dec. 6, 1827, states that a fire had broken out the Tuesday evening preceding at the Mt. Pleasant institution but was fortunately discovered before it had made much progress. The paragraph ends as follows: "We do hope the citizens of the village will take some

efficient measure to provide engines and buckets. The present engine, if we should judge from its operations, is fit for nothing else than to sprinkle the boys, and to be gazed at by those who consider an engine a rare curiosity." Under date of Dec. 27, the *Inquirer* published a notice signed by "E. Dickinson, secretary pro tem," of an adjourned meeting of the "proprietors of the new fire engine," to be held that evening at Boltwood's hotel. Whether this was the engine alluded to so contemptuously three weeks before, or whether the paragraph in question had been of influence in causing the purchase of a new one, cannot be stated with certainty. The issue of the *Inquirer* for Feb. 21, 1828, contains the following notice, signed by Edward Dickinson, secretary: "The members of the Fire Society lately organized in this place are hereby notified that their first annual meeting for the choice of officers will be holden at Boltwood's hotel on Monday evening, the 25th inst. at half-past 6 o'clock." Still another notice, headed "Fire Society" and signed by Edward Dickinson, appears in the issue of the *Inquirer* for July 3, 1828; it requests the members of the society to meet at Boltwood's hotel, July 7, "to act on business of importance in concurrence with the Engine Company, which meets at the same time and place."

In February, 1838, the town suffered from its first great fire, when property was destroyed amounting in value to more than $20,000. At the annual town meeting held March 5, the town authorized the selectmen to repair the "two old engines," if the proprietors would give them to the town. It was also voted to raise $1,200 for the purchase of a new engine and for repairing the old engine. Previous to 1838, how early it is impossible to state with certainty, there was a regularly organized volunteer fire company in town. This was probably known as Cataract Engine company, although this name does not appear in available records until 1844. The *Express* in its issue for Oct. 4, 1844, contains the announcement of a meeting of Cataract Engine Co. No. 1, signed by I. F. Conkey, clerk. At a special meeting held Dec. 31, 1844, the town authorized the selectmen to purchase 200 feet of hose for Cataract engine. Extended inquiry has failed to discover any existing records of this company, which was for many years a notable organization, numbering in its membership some of the most prominent citizens of the town. Announcements of meetings of the company held in the early months of 1845 are signed successively, as clerk, by S. D. Learned, W. H. Dudley and Hiram Fox. The first Cataract engine found on record was purchased in the early part of 1839. A memorandum in the journal of the town treasurer under date of Jan. 7, 1839, shows that the town paid William Platt & Co. on that date, "for engine and interest," $823.50. In the *Express* under date of Dec. 10, 1846, F. A. Pierce, clerk, advertised a reward of $5 for the detection of

the parties who had filled the engine with water and allowed it to freeze, thus rendering the machine useless.

A second fire company was formed at a meeting held at Mill Valley, in August, 1838. The following agreement was signed by seventeen men, the first name on the list being that of Cotton Smith: "The subscribers do hereby associate and form themselves into a company for the purpose of managing the Deluge Engine No. 2, and do agree to observe and conform to the following regulations and such others as the company may from time to time adopt." These regulations provided that the officers of the company should consist of a foreman, an assistant-foreman and a clerk. There should also be an executive committee to look after the engine and keep it in good repair Any member absent at the first roll-call should be fined five cents, and a like sum if absent at the second roll-call. Any member behaving in a noisy or disorderly manner might be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Any person might become a member of the company by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents into the treasury. Each member should be liable to pay an annual tax of 25 cents, if the same was voted by the company. At a meeting held Aug. 7, 1838, officers were elected as follows: Foreman, Cotton Smith; assistant foreman, Philo Joy; clerk, David Dexter; executive committee, Simeon Clark, Bradford Bentley, Horace Kellogg. The Deluge engine had been owned by the fire company at the center, but was turned over to the Mill Valley company when the Cataract engine was purchased. The Deluge was what was known as a Hunneman "tub," and while small was capable of doing good work. At a meeting held in May, 1842, the matter of preparing some suitable place for keeping the engine was discussed. In November, 1844, a committee was appointed to petition the town for aid in building an engine-house. In 1845, a committee was appointed to build an engine-house. The first volume of company records ends with the year 1849, but the organization was continued until well along into the '50s. At a special town meeting held March 11, 1861, it was voted to sell the engine at Mill Valley.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1839, it was voted to allow the fire department their poll-taxes. At a special meeting held Dec. 13, 1847, a committee was appointed to ascertain the amount needed to purchase a suitable engine and fire apparatus, to be located at the north part of the town. At a special meeting held June 23, 1849, it was voted to purchase an engine and apparatus to be stationed at North Amherst, at a cost not to exceed $850.

A number of young men met at Howe's hotel, May 15, 1846, for the purpose of organizing a hook and ladder company. Jonathan S. Slate served as chairman and I. F. Conkey as secretary pro tem. It was voted

expedient to organize a company, and the following officers were elected: Foreman, Rodolphus Turner; assistant foreman, Samuel Harrington; clerk, treasurer and steward, I. F. Conkey; commissary general, E. J. Houghton. A committee was appointed to draft suitable by-laws. The foreman and assistant foreman were appointed a committee to select a name for the organization, and they decided upon "Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1." At a meeting held May 19, the committee on by-laws reported a series of regulations which were adopted. The committee on uniforms reported in favor of patent leather caps, belts, and linsey-woolsey cloth frocks; the report was accepted save the item in regard to caps. The foreman reported that the selectmen had agreed to appropriate $20 to repair the hooks and ladders. The committee on finances reported that an assessment of 50 cents should be levied on each member, to be paid forthwith. Of the rules adopted, the most interesting related to the duties of the commissary general, which seems well worth quoting entire:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissary General, when directed by the commanding officer, to provide all necessary refreshments, upon the alarm of fire to repair immediately to the scene of conflagration, pay his respects to the commanding officer, and learn from said officer what *specific* refreshments will be needed by the company, and see that they are furnished at the proper time and in a proper and palatable manner; in the selection of refreshments it shall be the duty of the commanding officer and commissary general to see that they are such as will give firmness and stability to the nerves, power and activity to the muscles, and energy to the whole body, in short that they are such as will arouse within the "inner man" that bold and fearless *spirit*, which so peculiarly marked the distinguished individual whose name we proudly bear. The Commissary General should under all circumstances be impressed with a sense of the honor of his station (a *station* of the *utmost responsibility*) and when called upon to *administer* to his toiling comrades he should pour forth the indomitable and invincible *spirit* which will gladden their hearts while combatting the raging elements; and should he be inclined to falter or become disheartened in the discharge of his arduous duties he should be nerved on by a remembrance of the valor and heroism of those who fought their country's battles on the banks of the *Brandywine*."

The words italicised are underlined in the original manuscript, and at the end of the clause is the following memorandum, "(not Shakespeare) improved." It would appear that the commissary general was expected to attend to the spirituous rather than the spiritual needs of the company, and from the records of subsequent meetings it is evident that the first commissary and his successors in office fulfilled their duties nobly. Rare old times were those and rare old spirits they who gathered round the table at regular and special meetings. The regulations provided that any member absent from a fire or from a regular meeting should be fined 25 cents. Any person might become an honorary member on receiving a majority vote of members of the company and paying $1 into the treasury.

These rules were signed by 18 persons. At a meeting held June 25, 1846, a committee reported that Landlord Howe would furnish a room and lights for the company's meetings at 37 1-2 cents per evening. At the same meeting it was voted that any man who should spit on the floor should be fined 12 1-2 cents. In November, 1846, the company occupied quarters in Phoenix Row. The following entry in the records, under date of Dec. 4, 1846, makes interesting reading in these later times: "The question as to procuring a sufficient quantity of the needful for the winter campaign was discussed. Mr. W—— presented to the company a three-gallon Demijohn and it was voted to accept of the same, also voted that the Commissary General be directed to see 'that said Demijohn be filled for future use.'" The records show that the company attended several fires and did efficient service. It was reorganized on several different occasions, the last entry in the original record-book bearing date of Dec. 25, 1852.

At a town-meeting held March 1, 1852, the town authorized the selectmen to sell the Cataract engine, and with the proceeds, an additional appropriation of $250 by the town, and such sums as could be raised by subscription, to buy a new and powerful fire engine. The selectmen advertised the engine for sale, stating in description that it had been built by the Messrs Button at Waterford, N. Y., at an expense of $800, had recently been furnished with 24 feet of new suction hose, and was warranted in best order for service. A memorandum in the journal of the town treasurer, bearing date Feb. 23, 1853, shows that the town had paid to L. Button & Co. $450. This would seem to show that the town had disposed of the engine purchased in 1839 and bought a new one. The engine bought in 1853 is still owned by the town. A review of the fire department in 1855, states that it comprised two fire engines, a hook and ladder apparatus and eight firewards, the latter being grouped in with the material for extinguishing fires. The Cataract company numbered 45 men, with G. W. Sargent foreman, R. C. Russell assistant-foreman and Francis A. Pierce clerk and treasurer. The engine was nearly new, threw two streams of water and was provided with 700 feet of hose. The Deluge engine company at Mill Valley numbered 28 men, with Charles McMaster foreman, William W. Smith assistant-foreman and Eli Hubbard clerk. The engine though small was efficient. Lafayette hook and ladder company had 22 members, with Jonathan S. Slate as foreman, Henry Holland assistant-foreman and Rufus Putnam clerk and treasurer. The hook and ladder apparatus was in fine order. The firewards were A. P. Howe, Charles Adams, Oliver Watson, Austin Eastman, Marquis F. Dickinson, John R. Cushman, John W. Smith and Alfred Baker.

That the members of the old fire companies enjoyed a joke as well as their successors of the present day is proved by the following anecdotes.

The members of Deluge engine company having repaired their machine, challenged the Cataract company to throw water in their engine and drown them out if they could. The trial occurred on a Saturday evening, and for a long time the Cataract was unable to flood the Deluge, but at length a member of the Cataract company discovered that the "tail-screw" had been removed and the water was flowing out in good quantity. Shortly after the two companies held a supper at the Amherst house, when Chauncey Pierce gave this toast: "The Deluge; challenge the Cataract as often as you please, but keep your eye on the tail-screw." Sometime in the '40s the Cataract company gave a supper at Whitney's hotel at East Amherst. Rufus Putnam, a compositor on the *Express*, was seated north of Walter Mason Dickinson, and gave this toast: "Let us *Express* ourselves; we are north of Mason Dickinson's line."

In the town reports for 1857 the following item appears: "Paid Engine Company, grass money, $36.75. This money was received from the sale of grass grown on the common. The same report gives the sum of $139.50 as poll taxes refunded to the enginemen. The report for 1859 contains the following item: Paid fire department, $136. In 1860, the engine-house was built on Pleasant street: the cost of the land was $350, of the building $645.73. This house was erected in accordance with the provisions of a vote passed at a special meeting held June 15, authorizing the selectmen to purchase or rent and fit up a building for the engine and hook and ladder companies at a cost not exceeding $600. In the town report for 1861, the selectmen state that "The Machine and all its apparatus is now in complete order and under the charge of a new and vigorous company, who are now ready for any emergency."

This "new and vigorous" company had been organized in answer to a petition addressed to the selectmen in May, by certain persons desirous of forming an engine company. Its officers were: Foreman, Horace Ward; assistant, Charles E. Hutchinson; clerk and treasurer, W. W. Hunt. March 22, 1861, an organization was formed at North Amherst which adopted the title of "Scott Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2," and elected A. R. Cushman foreman. This action was taken in the expectation that the selectmen would provide a hook and ladder truck and other suitable equipment for such a company. This expectation not being fulfilled, the company was disbanded. Instead of providing such equipments, the selectmen had voted to purchase one fire-hook and three ladders for North Amherst and the "City," the same to be kept near the center of each village. The fire department was reorganized in August, 1864. At a meeting held Nov. 17, 1865, the selectmen were authorized to purchase 500 feet of hose for the engine at a cost of $1,000.

The lack of a suitable water-supply was a great hindrance to the old-

time companies in their struggles with the flames. The main source of supply was found in the wells near at hand, and the contents of these were soon exhausted. It was not until 1870 that the town began to build reservoirs in central locations. In the town reports for the year ending March 1, 1871, the treasurer's report shows the year's expense for "fire department and reservoirs" to have been $183.53. During the year ending March 1, 1873, $638.85 was expended for reservoirs, of which the town owned ten, six having been built by individual subscription. In 1874, the town owned eleven reservoirs, three located on the common, two on Amity street, three on Pleasant street, one south of College hill, one near Dr. I. H. Taylor's on High street and one at East Amherst. There were also reservoirs owned by private parties near the residences of O. G. Couch and Rev. J. L. Jenkins and the barn of R. S. Lincoln. Their average capacity was about 5,000 gallons. The selectmen, in their report for the year ending March 1, 1872, stated that in accordance with the vote of the town they had organized a fire company of 45 men, who would be entitled to $10 each on May 1.

At a special meeting held March 30, 1874, the town voted that the fire department should be organized as directed by the public statutes. The selectmen appointed the following to serve as fire engineers: E. A. Thomas, Henry Holland, J. L. Skinner, John A. Pierce, Watson W. Cowles, Moses E. Cushman, O. S. Longley, Henry Johnson, Merritt Crossett. The engineers held their first meeting April 28, 1874, and organized with E. A. Thomas as chief and J. L. Skinner as secretary. At a meeting held April 29, the needs of the department were considered and arrangements made for supplying them. The engineer's report for the year ending March 1, 1875, states that the town had appropriated at its annual meeting $500 for the use of the department, and at a subsequent meeting had added $250 to this amount. The engine company numbered 30 men, in charge of Capt. T. W. Sloan. The hook and ladder company was in charge of M. N. Spear. Several extension ladders, procured for the use of the department, were stored in different parts of the town. One hundred buckets had been purchased and stored in the engine-room; these were for the use of citizens, not the enginemen. The bell on the engine-house was to be rung only in case of fire; permission had been secured to use the Baptist church-bell for fire alarm purposes. During the year 1876, there were ten fires in Amherst, six of them supposedly of incendiary origin. The board of engineers recommended the purchase of a steam fire-engine, also that larger reservoirs be built. Three new reservoirs were built



in 1877, one at the center, one at North Amherst and one at South Amherst. The one at the center was located on the common, cost $431.81 and had a capacity of 13,000, gallons.

The introduction of Pelham water into Amherst in 1880 caused a radical change in the composition of the fire department and the agencies employed in extinguishing fires. During the year 1880, 34 fire hydrants were put in, the town paying the entire expense of four, so located as to aid in the protection of town property, while the remainder were paid for jointly by the town and by individuals, the latter subscribing the sum of $900 while the town appropriated $750. Very soon after the completion of the water-works, an independent hose company was organized in town, composed mainly of boys and young men, which adopted the name of Alert Hose company. The records of this company, if still in existence, are not available for reference. From newspaper comment current at the time it is judged that the company did not enjoy the public confidence to any marked degree. At a meeting of the board of fire engineers held April 28, 1882, it was voted that 22 men be appointed for the hose carriages at the center and at East Amherst, their pay to be $10 each per annum; also that 10 men be appointed for the hook and ladder carriage and 15 men for the engine company, who should be paid 50 cents per hour for service actually rendered. At a meeting held May 12, that portion of the above vote relating to the appointment of men for the engine and hook and ladder companies was rescinded, and it was voted to appoint four additional hosemen to serve on the engine and hooks and ladders when necessary.

Alert Hose Co. No. 1 was organized at a meeting held May 23, 1882. Officer were elected as follows: Foreman, George J. Gallond; first assistant, F. W. Sloan; second assistant, J. W. T. Davis; clerk, W. G. Towne; steward, C. R. Kenfield; trustees, E. F. Strickland, A. F. Bardwell, John Willis. A committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws. It was voted to hold meetings on the first Wednesday evening of each month. Members were to be fined, for absence at roll-call at a fire, 50 cents; for absence at the first roll-call at a regular meeting, 10 cents; at the second roll-call, 15 cents. The by-laws proposed by the committee were adopted at a meeting held June 7. Members were elected by ballot. April 4, 1883, the company voted to divide the amount of fines at the end of the year among its members. May 2, 1883, it was voted that any member absent at roll-call at a fire should be fined $1. In 1893, the company repaired and fitted up the old court-room, in the second story of the lock-up building and still hold their meetings there.

At the annual town meeting held March 7, 1881, $100 was appropriated to purchase a hose-cart and $400 for hose, to be used at East Amherst. Hose Co. No. 2 was organized at a meeting held in the school-house

at East Amherst, July 1, 1881. H. B. Lovett was elected foreman and G. E. Thayer clerk. The foreman was authorized to appoint subordinate officers. At a meeting held April 13, 1883, a committee was appointed to draw up by-laws, which were adopted May 4. Meetings were to be held the first Tuesday evening of each month. Fines for absence were to be as follows: At the first roll-call at a regular meeting, 15 cents; at second roll-call, 10 cents; at a fire, 50 cents. At the end of the year the fines were to be divided among the members of the company. At a meeting held May 6, 1885, it was voted to increase the fine for absence at a regular meeting to 50 cents, for absence at a fire to $1. New by-laws were adopted Oct. 7, 1890. The company has quarters in a building on Main street at East Amherst owned by C. O. Parmenter.

In April, 1879, the Lafayette Hook and Ladder company was revived as an independent organization. The old company donated all its furniture and other property to its successor. Officers were elected as follows: Foreman, O. F. Morse; assistant-foreman, Harvey White; clerk, G. M. Chamberlain; commissary, C. F. Bennett. The town at a special meeting held Dec. 20, 1883, voted to sustain a hook and ladder company, and the board of fire engineers organized, Jan. 1, 1884, a new company of 12 men, bearing the old name of Lafayette. This company elected the following officers at a meeting held Jan. 7: Foreman, George Graves; assistants, W. H. H. Morgan and G. M. Chamberlain; clerk and treasurer, G. M. Chamberlain; commissary, W. H. H. Morgan. The company occupies quarters in the engine-house. Members absent from fires are fined $1, from regular meetings 50 cents.

At a meeting of the board of engineers held May 5, 1884, it was voted that the pay of hoseman and hook and ladder men be $12 per annum. In 1887, two Babcock fire extinguishers were purchased for the use of the department and placed, one at North Amherst, the other at the "City." In 1888, a new bell was purchased and placed in the tower of the engine-house; a fire chute, jumping canvas and line gun were purchased the same year in accordance with the provisions of state law. In 1890, 700 feet of new hose was added to the equipment of the department: in 1892, a supply wagon was purchased. In 1893, the hook and ladder truck and hose-cart at the center were fitted up so that they can be drawn by horses, and arrangements were made with T. L. Paige to furnish horses when an alarm of fire is given. In 1894, a new alarm-bell with electric striking apparatus was placed in the tower of the town hall at a cost of $291. In 1895, an electric fire alarm system was put in. In the spring of 1896, the engine-house was remodeled and enlarged, accommodations being provided for such of the members of the department as were willing to sleep in the building. In 1878, E. A. Thomas was succeeded as chief

engineer by Henry Holland; the latter held office until 1883, when he was succeeded by Lewis J. Spear. W. H. H. Morgan was elected chief in 1887, serving until 1892, when he was succeeded by G. M. Chamberlain. John Mullen was elected chief in 1893 and served until 1895, when he was succeeded by H. D. Holland. The department was never so well equipped or capable of doing such efficient service as at the present time.

The history of the Amherst fire department would be incomplete without some record of the many disastrous fires that have visited the town. As a complete record would occupy too much space, mention is made of those only which caused large property losses.

The first great fire in Amherst occurred in February, 1838. The following brief report concerning it is quoted from the Northampton *Courier*:

"It started in an unoccupied room in the basement story of the large brick building opposite the Amherst house, under the druggist shop, and it is presumed from an uncovered flue of the chimney; and when discovered the east end of the building was in flames. It spread rapidly until it consumed the large brick block, the store occupied by Mr. S. Holland (Merchant) and owned by Mr. A. Dickinson, —and also the Hotel owned and occupied by Mr. A. Dickinson. This house was formerly the Mansion House of Noah Webster. The house and store and barn north of the brick block were also burnt, the house being occupied by Mr. S Simonds."

The total loss was from $20,000 to $25,000, the insurance about $10,000. Among the parties who suffered loss were the First parish, the female seminary and J. S. & C. Adams, the latter losing, besides type and presses, a part of the edition of three published works.

In 1842, the first cotton mill built at "Factory Hollow," owned at the time by Elnathan Jones, was burned.

In 1847, Peter Ingram's woolen mill was burned at the "City," involving a loss of $6,000, partially insured.

In 1854, the Wheelock mill at North Amherst was burned; loss $12,000, no insurance.

March 26, 1855, the Westville woolen mill was burned; loss $8,600, insurance $5,150.

In the winter of 1857 the North dormitory at Amherst College was burned to the ground, causing a loss of $10,000.

Jones' factory at North Amherst was burned in 1857; loss $13,000, insurance $7,000.

In 1858, W. H. Smith's paper-mill at Westville was burned.

Aug. 10, 1869, what was known as "Burnham's mills," owned by E. B. Fitts and located at East Amherst, were burned. The fire caught from a smokestack. The loss was $15,000, the insurance $7,500.

May 7, 1872, a disastrous fire occurred among the buildings in the rear of Phoenix Row. It started in the barn owned by E. F. Cook, and was probably set by an incendiary. The buildings destroyed included Cook's barn, W. E. Stebbins' barn, G. A. Thomas' paint-shop, Emerson Russell's carriage-shop, Dr. H. J. Cate's house and barn, and Mrs. Kellogg's house. The loss was estimated at $25,000. Amherst college students rendered valuable assistance in saving property. The firemen had not hose enough to reach the reservoirs on the common, and having pumped dry all the wells in the vicinity were compelled to let the flames have their way.

July 4, 1879, the buildings on Merchants' Row were burned to the ground. The fire started in a shed in the rear of George Cutler's store. It communicated quickly to the barns of Stebbins' livery stable, and thence to the Amherst house. These buildings were all burned, together with the Savings bank block, Charles Adams' block and the stores of O. G. Couch, J. H. Starbuck, Edwin Nelson, George Cutler and B. F. Kendrick. The origin of the fire was unknown. The loss was between $80,000 and $90,000, largely covered by insurance.

July 10, 1873, Cushman Bros.' paper-mill at North Amherst was burned. The fire started in a pile of paper stock. The loss on the building was estimated at $32,000, insurance $20,000. A large quantity of stock, on which there was no insurance, was burned.

April 23, 1880, a fire started in The Hill's Co's. hat factory, which quickly communicated with the factory of H. D. Fearing & Co. The buildings were totally destroyed. The fire started in a pile of waste, from some cause unknown. The loss was estimated at over $100,000, partially covered by insurance.

March 29, 1882, the Walker hall building owned by Amherst College was burned. The loss was estimated at more than $175,000, and included the Shepard mineralogical cabinet. The cause was unknown.

Nov. 27, 1883, the buildings on Cash Row were burned. The fire caught in the block occupied by J. J. Young and was probably the work of an incendiary. Young's block, S. W. Dickinson's block and R. T. Dickinson's building were burned, and Cook's block considerably damaged. The loss was estimated at $40,000.

April 4, 1881, fire started in the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity's rooms in the upper part of Cook's block. The loss was estimated at $20,000, a considerable part being caused by water.

Feb. 4, 1885, the South dormitory of the Agricultural College was burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss was $35,000.

March 13, 1888, Palmer's block, and the "Cooper house" were burned and Union block badly damaged. This fire occurred at an early



MERCHANTS' ROW, BEFORE 1865.



MERCHANTS' ROW, BURNED IN 1879.

hour Tuesday morning of the memorable "blizzard" week. Its cause has never been discovered. The loss was estimated at over $60,000, and included the law library and many documents of great historic value belonging to W. A. Dickinson.

Sept. 11, 1891, the buildings on Mount Pleasant erected by Col. W. S. Clark and owned and occupied at the time by Dr. W. F. Bullman were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it was generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss was estimated at $22,000.

CHAPTER XLIII.

AMHERST MILITIA.—THE NORTH AND SOUTH COMPANIES.—MILITIA IN THE WAR OF 1812.—THE HAMPSHIRE RANGERS.—THE CAVALRY COMPANY.—AMHERST ARTILLERY COMPANY.—COMPANY C.—COMPANY K.

The founders of our national government realized that, if the country would enjoy the blessings of freedom, it must be prepared at all times to defend itself against foreign aggression. The war of the Revolution had proved that the American people are willing to fight for the privileges of independent government; it also impressed upon their minds the necessity of military discipline. The country was in no condition to maintain a large standing army, nor was it considered necessary or desirable so to do. The United States militia law was approved May 8, 1792; its first section reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*—That each and every free, able bodied white male Citizen, of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except those who are exempted by law) shall be enrolled in the Militia, by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside." —"and it shall be at all times the duty of the Commanding Officer of every such Company, to enrol every such citizen, and also, those who from time to time arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (and not exempted) shall come to reside within his bounds."

The Massachusetts militia law supplemented the national law by providing that every commanding officer of a company should parade his company on the first Tuesday of May annually, at one o'clock in the

afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting, examining and taking an exact account of all the equipments of his men and for noting all delinquencies of appearance and deficiencies of equipment and for correcting his company roll.

In accordance with the provisions of the national law, the able bodied white male citizens of Amherst, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, were duly enrolled in the militia. The town was divided into two military departments, Main street and Amity street forming the arbitrary division-line. Citizens living to the north of this line, liable to military duty, were enrolled in the North company, those living to the south, in the South company. The precise date of organization of these companies is not a matter of record; it was probably very soon after the passage of the national law. In 1796, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. was commissioned as major-general of the Fourth division of Massachusetts state militia, comprising the companies in the Western counties. The names of the commanding officers of the companies, first appointed, cannot be stated with certainty. The following letter of Gen. Mattoon, addressed to Capt. Aaron Billings, under date of Oct. 10, 1801, would indicate that the latter person was at that time captain of the South company:

"Amherst October 10th 1801

To Capt. Aaron Billings—Sir:

In answer to the question you asked me yesterday—whether it is your duty to command the South Company in this Town on Monday next?—I have given the question due consideration—and am clearly of Opinion that you are a Constitutional Officer, that you are obliged to obey the Orders of your Superior Officers—and upon neglect, would be liable to an arrest, and that the Company, and all *Non*-Commission, and *Commission Officers*, as well as soldiers are in duty bound to obey your *orders*—I presume the good Sense of the Company, their attachment to Discipline, will prompt them to conduct with that propriety they usually do. You will therefore proceed in your duty—and the Company is to consider themselves under your Command, and obey you accordingly. I am S^r your, and the Company's friend—and shall always continue so, while they continue to merit it—

E. Mattoon Major Gen'l 4^th Division."

The North and South companies were attached to the 3d regiment of the 1st brigade, 4th division. The records of the North company, if in existence, are unobtainable, but valuable papers relating to the South company are in possession of William F. Williams of Amherst, grandson of Chester Williams, who commanded the company several years. From these papers much of the information here given was obtained. Sept. 10, 1798, Chester Williams was appointed 3d sergeant of the South company, the appointment being signed by Elijah Dickinson, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 3d regiment. June 24, 1802, he received the following commission as lieutenant, signed by Caleb Strong as governor:

"*By His Excellency* CALEB STRONG, *Esq.*,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Masssachusetts

To CHESTER WILLIAMS, Gentleman, Greeting:

You being appointed Lieutenant of a Company in the third Regiment of Infantry in the first Brigade, fourth Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth. Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Ability, Courage and good Conduct, I Do, by these Presents, Commission you accordingly. You are, therefore, Carefully and Diligently to Discharge the Duties of said Office, according to the Laws of this Commonwealth, and to Military Rule and Discipline. And all inferior Officers and Soldiers are hereby commanded to obey you in your said Capacity; and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from time to time, receive from me or others, your superior Officers.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Commonwealth, the twenty-fourth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, 1802—and in the twenty-fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN AVERY, Sec'y. CALEB STRONG."

In 1810, Aaron Billings was captain of the company and Elijah Hastings clerk. In 1811, Moses Hastings, son of Thomas, was major and commanding officer of the 3d regiment, with headquarters at Amherst. Aug. 20, 1811, a meeting of the officers of the regiment was held at Landlord Ward's tavern in Amherst, to choose a lieutenant-colonel commandant, in place of Lieut.-Col. Powers, resigned. Roswell Dickinson was commissioned captain of the North company June 2, 1809; he was promoted to be major of the Third regiment, Aug. 31, 1812, and was honorably discharged, Jan. 5, 1815. May 7, 1811, Chester Williams was commissioned captain of the South company, the commission being signed by Elbridge Gerry as governor; he served as captain until 1815, when at his request he was honorably discharged. When meetings of the company were held for parade or inspection, the commanding officer issued a warrant to some one of his subordinates, requiring him to notify the company members to be in attendance at the time and place appointed. The following company warrant is copied from the original issued by Capt. Williams, addressed to Corp'l Lucius Hastings:

"You are hereby directed to notify and warn all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to the company under my command to appear at the parade near Cap. Jonathan Dickinson's on Tuesday the third day of May next at one o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and equipments, as the law directs, for military duty."

Regimental orders dated at Sunderland, Sept. 17, 1811, signed by Melzar Hunt, lieut.-col. commandant, announced that the companies comprising the 3d regiment of the 1st brigade would meet Oct. 11, at the usual place of parade, south of the West parish meeting-house in Amherst, for review, inspection and discipline. The companies were to be on the

ground as early as 9 A. M., armed and equipped agreeably to law, each non-commissioned officer and private to be furnished with at least one-fourth pound of powder made up into sporting cartridges.

The year 1812 witnessed stirring times in military circles in Massachusetts. While Gov. Strong refused the president's requisition for Massachusetts troops to serve outside the state in the war with Great Britain, he took prompt measures to prepare for the public defence. Division orders were issued by Gen. Mattoon, bearing date May 4, 1812. He had received orders from the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Commonwealth, dated at Cambridge, April 25, directing him to detach from the 4th division 541 men, officers included, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Brigade orders directed Lieut.-Col. Hunt to detach one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, one surgeon and 53 rank and file, including four sergeants, four corporals, three drummers and fifers. Regimental orders directed Capt. Roswell Dickinson, commanding the North company, to consider himself detached and to detach four privates from his command. Capt. Williams was ordered to detach one corporal, one fifer and four privates; these detachments were to be made before June 1. General Orders dated at headquarters, Boston, July 3, 1812, signed by William Donnison, adjutant-general, by order of the commander-in-chief, announced that war had been declared by the United States against Great Britain. The officers and privates of the various military organizations were enjoined to perfect themselves as thoroughly as possible in the military art, that they might be prepared to render prompt and efficient service if called upon. General orders dated June 22 called for the detachment of 445 men, including officers, from the 4th division. Regimental orders instructed Capt. Dickinson to detach three privates and Capt. Williams four.

A meeting of the captains and subalterns of the companies in the 3d regiment was held at Elijah Boltwood's inn at Amherst, Aug. 31, 1812, to fill a vacancy in the office of major. At this meeting, Capt. Roswell Dickinson was promoted to be major. Aug. 14, a notice signed by Roswell Dickinson, captain, detached, was addressed to Capt. Williams, notifying him, in accordance with general orders, to cause the men detached from his command to appear on the parade near the East parish meeting-house, Aug. 21, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of being inspected. The men must be equipped in every particular in accordance with the requirements of military law; the least deficiency would not be excused. Sept. 5, orders were issued for regimental inspection, on Oct. 15, "at the usual place of parade below the West parish meeting-house in Amherst." The captains were directed to have their companies on the grounds "between said Meeting House and the brook at the South end of the parade" by 9 A. M.,

that line might be formed by 10. During the year 1813, the military situation in Massachusetts was unchanged: there was no demand for the services of the militia to repel a foreign invasion. The annual regimental inspection was held in Amherst, Oct. 1. Aug. 22, 1814, regimental orders were issued signed by Col. Hunt. All the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and the musicians of the 3d regiment were instructed to assemble Sept. 8, at 9 A. M., at the house of Isaac Goodale, inn-holder, in Amherst. The officers were to appear with their arms and the musicians with their respective instruments. The meeting was preparatory to the approaching review. A paragraph at the end of the orders reads as follows: "Lt. Col. Hunt presents his compliments to Rev. Doct. Parsons and Rev. Mr. Perkins—to Maj-Gen. Mattoon and suite—to Lt. Col. Porter and his staff—to Majors Mattoon and Leonard and to Captains Stebbins of the Artillery and Field and Dickinson of the Cavalry, with their respective Subalterns, and requests them severally to honor the meeting by their personal attendance."

But graver matters than parades and inspections were soon to engage the attention of the citizen soldiery. A British naval expedition had landed on the coast of Maine near the Penobscot, occupying territory then within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and threatened to lay waste the coast from Maine to Georgia. Governor Strong realized that the time for action had arrived. General orders dated at headquarters, Boston, were issued Sept. 6, 1814. They stated that the war between the United States and Great Britain having become more destructive, in consequence of violations of Massachusetts territory by the forces of the enemy, the whole of the militia were to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The four companies detached from the 4th division were to march to Boston immediately. In addition to these, a detachment of sixteen companies was to be made at once from the 4th division, properly officered and arranged into two regiments, to march to Boston without delay. Maj. Gen. Mattoon was charged with the arrangement of these regiments. Division orders were issued Sept. 9 by Gen. Mattoon. Brigadier-General Bliss was to detach one regiment of infantry, to rendezvous at Palmer, and from there march to Boston. Regimental orders issued the same day instructed Capt. Williams to detach from his company one lieutenant, one drummer and 14 rank and file: Capt. Dickinson was to detach one ensign, one sergeant and 11 rank and file. These men were to rendezvous at Palmer the following Tuesday. The lieutenant detached from the South company was Enos Dickinson, who was commissioned May 22, 1811, and served until Jan. 30, 1817. The detachments were promptly made, as witness the following copy of notification:

"Amherst, Sept. 10, 1814.

To Adolphus Dickinson,

A soldier in the South Company in Amherst under command of the subscriber: Who hereby notifies you, that in pursuance of General Orders of the 6th inst., Division orders of the 9th inst., Brigade orders of the 9th inst. and Regimental orders of the 9th inst. that you are detached from his Company to serve in the Service of this Commonwealth for the term of three months from the time of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. You will forthwith be equipped, as the Militia law of this Commonwealth provides & repair to Palmer on Tuesday the 13th inst. of the present month, where you will be under the command of Lt Colo. Foote, who is detached as Commandant of the detachment from the first Brigade & fourth Division of Massachusetts Militia. Unless you report yourself to me within Twenty-four hours, or send me an able bodied Man completely equipped, the Militia Law must be put in force upon you.

Chester Williams, Capt."

There is no record of the names of the men detached at this time, or previously, who marched to Boston, and, having enjoyed a taste of city life, marched back again without having gained so much as a glimpse of a British red-coat. A muster roll of the South company, undated but bearing the name of Chester Williams as captain, contains the names of 66 privates and the following officers: Lieutenant, Enos Dickinson; ensign, Samuel Smith; sergeants and musicians, Elisha Hastings, Seth Smith, Ebenezer Williams, George Nutting, Elijah Clark, William Rice. From this roll it would appear that the general equipment required for each man included a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, iron rod, scabbard and belt, two flints, wires and brushes, knapsack, 24 cartridges with balls. Some of the members of the company had "rifle-guns." Most of the guns in use were the old-fashioned flint-locks; some of the flints used were imported and sold at the stores, others were of home manufacture. Oliver Clapp had for many years a large flint-rock in the yard in front of his tavern at East Amherst, and it is said that from this rock the men in Daniel Shays' command secured their flints. Each member of a company furnished his own arms and equipment, paying for them himself. They received no pay for their services. To them the modern luxuries of armories and drill-halls were unknown. They were obliged to do military duty three days each year, one day in May and two days in the fall. During the period of the war with Great Britain, the authorities insisted on three full days' service, instead of half-days as was frequently the custom.

The North company usually paraded in front of Elijah Boltwood's tavern, but sometimes selected the open space in front of Morton Dickinson's corner grocery, which stood at the forks of the road near the site now occupied by the house of Rev. Milton Waldo. When the members had grown tired of military exercise, they would regale themselves with hot

toddy from Dickinson's store. During the excitement attendant on the opening of Triangle street, an account of which is given in a later chapter in this volume, some of the members of the company refused to march through this street. At a regimental parade in 1822, while the men were off duty and their arms were stacked on the village common, one of the guards allowed a man to pick up a musket, which he, supposing that it was not loaded, pointed at a party of men passing by, and discharged. The gun chanced to be loaded, and the bullet struck and killed Dr. Rice, a young physician who had recently located at Enfield. Blank cartridges were in use on muster days, but the gun in question had been borrowed for the occasion and the fact that it was loaded with a ball cartridge was unknown to the borrower.

Rufus Dickinson was commissioned captain of the North company, May 23, 1818, and continued in service until April 23, 1824. Oliver Dickinson, 2d, was commissioned captain of the South company, Aug. 5, 1823, continuing in service until Feb. 18, 1826. Warren S. Howland was commissioned captain of the North company, April 24, 1829; major of the 3d regiment, Aug. 17, 1829; colonel of the 3d regiment, Jan. 19, 1831. Early in the '30s, the organization of a rifle company and a cavalry company in Amherst caused a falling off in interest in the old companies. They became careless of their appearance and drill, and won the derisive title of the "Floodwood" militia, which clung to them until their organization was disbanded.

May 24, 1830, Osmyn Baker was commissioned captain of an independent rifle company, afterwards known as the "Hampshire Rangers." In the organization of this company O. M. Clapp took an active part. Like the North and South companies, it was attached to the 3d regiment of the 1st brigade and 4th division of militia. Other officers of the company on its organization were, 1st lieutenant, Robert Cutler; 2d lieutenant, Hervey Hills. For a long time this was accounted the finest militia company in Western Massachusetts. It is thus described by an old-time admirer: "Taking all things into consideration, the appearance of the men, their beautiful and showy uniforms, the character of the men, the perfection of their drill, marching, etc., there was no company in all New England that could beat them, and I doubt if any out of Boston that did or could equal the Rangers." Capt. Baker was discharged, at his own request, June 20, 1833. There is no record of the company's doings or of the date when it disbanded.

July 4, 1829, Luther Fox was commissioned captain of a cavalry company which had been organized first in Sunderland, removing afterwards to Leverett and thence to Amherst. This company was attached to the 4th regiment of cavalry of the 1st brigade. Most of its members were

resident in Amherst, but a few came from Hadley, Belchertown and Pelham. The militia law permitted those liable to military duty to serve in the "horse companies" if they preferred them to the infantry. The company was accounted a fine one in its day, disputing with the rifle company the palm of popularity. The uniforms of the company were blue with red trimmings, a black chapeau ornamented with black plume. Its members were armed with swords and with pistols carried in holsters. Capt. Fox was discharged, at his request, Oct. 21, 1830, and was succeeded in office by Alfred Baker, brother to Osmyn. No trace can be found of the records of either the rifle or the cavalry companies, a fact much to be regretted.



HAT WORN BY HAMPSHIRE RIFLE RANGERS.

In answer to a call signed by 23 men, a meeting was held at the Amherst house, June 29, 1849, to take measures for organizing a military company. J. W. Boyden served as chairman of the meeting. It was voted to form a military company, and, after some discussion, that it be an artillery company. A petition addressed to Gov. George N. Briggs was drawn up and given into the hands of a committee, to circulate and secure signatures to it. The committee, having secured 72 names, forwarded the petition to the governor. At a meeting held July 12, a letter written by Adjutant-General G. H. Devereux, addressed to I. F. Conkey, Esq. was

read. General Devereux called attention to the fact that it was customary for towns to provide armories for companies organized within their limits. If the petitioners would arrange to provide in any way a suitable gun-house and armory for the safe-keeping of their equipments, he would at once issue an order to carry the petition into execution. Arrangements were made for complying with the requirements stated in the letter. The matter of a suitable uniform was then discussed, when Joseph Colton agreed to provide for each member of the company a uniform as good in every way as that worn by the members of the Northampton artillery company, at an expense of $15 each. Notice having been given to the adjutant-general that arrangements had been completed for caring for the public property, he issued the following order, dated at Boston, July 24, 1849:

"Whereas the Commander in Chief has been notified, that forty-eight men have enlisted for the formation of a Company of Artillery in the Town of Amherst and Vicinity, leave having been granted for the organization of said Company, to be attached as Artillery Company A to the First Battalion of Artillery, 6th Brigade 3d Division M. V. M.: His Excellency directs that a meeting be held immediately for the choice of Officers."

At a meeting held at the Amherst house, Aug. 11, officers were elected as follows: Captain, I. F. Conkey; 1st lieutenant, Joseph Colton; 2d lieutenant, William Dickinson, 1st; 3d lieutenant, M. F. Dickinson; 4th lieutenant, Joseph R. Payson; 1st sergeant and clerk, J. W. Boyden; 2d sergeant, J. S. Slate; 3d sergeant, W. H. Lawton; 4th sergeant, Alonzo Nutting; 5th sergeant, C. B. Cutter; 1st corporal, D. A. Dickinson; 2d corporal, W. M. Dickinson; 3d corporal, A. D. Cushman; 4th corporal, D. S. Warner. The company's first drill after organization was held at South Amherst, Aug. 15; the second at North Amherst, Aug. 18; the third at the center, Aug. 21. Aug. 23, Capt. Conkey acknowledged to the adjutant-general the receipt of public property as follows: 60 muskets, 60 cartridge boxes, belts and plates, 60 bayonet scabbards and plates, 60 gun slings, five sergeants' swords and belts, five sergeants' bayonet scabbards, 60 priming wires and brushes.

At a meeting held Sept. 4, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, being signed by 48 men. All persons belonging to the company were to provide themselves with the uniform established by law for artillery companies, with the following variation, "a black felt-bodied cap with a wreath and letter A in front and pompous of red and white." The right to use this distinctive badge was granted by special permission of the adjutant-general. The company was to be called out for drill or parade at least twice a year in addition to the trainings required by law. Provisions were made for fining members for absence or neglect of duty; others related to the discipline of offenders against the rules. Joseph Colton was elected

treasurer of the company. Sept. 6, Capt. Conkey acknowledged the receipt from the adjutant-general of one snare drum and one fife. The company held its first parade in uniform Sept. 12, on the parade-ground in front of the residence of Dr. Gridley, on Amity street. Sept. 19 and 20, the company attended the battalion encampment. Line was formed in Northampton, "near the burying ground," and the company marched to "Camp Springdale." The other artillery companies in the battalion were from Northampton, Belchertown and Plainfield. Two infantry regiments also took part in the encampment, one composed of companies from Franklin county towns, the other of Hampden county companies. A competitive drill of the artillery companies gave the place of honor to Northampton, with the Amherst company second. Oct. 26, Capt. Conkey acknowledged the receipt of nine tents and fixtures. The company paraded Oct. 31, "cattle-show day," and was greatly admired. In January, 1850, Joseph Colton was promoted to be major in the artillery regiment. The members of the company received from the state $5 each per annum for their services.

May 29, 1850, Capt. Conkey acknowledged the receipt of the following public property: Two brass cannon (six-pounders), two carriages for same, one caisson, three setts of harness for two horses each, one spare wheel and pole, four rammers and sponges, two worms, two linstocks, two portfire stocks, four haversacks, two portfire cases, two gun-covers, two portfire clippers, two vent covers, five trail handpikes, three tar buckets, four thumstalls, two sponge buckets, two pouches and belts, three tin hooks, two priming horns, two vent punchers, two priming wires, two prolonges, ten bricoles, two tangent scales, one pick-axe, one shovel, two tompions, 20 artillery swords, 20 sword-belts. On the same day, the company formed for the first time in the armory just completed for its reception. This armory was a two-story wooden building; it stood a little to the west of the old Amherst house; the cannon were stored in the lower story and the other equipments in the room above. Members of the company were assessed 37 1-2 cents each for fitting up the armory. July 4, 1850, the company celebrated Independence-day by firing a salute, and afterwards marched to Mount Pleasant, where the members were entertained in hospitable manner. News was received, July 13, of the death of President Taylor, and the company fired half-hours guns from 12 o'clock until sunset, displaying the flag upon their armory-building at half-mast in honor to his memory. Badges of mourning were worn by the company, when in uniform, for the ensuing six months. The company attended the annual encampment, Aug. 28 and 29, at "Camp Nonotuck" on the meadows below Northampton.

Feb. 15, 1851, William Dickinson was elected captain of the company, in place of I. F. Conkey, discharged at his own request; William Dickinson served as captain until May, 1851, when he was discharged that he might accept an appointment as quartermaster on the staff of Col. Hawks of the 3d regiment of artillery; Marquis F. Dickinson was elected captain of the company, May 21. April 24, 1852, the company, on invitation of the Northampton artillery company, assisted the latter in escorting Louis Kossuth, "the illustrious Hungarian chief," from the depot in Northampton to the house of Erastus Hopkins, and thence to the old church, where he delivered an address. Owing to a freshet which covered the Hadley meadows for 100 yards east of the bridge, the members of the Amherst company were compelled to cross the Connecticut river in boats. The company organization was continued until some time in 1854, but the last entry in the record-book concerning meetings is given under date of Aug. 21, 1852. The regimental encampment in 1852 was held at "Camp Mattoon," on land of Thomas Jones near the place now occupied by Dr. C. A. Goessmann. The encampment in 1854 was held at "Camp Amherst" near Mount Doma, Sept. 5, 6, and 7. Of those who served as the first officers of the company, James W. Boyden was afterwards promoted to be colonel, and I. F. Conkey lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment.

A meeting was held Aug. 7, 1869, at the hall occupied by E. M. Stanton Grand Army post, in the interest of raising a militia company in Amherst; 40 persons present signified their desire to join such an organization. The company was duly organized, was known as Company C, and was attached to the 2d regiment of the 3d brigade. The following officers, duly elected, received commissions dated Aug. 14, 1869: Edmund Boltwood, captain; James A. Baker, 1st lieutenant; Wyett M. Bassett, 2d lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were as follows: 1st sergeant, Lorenzo Draper; 2d sergeant, W. S. Cook; 3d sergeant, B. R. Franklin; 4th sergeant, George H. Bell; 5th sergeant, W. F. Johnson; corporals, George H. Walker, George W. Hunt, F. Kentfield, H. Snow, Charles Clapp, J. D. Parsons, Charles Dadmun, E. B. Sears. The *Record* announced under date of Aug. 19, 1869, that the selectmen had secured the "Velocipede Rink" as temporary quarters for the militia company, but that Agricultural hall was being fitted up as an armory and would be ready for use in a few weeks. Dec. 13, 1871, James A. Baker was commissioned captain of the company, Lorenzo Draper 1st lieutenant, Charles L. Goodale 2d lieutenant. Feb. 7, 1873, Lorenzo Draper was commissioned captain and Frank E. Dickinson 1st lieutenant. The company was disbanded about Sept. 1, 1874.

In June, 1887, a petition headed by the name of H. E. Messinger, and signed by prominent citizens of Amherst, including the selectmen, was forwarded to the governor, requesting the appointment of a company in Amherst to be attached to the state militia. The petition was granted in November, the adjutant-general's order specifying that it should be known as Co. K, and be attached to the 2d regiment, 1st brigade of state militia. The company was organized Nov. 19, with 49 members, H. E. Messinger was elected captain, E. G. Thayer 1st lieutenant, and W. G. Towne 2d lieutenant. Capt. Messinger soon resigned his office, being succeeded by Willis G. Towne, whose commission as captain bears date April 10, 1888. On the resignation of Captain Towne, E. G. Thayer was elected captain, his commission bearing date May 22, 1889. In accordance with state law, towns in which military companies are established are obliged to furnish suitable armories for their accommodation, the rental of which is paid by the state. Co. K's first armory was established in Kellogg's block, and was removed in 1888 to Hunt's block. At the annual town-meeting in 1890, the town voted to instruct the selectmen to build a drill-hall on the rear of the town hall lot, appropriating $2,000 to defray the expense. The hall was built during the ensuing summer and fall, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Dec. 16. In 1894, the policy of the state to concentrate its militia forces in the cities and larger towns caused the company to be disbanded.

CHAPTER XLIV.

TAVERNS AND STAGE ROUTES.—BOLTWOOD'S TAVERN.—THE MANSION HOUSE.—HYGEIAN HOTEL.—BAGGS' TAVERN.—INNS AT NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH AMHERST.—EARLY STAGE ROUTES.—STAGE DRIVERS.

The taverns or inns of old New England have furnished to the romance-writer abundant material for fancy to work upon; to the historian they furnish facts more valuable, if, perchance, less interesting. The centers of social life and activity at home, they were, as well, the gateways to the outer world. They welcomed to their cosy bar-rooms, their bountiful tables and their spacious chambers travelers from all parts of their own and foreign lands. Patterned after their prototypes in England, they became as democratic as the people among whom they flourished. The

clergy did not disdain their hospitality: the politicians gathered within their walls for caucuses and conventions; society assembled at them for balls and receptions. The complete history of the taverns and hotels of Amherst, could it be written, would contain matter of greater interest than anything which finds a place in these pages, but it remains, and ever must, unwritten history. But a few plain facts are here presented. Some of the Amherst taverns were but small houses, of little more than local repute; others were known to most of the inhabitants in towns up and down the valley, and to all who traveled over the old stage routes from Boston to Albany. To the latter class belonged the Boltwood tavern at the center village, Baggs tavern at East Amherst and the Cook tavern on the old Bay road. The Clapp tavern, of earlier date, has already been mentioned in connection with the Shays rebellion. Mention has also been made of Warner's and Nash's tavern, and others of the well-known hostelries that flourished in the ante-revolutionary period.

The Warner tavern stood on or near the site now occupied by the Amherst house. It was erected about the year 1757, since which time a tavern or hotel has ever been located there. The property was owned by Rev. David Parsons, being a part of the land given him by the Third Precinct for his settlement. When he died, in 1781, he willed to his son Gideon "the tavern-house." Gideon Parsons was a licensed innkeeper in 1777, and for many years thereafter. He was succeeded by Joel Dickinson, who conducted the tavern a few years; he was, in turn, succeeded, in 1804, by Solomon Boltwood, and the latter, in 1806, by Elijah Boltwood. For more than thirty years the Boltwood tavern ranked among the best-known inns in Western Massachusetts. Its genial landlord, its excellent attendance, its well-stocked bar, commended it strongly to the traveling public. Many a wayfarer whose route lay through Amherst timed his arrival so that he might enjoy for the night the hospitality of this country inn. Its old registers bore the names of many men of national and some of international fame, while in front of the bar-room fire at night sat doctors of divinity, learned lawyers, members of the General Court and of Congress. And yet, in hospitality it was thoroughly democratic: within its walls the professional man and statesman met on equal terms the man who labored with his hands for a scant subsistence.

There is no picture in existence of the original tavern; it is doubtful if one was ever made. In the days of Gideon Parsons, it was a small, one-story, wooden building with gambrel roof, painted white in accordance with the fashion of the times. When Elijah Boltwood first took possession it was a two-story structure, but whether a new building, or the old one remodeled, it is impossible to state with certainty. The ground on which it stood was some twelve to fifteen feet higher than the present street line

and the building stood some distance back from the highway. The tavern was painted yellow, and from a stout post in front was suspended the old sign of which an excellent likeness is presented on the opposite page. The bar-room was at the front, as became the most important room in an old-time tavern. On the second floor was a ball-room, arched overhead and extending to the roof. Here were held the old-time assemblies and dances, with dinners served on state occasions. About 1821, when Amherst College was established, the wooden building was torn down and a large, substantial three-story building of brick erected in its stead. In the rear was a kitchen, built of wood, one story in height.

Elijah Boltwood, son of Samuel, was born Feb. 19, 1780. He was a kind-hearted man and universal favorite. A married man, but having no children, he was known to nearly everyone as "Uncle Elijah." He dearly loved a joke, possessing also the rare quality of appreciation when the joke was at his expense. Generous almost to a fault, he sought abundance, ease and comfort rather than profit. As one, still living, who knew him, has happily expressed it, he in some way bridged the gap between the different classes. Honored and esteemed by his fellow townsmen, he served them as representative to the General Court in 1829, 1834 and 1835. He devoted much of his spare time to gardening and floriculture; much of the shrubbery in the old West cemetery was planted by him. When, in 1838, he sold the Boltwood tavern to Harvey Rockwood, he retired to his farm at the foot of the hill on Amity street, afterwards owned by the late Charles S. Smith, where he occupied himself in the culture of fruits and early vegetables until his death, which occurred Feb. 13, 1855.

When Harvey Rockwood bought the tavern he enlarged it by erecting a two-story addition in the rear, along the street line, and by lengthening the kitchen and building a hall over it. The ground surrounding the building was cut away and the cellar made over into a basement which was occupied by the billiard-room, bar-room and saloons. He also changed the name to the Amherst house. Mr. Rockwood sold out in 1845 to Albin P. Howe, and subsequently kept the United States hotel in Hartford, Conn. He was a quiet, gentlemanly man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Albin P. Howe was born in Marlboro in 1806; previous to engaging in the hotel business he had owned a market in Amherst. He conducted the Amherst house successfully for many years, selling out, in 1867, to Francis Kingman, at that time proprietor of the Mansion house at Northampton. Mr. Kingman retained possession about five years, when he sold the property to I. F. Conkey and E. F. Cook, who owned it in partnership until about 1878, when it passed into Mr. Conkey's possession. Mr. Kingman was succeeded as landlord by George L. Parker, who remained in charge about five years, being succeeded by N. S. Beebe, who



AMHERST HOUSE—BURNT IN 1879.



AMHERST HOUSE AND MERCHANTS' ROW—1896.

conducted the hotel until it was burned in the disastrous fire of July 4, 1879.

Edward Conkey had bargained for the property and was to have taken possession July 6, 1879. As soon as the rubbish remaining from the fire could be cleared away the work of rebuilding began, and the present Amherst house was completed and ready for occupancy in July, 1880. It is a handsome and substantial structure of brick, four stories in height, occupying two sides of a quadrangle, its east wall 90 feet in length and its north wall 103 feet. Landlord Conkey conducted the house for seven years until Oct. 1, 1887, when it was leased to James B. Ryan for a term of five years. Nov. 7, 1888, Mr. Ryan sold his lease to C. G. Putney, who carried on the business until March 4, 1889, when a new lease was made out to Lorenzo Chase. Mr. Chase continued in possession until April 1, 1894, when D. H. Kendrick became manager of the hotel.

Noah Webster removed with his family from Amherst in 1822. The large house he built and resided in, near the east end of Phoenix Row, was soon afterwards converted into a hotel. In 1828, it was conducted by Russell Cooley, who was succeeded, in 1832, by Thomas Gilbert, better known as "General" Gilbert. In 1837, the house was conducted by Aurelius Dickinson, who owned it at the time it was destroyed by fire, in February, 1838. It was known as the Mansion house and was in its day a popular hostelry.

The Hygeian hotel, to the east of Phoenix Row, was opened to the public Aug. 15, 1851. It was first conducted by Henry Frink. He was succeeded, in 1853, by A. P. Spaulding, and the latter, in 1855, by R. S. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln changed the name to the American house, and conducted the business successfully until 1864, when he was succeeded by J. B. Wood. The hotel business was given up in November, 1868, since which time the building has been used for residence and business purposes. A glance at the hotel registers shows that the house was a popular one, entertaining many distinguished guests.

In 1853, the Amherst and Belchertown railway company built a house on Main street just east of the railway tracks, for the use of one of its conductors. This house was purchased in 1857 by Simon W. Whitney, who christened it the Union house and conducted it as a hotel. In 1865, Mr. Whitney sold the property to Tabor T. Sisson, who has owned and managed it since that time.

The property at the northwest corner of Pleasant and Amity streets was purchased in 1868 by William L. Gunn. It was opened as a hotel, May 4, 1877. Nov. 20, 1882, Mr. Gunn sold the property to Frank P. Wood. Mr. Wood conducted a hotel on the premises for nearly ten years, meeting with excellent success. He sold the property in April, 1892, to

Lorenzo Chase, since which time it has been known as the "Amherst House Annex."

John Baggs was a licensed innholder at East Amherst as early as 1818. His tavern was one of the best-known in this section. In 1820, it was the established place for holding probate court. In 1828, it was the headquarters of the democratic party in town, where caucuses were held and the politicians gathered in the bar-room of an evening to discuss the state of the country. It was famous for the excellence of the liquors served over its bar and the royal good times that were enjoyed by those who loved the liquors, not wisely but too well. It was a favorite gathering place for the old stage-drivers, who found in its toddy and its flip a powerful antidote against winter's cold and summer's heat. In 1825, and for several years thereafter, the tavern was conducted by Luther Waite. In 1830, the proprietor was Josiah Sprout. In 1834, Mr. Sprout was succeeded by Amasa Davis, better known as "Dr." Davis. In 1835, Sumner Gates was in possession, but his license did not permit the sale of liquors. Mr. Gates was succeeded in 1836 by Alpheus H. Hyde. In 1842, and for several years afterward, the house was again owned by John Baggs. In 1856, it was owned by P. T. Donovan, who changed its name to the "Exchange hotel." Mr. Donovan carried on the business until his death in 1865; the house is now occupied by his widow.

In 1831, Leonard M. Hills was a licensed innholder and kept a tavern at East Amherst in the house now owned and occupied by John Pitman. Mr. Hills was succeeded by Charles Rust, in 1833. In 1846, Simon W. Whitney kept a tavern at East Amherst, which he called the "Hampshire House." His license as innholder did not permit the sale of liquor on the premises. Mr. Whitney sold the house in 1856 to Henry Davis; the latter was succeeded by James Goodspeed. Later on the property passed into the hands of the Second parish and the house was used as a parsonage. When the building now used as a parsonage was erected, the old building was removed a few rods and sold to Loren Ball, who now occupies it. For several years in the early part of the century Andrew Kimball, commonly known as "Master" Kimball, kept a tavern in what is now known as the "Warner house," yet standing, in "Hawley Swamp."

As early as 1818, Rufus Kellogg was a licensed innkeeper and kept a tavern at the "City." He sold the place to Leprelate Draper who occupied it as a residence. Solomon Bond, a licensed innkeeper in 1803, kept a tavern on what is known as the "Howard place" at North Amherst. He sold out to Stephen Weeks. Mr. Weeks was licensed as an innkeeper in 1828; in 1832, he kept a tavern at his house in the northwest part of the town on what is known as the Lyman Smith place. He continued in business until along in the '40s. Oliver Dickinson kept a tavern at North



HYGEIAN HOTEL, AFTERWARDS AMERICAN HOUSE.



FIELD BUILDING—1859. NOW CHASE'S BLOCK.

Amherst in the closing years of the 18th century. John Dickinson, son of Nehemiah, built a house at North Amherst which he intended to conduct as a tavern, but his cousin Oliver having opened a public house in the near neighborhood he gave up the project for the time. His son Chester opened the house as a tavern in 1810 and conducted it for many years. "Squire Chester," as he was known, was a typical New England landlord, bluff, hearty, mindful of the comfort of his guests. The tavern, a large three-story building with a gambrel roof, was the best-known of any in the north part of the town. The property was sold in the '30s to Joshua Hobart, who used the house as a residence. It stood on the site of the dwelling house now occupied by William A. Smith, and was torn down in May, 1884.

Roswell Paine was a licensed innholder in 1803, and Mary Paine was licensed in 1806. There was a "Paine tavern" conducted for many years on Shays street at South Amherst, in what was known as the "Mossman house," which was burned in 1888. Jonathan Bridgman was a licensed innkeeper in 1815, as, at a later time, was Theodore Bridgman. The Bridgman tavern was located on the Bay road at South Amherst, in the house now occupied by Mrs. C. M. Porter. In 1825, and for several years thereafter, Ansel Percival kept a tavern on the green at South Amherst, the house standing on the site now occupied by William H. Smith's barn. In 1821, Joab Bartlett kept a tavern on the Bay road at South Amherst; he was succeeded in 1826, by Dwight Bartlett, and the latter, in 1828, by James Cook. Mr. Cook called his tavern the American hotel. It was a wooden building two stories in height, with an ell extending to the north. It stood on the site of the house now occupied by John J. Moriarty, and was burned Sept. 29, 1876. It was a famous tavern in its day.

The above list contains the names of the principal taverns and hotels that have been conducted in Amherst during the present century. It is known that others existed, but little reliable information can be obtained concerning them. The licensed innkeepers in Amherst in 1800 were George Williamson, Abigail Rood, Stephen Smith, Medad Dickinson and Joshua McMaster. George Williamson was, in 1804, a resident of the West Middle District. The house now occupied by Rev. Nelson Scott was known at one time as the Williamson tavern. The Rood family lived in the northeast part of the town, the McMaster family at the south. The house recently occupied by James Cowles, at North Amherst, was known in early times as Smith's tavern. In 1801, Nathan Tuttle, John Pynchon and John McMaster were licensed innholders. In 1802, Joel Billings kept a tavern at East Amherst. In 1803, Charles Williamson, Ithamar Smith and Ebenezer Ingram were innkeepers. In 1807, Earl

Albee kept a tavern, probably in the north part of the town. In 1809, and for several years thereafter, Samuel D. Ward kept a tavern, probably at East Amherst. Sessions of the probate court were held at Ward's tavern in 1809 and 1817. In 1814, Isaac Goodale kept a tavern, probably at the south part of the town. H. Wright Strong was a licensed innholder in 1824.

As the hotels of the present day depend largely upon the railway lines to furnish them with patrons, so did the old-time taverns depend upon the stage routes to provide them with guests. Amherst, being on the direct route between Boston and Albany, enjoyed early in the century the advantages of connection by stage line with the outer world. Amherst had regular communication with Boston and that part of the world, as well as with Lake Champlain, as early as 1759, when Christopher Page made regular trips between Boston, Amherst and Deerfield. Beyond Deerfield, the service was by military couriers. Page carried letters, newspapers, small packages, and did all sorts of errands. In 1761, Silent Wilde took the route and served until 1775, or later. He owned a farm in Shutesbury, and was so well liked that, when Massachusetts seized the crown post-office in 1775, and established a service of its own, it did not disturb the very important line from Boston, via Amherst and Deerfield, to Lake Champlain. No passengers were carried by this line. One of the first stage routes through Amherst followed the line of the Bay road. "Fast mail" coaches leaving Boston at 5 A. M. passed Bartlett's tavern at 3 P. M. The coaches always stopped at this tavern to allow the passengers to take a "warmer" or a "cooler" as the season demanded. While the passengers were entertained at Bartlett's, the coach-horses were allowed a drink a little further along the road, where three little mountain streams come together at the road line uniting to form Plum brook. For more than a century this has been a favorite watering-place for men and teams. After the surrender of Burgoyne, a large body of the captured troops marched over the Bay road to Boston and stopped at this place to fill their canteens. This watering-place, and the one at Bridgman's tavern, further east, have changed but little in the past century. In later days this line of stages was owned by the Clapp brothers of Belchertown and Pittsfield. The regular fare from Northampton to Boston was $4, but this was sometimes reduced by competition to $1 and even less.

In 1830, Amherst was situated on what was known as the "north route" between Boston and Albany. Stages were run from Boston to Ware, where the routes separated, one passing through Palmer, Framingham, Springfield and Westfield, while the other continued on through Belchertown, Amherst, Hadley, Northampton, Worthington and the hill towns of Hampshire and Berkshire to Pittsfield, where the two routes united and

were continued as one line to Albany. In 1830, the stage for Amherst left Earle's hotel, 36 Hanover street, Boston, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 A. M.; returning, it arrived in Boston Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M. In September, 1827, Cotton Smith started a stage route from Amherst to Boston. Stages left Boltwood's tavern on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M., returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Col. Moses Leonard was the agent of the line at Amherst. A stage route from Hartford, Conn. to Brattleboro, Vt. passed through Amherst. It was owned at one time by Chapin & Frink and afterwards by Chapin & Damon.

In 1844, Henry S. Bacon of Northampton ran an "accommodation line" of stages between Northampton and the railroad at West Brookfield, via Amherst, Enfield and Ware, "making the cheapest and pleasantest route to Worcester and Boston." Stages left Northampton every day, Sundays excepted, at 7-30 A. M., and "intersected" at Belchertown with the Belchertown and Palmer route. In 1846, John E. Albee owned a stage route from Amherst through Leverett, Shutesbury, North Prescott and New Salem to North New Salem. Stages left Amherst Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M., returning the same day, and carried the mails. The route was afterwards extended to Orange. The business has changed hands many times in the past half-century, but the line is still in operation. In 1849, a stage left Amherst for South Deerfield at 7 A. M., "intersecting" at South Deerfield with the first train from Springfield; returning, the stage left South Deerfield at 12-30 P. M.

In 1850, stages left Amherst for South Deerfield, Montague and Brattleboro at 6-30 A. M.; for Northampton, at 7-45 A. M. and 3-45 P. M.; for Palmer, at 8-45 A. M. In 1851, Smith & Crosby ran a stage line from Amherst to Palmer Depot, the stage leaving Amherst daily at 9 A. M. and arriving here on its return at 3 P. M. The fare to Boston via Palmer was $3. In 1862, C. P. Aldrich owned a stage route between Amherst and Northampton, and sold tickets from Amherst to Springfield for $1. Passengers living within one mile of the Amherst house were called for free of charge. Mr. Aldrich sold the route to J. J. Young; the latter sold to Wm. P. Smith, and he, in turn, was bought out in 1865 by E. F. Cook, who conducted the business until the Central Massachusetts railroad was opened in 1887, when it was given up.

The stage-driver of olden times was a personage of no small importance. On the road, his powers were autocratic; he could make life a pleasure or a burden for his passengers at will. The innkeepers along the route deferred to his wishes and treated him to the best their bars held in store. His was the sole responsibility for coach and horses and passengers and mail and merchandise committed to his charge. The duties of

engineer, conductor, mail and express agent of the modern train, rested on him alone. He knew each mile of his route as the modern pilot knows each rock and shoal and current of the harbor. The qualifications necessary to make a good driver were many and exacting. He must be an expert reinsman, capable of making any repairs necessitated by accident to coach or harness, impervious to heat or cold, rain-proof and wind-proof, a cyclopedia of information regarding his own and connecting routes. The men who combined these qualities in high degree were rare, and gained more than local reputation. Such men were Abijah Shumway of Belchertown and his sons Loren and "Dan," Robert Brown, also known as "Steady" Brown of Montague, for many years Chapin & Damon's agent at Amherst; Jonathan Slate, the well-known "Judge" Slate of Amherst, "Parson" Simmons, George Stocking, Noah Wright, Charles King of Hubbardston and Benjamin Allen of Amherst. Many anecdotes of their sayings and doings might be related, but the following must suffice. A man once inquired of "Judge" Slate the condition of the roads between Amherst and Northampton; "Capital," replied the "Judge"; "there are only two wet spots on the road." The man drove on, and soon found his wagon surrounded by a sea of mud which continued all the way into Northampton; meeting Slate soon after, he angrily enquired what he meant by saying there were but two bad places on the road. "Why," said Slate, "that's all there are; one this side of the bridge, and one the other."

CHAPTER XLV.

LIQUOR SELLING AND INTEMPERANCE.—DRINKING HABITS IN EARLY TIMES.—FIRST EFFORTS TO CHECK THE EVIL.—TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION AT SOUTH AMHERST.—WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY AT EAST AMHERST.—WASHINGTON SOCIETY AT NORTH AMHERST.—WEST CENTER SOCIETY.—REFORM CLUB.—W. C. T. U.—GOOD TEMPLARS ORGANIZATIONS.—LIQUOR LICENSES.

Mention has been made in a preceding chapter of this History of the drinking habits of the earlier residents in Amherst. In these habits they were not peculiar, simply following the fashion of their times. It is almost impossible, in later times and under changed conditions, to write of

the liquor problem as it existed in the closing years of the 18th and the opening years of the 19th centuries, without doing something of injustice to those who upheld a system which has since come to be looked upon as pernicious and degrading. The part that liquor then bore in social, business and community life was honored if not honorable. Total abstinence from liquor, while not unknown, was looked upon as an eccentricity rather than a virtue. The minister drank liquor with his deacons, the lawyer with his clients, the doctor with his patients. A "raising" without the presence of liquor was unknown; ministers drank flip at ecclesiastical councils and ordinations; hardly a trade was made at the village store without "something to wash it down." The merchants generally kept a larger stock of "wet goods" than dry goods, finding for the former a more ready market returning a greater profit on the investment. No stigma attached to liquor-selling; the leaders in the business were generally the leaders in town and church matters as well. Drunkenness, while not encouraged, was tolerated, carrying with it no special disgrace.

Just how early in the present century systematic efforts were first made to abate the evils of intemperance in Amherst, cannot be stated with absolute certainty. It is known that Rev. Daniel A. Clark, during his pastorate at the First church, which lasted from 1820 to 1824, was an ardent advocate of temperance doctrines, so ardent that many of his parishioners took frequent occasion to expostulate with him for being too radical. Rev. W. W. Hunt, pastor of the North church from 1827 to 1837, was also a strong opponent of the liquor evil. The first temperance society in Amherst of which there is record was organized among the students of Amherst College in the spring term of 1827; it numbered 97 members. During that term there had been a powerful revival of religious interest at the college. That the subject of intemperance had begun to attract public attention as early as 1827, is shown by an advertisement of "Dr. Chamber's Remedy for Intemperance," published in the *New England Inquirer* under date of Sept. 7. This advertisement stated that, "The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring habitual inebriates to sobriety, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and supersedes the necessity of any further comment." The "Remedy" was put up in packages "sufficient for one individual cure," and was sold at $5 per package. Who shall say that this "Remedy" did not contain the germs of some of the many later-day "liquor cures?"

The *Inquirer*, under date of May 15, 1828, stated: "We have recently noticed that many merchants in different sections of the country have resolved to discontinue the practice of selling ardent spirits. We understand that a merchant has opened a store in this village in which no intoxicating liquors will be kept for sale. A public house also has just been

opened in which it is designed to try the experiment of accommodating the public without the usual arrangements of a bar." Here, indeed, were startling innovations; a store without liquors, a tavern without a bar! How the old inhabitants must have shaken their heads in disapproval and predicted the speedy failure of the daring spirit that had thus violated all precedent! In June, 1828, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley visited Amherst for the purpose of establishing societies auxiliary to the county society for the promotion of temperance. It is stated that he met with encouraging success, but if societies were organized in Amherst at that time their records have passed from existence. Under date of July 31, 1828, the *Inquirer* announced:

"We are doing something here in opposition to the cause of the lovers of Strong Drink, although we find it difficult to induce all the temperate men among us to array themselves against intemperance and drunkenness. It is so pleasant to 'wet the trade' and 'take a little stimulus' that many men—We will say no more except that an interesting and appropriate address was delivered at the Academy on the 28th by one of the students and upwards of fifty subscribed the constitution of a Society designed to aid in freeing our land from the pestilence that walketh in darkness & the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

In August, 1828, the selectmen of Amherst issued a notice cautioning all persons, except such as were duly licensed therefor, against selling any spirituous liquors, either upon the common or in any field in the town of Amherst, on the day of the Amherst College commencement. The *Inquirer*, in editorial comment, expressed its gratitude to the selectmen "for their willingness to make a stand against the scandalous practice of erecting tents, etc., on the common, on the highway, and even on the side-walks, for the accommodation of revellers." This notice and comment would serve to show that commencement-day at Amherst College in the '20s was of more importance as a public occasion and was observed in different fashion than in later years.

From memoranda found among the papers belong to the late Samuel C. Carter, something has been learned of the quantity of spirits consumed in Amherst in the early part of the century. In 1828, one hundred and fifty hogsheads of rum, gin and brandy were sold in the town at an average price of $100 per hogshead, making some $15,000 that the inhabitants paid for liquor, an amount fully equal to that expended for flour and grain during the same year. Much of this liquor was imported by the merchants and tavern-keepers, but Amherst had a distillery of its own, where over three thousand barrels of cider were distilled every year into cider brandy. This distillery stood in the rear of the Merrill lot, on the east side of the common, and refuse matter from it ran down through the ravine in the rear of the High school building. Early in the '70s, when excavations were

being made for a fish-pond on land owned by the late Julius H. Seelye, the aqueduct of logs which brought water into the distillery was discovered, in a perfect state of preservation. The distillery was owned in the early part of the century by Sylvester Cowls, and was sold by him in 1827 to Harvey Gilbert.

A temperance society was in existence at South Amherst as early as 1835. At a meeting of the "Temperance Association" held at the center school house in that part of the town, Dec. 2, 1835, a committee was appointed to draft a new constitution "based upon the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors." Under the constitution prepared and adopted, the organization assumed the name of the "Amherst South Parish Total Abstinence Society." Feb. 2, thirty persons who had subscribed to the society's pledge, met and organized by choice of the following officers: President, Timothy Smith; secretary, Jacob Stetson; executive committee, Dea. Adams, Jonathan C. Warner, Joseph Dana. March 13, 1836, the society voted to hold meetings as often as once a month; and to secure, if possible, the services of some person, once in two months, to give a temperance address. Feb. 12, 1840, it was voted to resolve the society into a temperance lyceum for the term of eight weeks.

In the early '40s, the Washingtonian temperance movement assumed great power and influence throughout New England. County societies were formed, with auxiliaries in the several towns, and a vigorous and systematic campaign was inaugurated against the liquor evil. March 16, 1842, the temperance society at South Amherst was reorganized, assuming the name of the "South Amherst Washington Total Abstinence Society," auxiliary to the Washington Total Abstinence society of Hampshire county. The following were elected officers: President, Zebadiah W. Robins; vice-presidents, Salmon Dickinson, Benjamin Andrews; secretary and treasurer, Erastus S. Bridgman; executive committee, Lieut. Enos Dickinson, S. M. Wright, Louis McLoud, Hosea Goodale, Alva Robins. The last entry in the society's record book bears date Nov. 15, 1843.

At a meeting held March 9, 1842, a temperance society was organized at East Amherst. Officers were elected as follows: President, Capt. Benoni Rust; vice-president, Jonathan Dickinson; secretary, Hiram E. Fox. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, which was adopted at a meeting held March 16. The preamble to this constitution reads as follows:

"Whereas having long experienced and witnessed the evil effects of the use of intoxicating liquors, and fully believing that a longer continuance of the practice would be detrimental to our religious, society and moral happiness, we have associated together for the purpose of suppressing entirely the use of it as a drink, and to use our endeavors to reclaim the unfortunate among us and correct the habits of

those who are indulging in practices which we believe are leading them to ruin and endangering the comfort and happiness of themselves, their families and those around them."

The name adopted was the "Washington Total Abstinence Society of Amherst East Street." Anyone might become a member by signing and keeping the Washington pledge. Meetings were to be held at such times and places as the executive committee should direct. The society should not be political or sectarian in aims or practices. The pledge, identical with that adopted by other Wasingtonian societies, reads as follows:

"The members of this society agree that they will never again drink any intoxicating liquors, except when prescribed by a medical attendant, or in case of wine at communion, and that they will not provide them for their friends or for persons in their employ, and that they will in all suitable ways discountenance the use of them in the community, and above all that they will use their utmost endeavor to reclaim and restore to temperance those who are unfortunately addicted to intemperance."

This pledge was signed by 236 persons. The society entered at once upon the work of abating the liquor evil in the community. At a meeting held July 9, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. B——, a prominent innholder, and "see if he would do anything that would be satisfactory to the society." This committee reported at a meeting held Aug. 3, that Mr. B—— was in the house and would answer for himself. Mr. B—— arose and stated that he was willing to pledge his word and honor that he would not sell or give away any liquor for the year to come. A motion was made to see if the society would accept the proposals of Mr. B—— and it was voted that they would not. It was then moved that the bond be presented to Mr. B——, but he declined signing it. A motion was then passed that the president take Mr. B—— by the arm and walk up to the table and present him the pledge of the society, but he replied that he wished to take another glass before he signed it. It was then voted that the society wait until he could go home and get a glass. After several other attempts had been made to bring the obdurate brother into the temperance fold, it was voted that the president should take the bond and pledge and wait upon Mr. B—— during the week and report "what progress he had made." At a meeting held some weeks later, the society voted to accept the promise of Mr. B—— that he would not sell or give away liquor to the townspeople or travelers; "the society not thinking they had any right to prevent his giving liquor to his hands, did not push the matter."

At a meeting held Dec. 8, 1842, "Mr. Thomas Goodell being present, stated that he found it absolutely necessary to use spirits inwardly on account of his rheumatic complaints and that he should continue the use of

it, and requested that his name might be stricken off from the list of members." The society was reorganized, May 18, 1849, when a new constitution was adopted. Soon after this date the organization was given up.

March 14, 1842, a meeting was held at the Congregational church at North Amherst of persons interested in forming a total abstinence society. An organization was formed and the following officers elected: President, Chester Dickinson; vice-presidents, Dr. Silas Ball, Edward C. Weeks, Charles Kellogg, Esq.; secretary, Albert W. Ball; treasurer, Baxter Eastman. There was also an executive committee consisting of eight members. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution; this committee reported at a meeting held March 21, when the constitution was adopted, the society assuming the name of the "Washington Total Abstinence Society of North Amherst," auxiliary to the Washington society of Hampshire county. Feb. 20, 1843, the society voted that regular meetings should be held on the third Monday of March, May, July, September, November and January. April 3, 1848, a committee appointed to "search out defected spots in the society," reported five names, which were dropped from the roll, but were afterwards restored on request of their owners. Nov. 12, 1848, the following vote was passed: "Whereas the Hampshire County Total Abstinence Society has been merged in the Hampshire County Temperance Union, we transfer our relations to that society." Meetings were held by the society until the spring of 1852.

Jan. 5, 1846, a meeting was held at Concert hall at Amherst Center, for the purpose of making arrangements for advancing the cause of temperance in the town. Gen. David Mack served as chairman of the meeting and Lucius Boltwood, Esq. as secretary. The meeting was addressed by President Edward Hitchcock, Prof. William S. Tyler, Rev. Aaron M. Colton, and Rev. Mr. Coleman. In the course of his remarks, President Hitchcock stated that in 1830 he had written an essay on the use of wine and fermented drinks, in which he advocated total abstinence from them as the only true temperance principle. This essay, printed in pamphlet form, was reviewed and severely criticised by a member of the executive committee of the American Temperance union, its author being denounced for his radicalism. At this meeting a constitution and pledge were read and adopted, a society being formed under the name of the "Amherst West Center Total Abstinence Society," auxiliary to the Hampshire county society. A committee of seven was appointed to circulate the pledge in every family in the limits of the parish for the purpose of securing signatures. At an adjourned meeting held June 19, this committee reported that they had obtained the signatures of 414 persons residing in the parish. The society then elected the following officers: President, Hon. David Mack; vice-president, David Dexter, Esq.; secretary, George W. Sargent;

treasurer, Newton Fitch; executive committee, Simeon Clark, Charles Delano, Joseph R. Payson, Elihu S. Church, Isaac Hawley. The executive committee was authorized to secure lecturers to address the society on temperance subjects, and also to make investigation as to whether liquor was sold in town and if so the names of the persons selling it, that legal measures might be taken to put a stop to the traffic.

The quarterly meetings of the Hampshire county society were from time to time held with the different societies in Amherst, the occasions being of great public interest. Apostles of temperance visited the town occasionally, as witness the following advertisement quoted from the *Express*, under the date of March 20, 1846: "S. M. Hewlett, 'the little Jersey Gun,' will talk and sing to the friends and foes of temperance at North Amherst, on Monday evening, March 23d." But despite the efforts of the friends of temperance, organized or unorganized, the liquor dealers continued to ply their traffic, under the shelter of a public opinion more or less favorable. It was not until the spring of 1850 that a determined effort was made to rid the town of its saloons. As the time approached for the annual town meeting, Rev Aaron M. Colton, at that time pastor of the First Congregational church, drew up two articles for insertion in the town warrant, which were signed by several prominent citizens. The object of the first was, to see if it be the wish of the town of Amherst that places be here kept open for the sale of intoxicating drinks, in violation of the law; of the second, to see if the town would authorize and instruct its selectmen to close such places. The meeting was held in Sweetser's hall, which was crowded to the doors. Lieut. Enos Dickinson, Judge I. Conkey, Daniel Dickinson and Pres't Edward Hitchcock spoke in favor of abolishing the saloons, the latter making a most impressive appeal. The vote in favor of putting a stop to the traffic was almost unanimous. The morning following this meeting the selectmen went to the saloons and closed them.

Of the organizations formed in later years for the suppression of intemperance, the most noteworthy has been the Amherst Reform club.

This was organized July 17, 1876, as an outgrowth of a series of temperance meetings held in College hall by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, a reformed drunkard. The club numbered at its organization 35 members. Its first president was George Graves. The members who formed this organization, having seen and felt the evils of intemperance, and realizing the need of an honest and constant service in the welfare of the unfortunate victims to the drink habit, "*Resolved*, that for their own good and the good of the world in which they live, they do hereby promise and engage, with the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included. And they further resolve to organize this Club, that they may accomplish the greatest possible amount

of good and work most effectually for their fallen brothers." Beginning in July, 1876, the club held mid-week business and social meetings, and every Sunday evening a Gospel temperance meeting, for a period of over 16 years, or until Nov. 28, 1892, when the organization was disbanded, its work being carried on by the lodge of Good Templars, organized in 1890. During its existence the Reform club was a power for good in the community, many victims of the drink habit being rescued through its agency.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized as an auxiliary to the Reform club, by Mrs. Merrill of Holyoke, at a meeting held July 25, 1876. It numbered at the first 28 members. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. P. H. White; vice-president, Mrs. D. S. Coles; secretary, Miss Hattie Kellogg; treasurer, Miss Mina Beaman. This organization, still in existence, has for twenty years labored faithfully and efficiently in the temperance cause in Amherst, accomplishing much good. A Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized July 24, 1895. A Loyal Temperance Legion was organized in 1892. A Father Matthew Temperance society was organized by the young men of St. Bridget's parish in 1888.

The town of Amherst has, at different times, numbered among its society organizations five lodges of the order of Good Templars. The names of these lodges, the dates when their charters were granted and surrendered, and their first officers are as follows:

Evening Star, chartered June 1, 1866; officers, W. C. T., John W. Lee; W. V. T., Julia A. Franklin; W. S., George H. Bell; charter surrendered in 1868.

Hampshire (East Amherst), instituted March 8, 1882; officers, W. C. T., Rev. G. E. Fisher; W. V. T., Mrs. W. E. Purple; W. S., Alice A. Purple; charter surrendered in 1883.

Enterprise (North Amherst), instituted June 16, 1866; officers, W. C. T., Charles H. Kellogg; W. V. T., Adeline Garland; W. S., Edmund P. Cutter; charter surrendered in 1866.

Bowen, instituted Nov. 18, 1890; officers, W. C. T., George T. Slauter; W. V. T., Mary M. Hamilton; W. S., Clarence Hamilton.

Zion (Colored), instituted Sept. 12, 1892; officers, W. C. T., William Hawkins; W. V. T., Julia Newport; W. S., Minnie Smith.

Bowen and Zion lodges remain in active and prosperous existence doing a good work in the community.

A political prohibition party organization has been maintained in Amherst for several years, and in 1892 furnished to the prohibitionists of Massachusetts their candidate for governor, Wolcott Hamlin. Several residents of Amherst are also members of the "Hampshire County Prohibition League."

From the earliest period in the town's history up to 1874, licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were granted by the county commissioners, on approval of petitions by the selectmen of the town. For many years no liquor licenses were granted in Amherst for any purpose whatever. In 1856, the town received for liquor licenses $497.46; in 1868, $195.24; in 1875, $402.79; in 1876, $513.75; in 1878, $445.25; in 1879, $650. In 1874, the state law went into effect, by the provisions of which liquor licenses are granted by the selectmen of towns, when a majority of the citizens of the town vote in favor of license at their annual meetings. The town of Amherst has voted in favor of license but once since 1879, the vote in 1884 standing 150 for license and 142 opposed, but the selectmen, believing that the general sentiment of the town is strongly opposed to liquor selling within its limits, refused to grant any applications for license. For several years the town has granted licenses to druggists to sell liquor for medicinal purposes.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE CARE OF THE TOWN'S POOR.—EARLY METHODS.—THE POOR FARM AND ALMSHOUSE.—EXPENSES AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—THE NIGHT POLICE.—THE LOCK-UP.—THE SMITH CHARITIES.

Amherst has patterned after the methods employed by neighboring communities, and by New England country towns in general, in caring for its worthy poor. The early residents in New England regarded pauperism as closely akin to crime. They had little sympathy with the unfortunates whose fault or misfortune it was to fall from the ranks of busy workers and become a charge upon their more fortunate or energetic fellows. They knew that pauperism is the legitimate child of vice and crime, and with faces sternly set against its progenitors had scarcely toleration for their offspring. They did not realize the truth disclosed by the civilization of later years, that in the struggle for existence some must be forced to the wall and, in spite of honest endeavors, be compelled to rely upon the aid of others. Not that our forefathers failed to provide for the necessities of the poor; they did their duty as they understood it, but it was done as a duty and sympathy and kindness entered but little in their

ministrations. They fed and clothed and housed their poor, but the food was coarse, the clothing scanty and few preferred the almshouse to the tomb.

In early days when but a very few persons looked to the town for their support, it was the custom to place them in private families where they were expected to perform such services as lay in their power as a partial return for the expense involved in their support. As early as November, 1778, the town voted that the selectmen should build a house for the town poor, at such place and of such size as they saw fit. The following March it was voted to build an almshouse near Clark's Mill; this was located in Mill Valley. In April, 1807, two of the town's poor, one of them an aged negro who had served in the war of the Revolution, were struck off at auction for their board and keeping for the ensuing year. In December, 1817, a committee appointed at the May meeting to make provision for the poor either by building or hiring a house, reported that they had hired the house and garden of Elijah Mathers for one year; this house was located at North Amherst. In April, 1828, the overseers of the poor advertised that there were two girls between the ages of eight and ten years whom it was proposed to bind out until they reached the age of eighteen years. The overseers were also ready to receive proposals for supporting the paupers that were not already contracted for, for the term of one year.

In November, 1837, the town voted to commit the subject of a poor farm to a committee, which was instructed to report at a future meeting on the cost of a suitable farm, whether such could be obtained, and whether it would be expedient for Amherst to unite with some other town in the purchase and management of such a farm. This committee reported at a meeting held Feb. 29, 1838. The town voted not to accept the report, but to refer the matter to the selectmen, who were authorized to consider it with reference to the Vinton farm, and to take counsel as to whether the contract made by the committee was binding upon the town. March 5, the town voted to accept the farm and pay for it according to the vote of the committee. April 19, the selectmen were authorized to pay for the farm from the surplus revenue, and to support the poor on the farm system after that year. June 1, the town paid Medad Vinton $3,636 for his farm, with interest added. This farm is situated in South Amherst, and is still in use by the town for the purpose for which it was purchased. The "surplus revenue," from which the payment was made, was a part of the sum received by Amherst, in common with other towns, from the state government. The United States government, finding in the '30s that it had a surplus in the treasury, instead of employing it for national purposes decided to divide it among the several states, the terms of division making

it in the form of a demand loan. This sum was used by the state governments in various ways, Massachusetts dividing it among the towns and cities. March 4, 1839, the selectmen were authorized to spend a sum not exceeding $1,200 to place the buildings on the town farm in good repair and for the purchase of stock and farm utensils. This sum was also paid from the surplus revenue.

For many years after the farm was purchased the wardens were engaged from year to year, much after the fashion by which the collection of taxes was made over to the lowest bidder. Thus, in March, 1845, the overseers of the poor advertised that they would receive proposals for a warden to take charge of the poor farm and the poor thereon for the ensuing year. Any person wishing the contract must send in his terms immediately. During the year 1847, the number of persons supported or relieved was 25; the total expense was $1,174.59; the treasurer received $502.73 as the proceeds of crops sold from the farm; the inventory of property at the farm was $720.19, the expense of the paupers above receipts of the farm $747.84. The following statistics are for the year ending in March, 1854: Actual cost of supporting the poor for one year, $627.11; number of persons relieved or supported during the year, 52; acres of land attached to the town farm, 154; estimated value of almshouse establishment, $5,600; number relieved at almshouse during the year, 15; average number supported at the almshouse, eight; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper at the almshouse, 75 cents; number supported outside of almshouse, 35; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper outside the almshouse, $1.07; warden's salary, $230.

The overseers' report for the year ending in March, 1855, gives the number of persons supported as 38. The average weekly cost of persons supported in the almshouse was $1.54, of those supported outside, $1.63. The net expense of supporting paupers, including interest on the almshouse establishment, was $1,231.48. During the year $20 was paid for "pastoral instruction" and $6.50 for the burial expenses of "Sambo Coon." During the year 1864, the expense for paupers was greater than for any preceding year, on account of the support of 25 persons afflicted with small-pox, which cost the town $692.48. At a town meeting held in 1865, the selectmen were authorized to sell the town farm and exchange or buy a smaller farm. The selectmen examined several pieces of property, but failing to receive a fair offer for the town's farm the project fell through. During the year 1869, five persons sick with small-pox at Springfield and Worcester were supported by Amherst. The same year a new house was built on the farm at an expense of $1,734.93. In the town report for 1871, the farm and buildings are inventoried at $6,500, two wood-lots at $300, the property on the farm at $2,329.50. The so-called "military law," passed by the

General Court in 1870, provides that any person having served on a town's quota during the civil war thereby acquired a residence in that town, and on becoming pauperized the town is liable for his support and that of his family. In the report for the year ending March, 1873, there occurs the item of $2.25, expended for the relief of 15 persons at the police station: the following year, $51.60 was paid for "transient paupers at the police station."

During the year 1880, a wing was built on the north side of the almshouse, 40 x 24 feet, containing seven rooms with basement and attic, at a cost of $648.45. Jan. 1, 1882, the almshouse, barn and other buildings were destroyed by fire. The inmates, and much valuable property contained in the building, were saved. The fire was started by Ruth Hall, one of the inmates, who was arrested and lodged in jail. She at first confessed the crime, but afterwards retracted the confession. Being brought to trial, she was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. The house was rebuilt in 1882, at an expense of $4,700, the barn costing $1,765. The house has two wings, of which the north is occupied by the women, the east by the men. Two rooms are fitted up in the building for the confinement of insane paupers. During the six months intervening between the fire and the completion of the new building, the paupers were housed for three months at North Amherst and for three months at South Amherst. In their new home they are surrounded by many comforts and conveniences, and under the watchful care of a kind and sympathetic warden and matron are provided with a good home and made to realize as little as possible their state of dependence.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the overseers for the year ending in March, 1896: The total expenses for the year were $4,356.18. Of this amount the town appropriated $1,800; $926.66 was received from the sale of farm produce, and considerable sums from the guardians of persons supported in whole or in part. To the lunatic hospital in Northampton $1,016.76 was paid for the support of insane paupers, to the hospital at Westboro $255.38, to the school for feebleminded $169.42. The warden's salary was $400. During the year four persons died at the almshouse, two of them inmates of long standing; the present number of inmates is six. Fifty-three persons were given temporary aid outside the almshouse. Seven persons are now cared for at the lunatic hospital at Northampton. The property at the almshouse is inventoried at $2,518.70.

In the overseers' report for 1873 and for several years thereafter items of expense appear for the relief of transient paupers housed at the lock-up. The lock-up and the night police became established as town institutions in 1872 and 1873. In 1872, the selectmen, at the request of many

citizens, appointed a night policeman who patroled the streets from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. for 351 nights of the year, receiving in payment $2 per night. The total expense of the service was $752.78, of which the town paid $545.78 and the balance was subscribed by citizens. The first officer appointed was Fiske A. Thayer; Mr. Thayer's pay in 1873 amounted to $760. In 1874, he received $100 as keeper of the lock-up in addition to his regular salary. For several years, a part of the expenses of the night police were paid by subscriptions from citizens. The policeman was also required to light the street lamps, care for them and put them out. The inhabitants of the outlying districts opposed for many years a town appropriation for the night police service, but as the benefits conferred by it upon the whole town became more apparent the opposition gradually died away. The service has proved of value to the town far in excess of its cost. Many fires have been discovered in season to prevent great loss, disorderly characters have been arrested and the tramp evil has been kept in check.

By an act of the General Court, passed in 1873, towns containing over a certain number of inhabitants are required to provide a lock-up and appoint a keeper at such a salary as the selectmen deem proper. As Amherst comes under the provisions of this act, the selectmen caused a lock-up to be built in the rear of the engine-house, in 1873. The structure is of brick, 22x30 feet in size, two stories in height, with a room in the second story of the full size of the building. On the first floor is a room for the use of the keeper and four compartments or cells, each containing two iron bedsteads. The entire cost of the building was $2,546.16. During the first year after its erection, fourteen prisoners were confined in the lock-up and 296 tramps lodged and fed at an expense of $128.40. The second year 215 tramps were lodged and fed, the third year 233. The expense of feeding tramps was charged to the pauper account, but proving burdensome, and of doubtful expediency, the practice was given up. The upper story of the building was used for school purposes several years; it was also used for holding courts, caucuses and various public meetings. When the new town hall was erected, a cell was built in the basement story, but this has never been used.

Amherst has benefited largely from the wisdom and liberality of the founder of the Smith Charities. Designed, not as an aid to pauperism, but as a stimulus to those traits of human character which make for the best success in life, it has been a potent influence for good in the community. As one of the towns that has profited greatly from the provisions of the will of Oliver Smith, Amherst has an honorable place in its History for a brief sketch of this famous document. Oliver Smith was a native of Hatfield who by business industry and native shrewdness acquired a fortune,

which, at his death in 1845, was estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. His will was made July 15, 1844 and a codicil added Aug. 13, 1845. By this will, $200,000 was bequeathed to public charities, under conditions substantially as follows: A board of trustees was to be chosen to have charge of the funds left in trust. For this purpose, the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, Williamsburg, Deerfield, Greenfield and Whately were each to choose annually, at a legal town-meeting held in March or April, an elector under the terms of the will. These electors were to meet at Northampton on the first Wednesday in May and choose three persons to act as trustees of the fund. The money was at first left in trust to his nephew, Austin Smith, who was to manage it until the trustees were appointed and then turn it over to them. They in turn were to hold it as an accumulating fund until it amounted to $400,000. When the latter time had arrived, $30,000 of the fund was to be set apart for the establishment of an agricultural school at Northampton, but this fund was to be allowed to accumulate for sixty years after his death before it should become available. Ten thousand dollars was to be granted to the American Colonization society, under certain conditions, which were never fulfilled. The remaining $360,000 was to be used as a miscellaneous fund for the benefit of indigent boys, indigent female children, indigent young women and indigent widows.

One-half the income of the fund was to be used for the benefit of indigent boys. The trustees were to select from families of fair character, but in indigent or moderate circumstances, residing in the eight towns named, a suitable number of boys to receive the benefits of this fund. Preference was first to be given to indigent children and second to orphans. The boys so selected were to be at least 12 years of age, of sound health and intellect, industrious habits and good moral character. These boys were to be bound out in good and respectable families, where they should receive a good common-school education, and be well instructed and brought up in the business of husbandry or such mechanical trade or employment as the trustees might consider most beneficial or useful. Each boy so bound out, who should conduct himself faithfully and well during his apprenticeship, and should within six years after arriving at the age of 21 make application to the trustees, should receive from the fund a loan of not more than $500, for a term of not over five years, on giving good security for the repayment of the same and interest thereon annually. If at the end of the term, the interest should have been promptly paid, and the conduct of the borrower such as to satisfy the trustees that he would in the future make good use of the money, then the obligation to pay the same should be canceled.

One-fourth the income of the fund was to be used for the benefit of indigent young girls. The girls were to be selected in the same manner, and required to possess much the same qualifications, as were demanded of the boys. Girls were to be bound out in the families of good and respectable farmers or mechanics until they arrived at the age of 18 years. Each girl who should conduct herself well during her term of service, and continue to sustain a good moral character until her marriage, should be entitled to $300 as a marriage portion. Any girl so indentured, after reaching the age of 18, if unmarried, should, in case of sickness or mental or bodily infirmity, be entitled to relief from the fund up to the amount of $300; should she afterwards marry, the sum should be deducted from her marriage portion. Any girl marrying while under 18 years of age should forfeit all right to any payment from the fund. Should a girl so indentured marry a man whom the trustees esteemed of bad character, then she should receive no marriage portion, but in such instance, in case of sickness, bodily infirmity or mental derangement, she should be entitled to receive payments from the fund up to the sum of $300.

One-eighth part of the income of the fund was to be used for the benefit of indigent young women. The trustees might pay out to young women in indigent or moderate circumstances a marriage portion not exceeding $50, to be expended for the purchase of household furniture. The beneficiary must be of good moral character, not less than 18 years of age, and the man she married must also be of good character, sober and industrious. Applications for this portion should be made either before or within three months after the marriage. The remaining one-eighth of the interest from the fund was to be used for the benefit of indigent widows. The trustees, at their discretion, should pay to widows in indigent or moderate circumstances, having a child or children dependent upon them for support, who should make application, not more than $50 in any one year. The applicant should be of good moral character.

In distributing these funds, no distinction should be made or preference given to any religious sect or political or other party whatever. The will was admitted to probate after a long and expensive contest before the courts. The leader of the legal forces in behalf of the will was Hon. Osmyn Baker, who had recently removed his residence from Amherst to Northampton. In 1849, the following persons were incorporated as the trustees of the Smith Charities: Osmyn Baker of Northampton, John Dickinson, Jr. of Amherst, Austin Smith of Hatfield. The first president of the board of trustees was Osmyn Baker. Amherst has furnished the following members of the board of trustees since 1849: John Dickinson, Jr., A. P. Howe, Simeon Clark, Ithamar Conkey, Ezra Ingram, Horace Ward, D. W. Palmer, H. M. McCloud. Mr. Palmer served as president of

the board for six years. During the year ending April 1, 1896, the following payments were made to beneficiaries under the will, residing in Amherst: To indigent boys, $1,500; indigent girls, $400; indigent widows, $1,200; indigent young women, $700; total $3,800. During the same year, five boys and two girls residing in Amherst were apprenticed under the terms of the will.

The will of Whiting Street of Northampton gave to the town of Amherst $6,000 as a permanent fund, the income of which is used "for the relief and comfort of the worthy poor, who shall not be in the almshouse, or be town or city paupers."

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN CEMETERIES.—THE OLD WEST CEMETERY.—CEMETERIES AT NORTH AND SOUTH AMHERST.—WILDWOOD CEMETERY.—VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.—THE COMMONS.—THE ORNAMENTAL TREE ASSOCIATION.—VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES AT THE CENTER, AT EAST AMHERST, SOUTH AMHERST, NORTH AMHERST AND THE "CITY."

The "burying place," laid out in 1730 by Hadley's town committee for the "east inhabitants," is still in use as a burial-ground, additions having been made to it from time to time. There is interred all that was mortal of many of the earliest settlers and their descendants through five generations. For nearly ninety years it was the only cemetery in the town, and for 160 years the only one located near the town center. If the progress of civilization is marked by veneration paid to the departed and the care taken of their last resting-places, the earlier inhabitants of New England were but little removed from primitive barbarism. They buried their dead with all solemnity, but the place of burial was regarded with aversion rather than with reverence. Little pains was taken in the selection of the burial-places; some bleak and barren hillside, waste-land that could not be used to advantage for other purposes, these were the plots selected for "God's acre." Who that in later years has traveled through the rural districts of New England has not chanced upon some old-time burying-ground, neglected and forlorn, with the weeds growing rank and hiding from sight the dilapidated tombstones? It was not until well along into

the Nineteenth century that any systematic effort was made to beautify the resting-places of the dead.

In the care of its burial-places Amherst was no better and no worse than its neighboring communities. They were town property, and any money expended upon them was raised by the town and expended under its supervision. At a town-meeting held in March, 1770, the selectmen were appointed a committee to lay out and fix boundaries to the burying-ground; these bounds were fixed, and accepted by the town at a meeting held May 24. Dec. 8, 1817, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of establishing one or more new burying-grounds in the town, and enlarging and fencing the old burying-ground. The report of this committee was presented and accepted at a meeting held May 13, 1818. The committee had purchased one acre of land of David Moody and one acre of Martin Baker, paying $80 for each, and reserving to each original owner and his heirs the right of pasturing sheep on the premises. These lands furnished the sites for the North and South burying-grounds. March 4, 1833, the town appropriated $770 to purchase land to add to the center burying-ground and fence the same.

March 2, 1846, the town voted to raise $200 to pay the expense of setting out shade and ornamental trees in the burying-grounds at the center, at North and South Amherst. This work was left in the hands of a committee; in the *Express* issued May 6, 1846, the following notice appears: "The committee appointed to put out trees in the center burying-ground invite their neighbors and all who feel interested to turn out with them to procure and transplant evergeen trees on Friday morning. Suitable pines are found in abundance near Dickinson's mills in Hadley, and Mr. Cook the owner has kindly offered us gratuitously as many as we desire." In 1850, the town paid Elijah Boltwood $18.23 for setting out trees in the West cemetery. March 4, 1850, the town instructed its selectmen to erect a receiving tomb of suitable size at the center burying-ground for the free use of the town; this tomb was erected in 1850, and the North burying-ground was fenced the same year.

In 1852, the old-time hearse was sold for $5, being put up at auction at the same time the grass upon the common was sold. In December, 1854, the selectmen were authorized to lay out a road in the center burying-ground, which they did the following year. In 1857, $175 was paid for land for the South burying-ground, $60 for land for the North burying ground and $30 for stone used on the grounds. In 1858, the cost to the town of burying-grounds, fences, stone, etc. was $228.70, in 1859, $237.05. In 1865, the town paid $4.38 for cemetery gates. For many years a hearse was rented at an annual expense of $28, but in 1868 a new hearse was purchased costing $320. At the annual town meeting in March, 1869, H.



THE OLDEST STONE IN WEST CEMETERY.

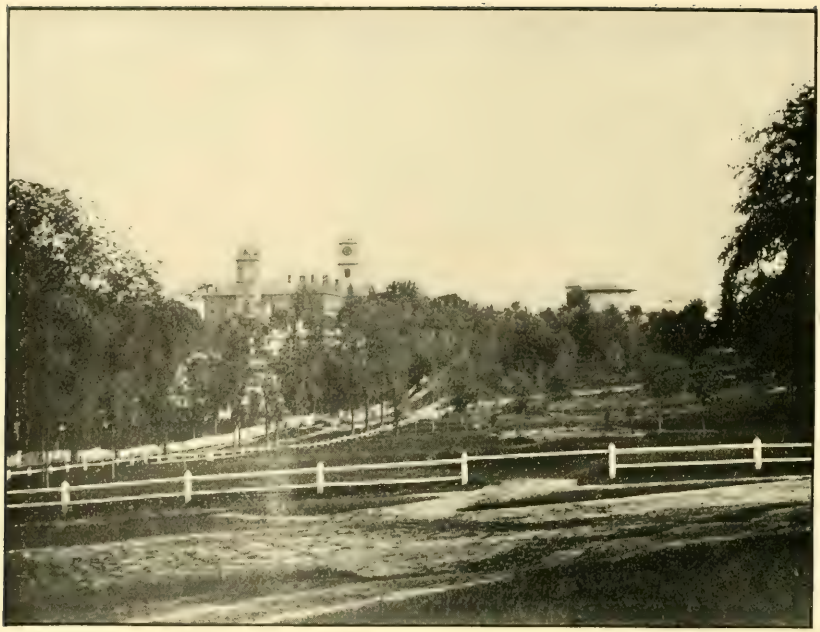
Cobb, J. R. Cushman and W. S. Clark were appointed a committee to consider the matter of securing land for a new cemetery. The committee reported at a special meeting, held May 29, that the farm of Joseph Dickinson could be bought for $9,000, and that they had taken a bond for the same. The farm contained about 80 acres. The report was accepted, and the selectmen were authorized to buy the farm on the terms mentioned, provided individuals would furnish the money, or give a bond to take the land without expense to the town, the town to have any portion of it that it might need for a cemetery at a fair valuation. The selectmen were unable to complete the bargain, as Mrs. Joseph Dickinson refused to release her right of dower.

In 1870, the old or, as it was commonly called, the West cemetery was enlarged by the purchase of land adjoining; 57 rods of roadway were built and graveled and 36 rods of drain-tile laid six feet below the surface. By these measures many new lots were made available. A new fence was built about the cemetery and the tool-house removed to the rear of the lot. The total expense was $1,098.66. In 1873, the North cemetery was enlarged on the south and east sides and a well dug. The South cemetery was supplied with 30 hitching-posts. The selectmen in their report for 1874 recommended that steps should be taken at once to provide more land for burial purposes at the center. In 1876, over $200 was subscribed by citizens for keeping the West cemetery in repair; the sum was expended under direction of a committee of ladies, with satisfactory results. The selectmen in their annual report for the year ending in March, 1877, urged all persons occupying lots in the cemeteries to pay for them and take deeds of the same. If this was done, there would be no need of a town appropriation for cemeteries for years to come. As town property, the cemeteries were used for burial purposes by citizens for many years at no expense to themselves. It was not until sometime in the '70s that the practice of buying and taking deeds of particular lots came into general use. For many years the sums received from sales of lots have furnished an ample fund for defraying the expense of caring for the cemeteries. In 1881, a new tomb was built at the South Amherst cemetery at an expense of nearly $350. For several years, two superintendents were chosen for each of the town cemeteries. At the annual March meeting in 1880, the town appointed a committee to select a site for a new cemetery. This committee reported at the annual meeting in 1881; their report was not accepted, and the selectmen were joined with them as a committee, to select such grounds as they should think best and purchase the same. No money was appropriated for the purchase, and the committee, having examined several locations, decided it inadvisable to purchase.

April 20, 1887, a meeting was held of persons desirous of establishing a cemetery on the estate known as the Joseph Dickinson farm. At an adjourned meeting, held April 27, Prof. B. K. Emerson reported that he had examined the land, and found about 20 acres suitable for burial purposes, while the remainder could be utilized for landscape gardening. April 29, a committee appointed to draw up a plan of organization and by-laws submitted its report, and the following officers were elected: President, H. F. Hills; clerk and treasurer, O. D. Hunt; directors, W. A. Dickinson, B. K. Emerson, J. H. Seelye, H. H. Neill, E. D. Marsh, George Cutler. The clerk and treasurer was authorized to take a deed of the farm for and in the name of the association. The name adopted was the "Wildwood Cemetery Association."

At the annual town meeting in March, 1887, a committee of three had been chosen to consider the matter of purchasing land for a new cemetery. This committee submitted its report at the annual March meeting in 1888. The lands selected by the committee appointed in 1880, to secure lands for cemetery purposes, had been sold in 1887 to persons who intended to cut off the wood and timber. Desiring to secure these lands and preserve them for the town's use, an association was formed and the property purchased, the price paid being $5,400. The committee accordingly recommended that the town purchase the property from the association. The town voted to raise and appropriate not over $6,000 to secure the Dickinson farm. Two of the selectmen, not members of the cemetery association, were appointed agents of the town to negotiate the purchase and take a deed of the property. A committee of five was appointed to lay out the grounds and $2,000 was appropriated for their use. The farm contained about 74 acres. The selectmen took a deed of the property April 4.

The residents of the town were far from unanimous in favor of making this purchase. The actions of the association, the cemetery committee and the selectmen were subjected to severe criticism, and public sentiment was aroused to such a pitch that a special town-meeting was held April 17, at which it was voted to sell the Dickinson farm at auction. At a meeting held May 19, a committee was appointed to examine lands for a new cemetery near the center of the town, to ascertain prices and report to the town. This committee reported at a meeting held June 2. Their report favored the purchase of the homestead formerly owned by the late Col. W. S. Clark, at a cost of $15,000. The town voted down this proposition. Henry F. Hills announced that he had purchased the Dickinson farm and it was not for sale. The town then voted to give the sum of $1,000 to the cemetery association. Mr. Hills afterwards reconveyed the property to the cemetery association. At the annual meeting in March, 1889, the town voted to raise and appropriate $1,000 to be used by the selectmen in



THE COMMON BEFORE 1870.



THE COMMON IN 1805.

the purchase of ground of the cemetery association, or to arrange otherwise with the association for such burial lots on its ground as the town is by law obliged to provide. For the past eight years the association has expended liberal sums of money in the care and beautifying of Wildwood cemetery. Finely located, on the rise of land which was christened by President Edward Hitchcock "Mount Pleasanter," affording a magnificent view of the most picturesque section of the Connecticut Valley, its crest surmounted by a heavy growth of grand old forest trees, Nature has made of Wildwood cemetery a garden-spot for the living, a noble sepulcher for the dead. The best that man can do is to preserve therein the beauties of Nature's handiwork.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

When, in 1788, the town of Amherst narrowed its highways and sold the lands thus acquired to abuttors, the committee who laid out the new ways reserved, in some places, the whole breadth of the old highways for "particular or public use." These reservations included the lands now known as commons at the center village, at East and South Amherst. In the early years of the Nineteenth century, the village common south of College hill was used as a military parade ground. In 1840, that portion lying west of the college lot was granted by the town to Amherst College, to be used for college purposes only; the Lawrence observatory stands upon this land. North of College hill the common was used as pasture-land and there was a frog-pond near the center. April 1, 1833, the town authorized the selectmen to enclose the common north of College hill, and make such improvements thereon as they deemed expedient.

For many years the grass grown on the common was sold at auction and the proceeds paid into the treasury of the fire companies. The amount realized was from $20 to $30 per annum. The common was utilized on nearly all public occasions. After the founding of Amherst College, commencement-day became the great day of the year in town, its glories overshadowing those even of July 4th and "general muster" day. On commencement-day the common was the general place of assembly for visitors who came in crowds from neighboring towns. Booths, tents and stands were erected on the common, and pedlars, auctioneers and "fakirs" of all descriptions made it their headquarters. For several years liquor was sold without license or interference, but the rising tide of temperance sentiment put an end to the practice, the selectmen giving warning that those who sold liquor on the common on commencement-day would be prosecuted. In 1856, the town received $30.75 for rent of the common on commencement-day. The first cattle-show in Amherst was held on the common in 1846, and from that time on the shows were held there annually

until 1859, when the common having passed out of the control of the selectmen, the agricultural society was forced to seek new grounds. The highway on the west side of the common was much higher than the common itself, but as the highway was cut down and the common filled in the grades were equalized.

Village improvement was a matter which engaged but little the attention of the earlier inhabitants of the town. They were too much engrossed in solving the sterner problems of existence to devote much time or thought to questions of gentler import. To them the beauty of utility appealed more forcibly than the utility of beauty. Some of them recognized the fact that the town and its surroundings possessed great natural beauties, yet they took little pains to preserve these beauties intact or to add to them in any way. The General Court passed, in 1853, an act providing that any ten or more persons in any county, town or city within the state who shall, by agreement in writing, associate for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, horticulture, or improving and ornamenting the streets and public squares of any town or city by planting and cultivating ornamental trees therein, may become a corporation by such name as they shall assume therefor, by calling their first meeting and being organized in the manner provided in the 41st Chapter of the Revised Statutes. Under the provisions of this act, in September, 1857, the following petition was addressed to Edward Dickinson, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for the county of Hampshire :

"We the undersigned citizens of Amherst in said county being desirous of forming an association for the purpose of ornamenting and beautifying the public grounds of this town, under the Statutes of this Commonwealth, Chapter 312, Acts of 1853, respectfully request you to call in accordance with the provisions of that Statute a meeting of the undersigned for the purpose of organization agreeable to law."

This petition bore twenty-two signatures, headed by those of I. F. Conkey, James W. Boyden and E. F. Cook. Justice Dickinson issued his warrant, dated Sept. 8, addressed to Mirick N. Spear, directing him to summon the subscribers to meet at his book-store, Sept. 15. The meeting was held as warned and H. C. Nash was elected president *pro tem.* and W. A. Dickinson secretary *pro tem.* At an adjourned meeting held Sept. 16, a committee of six was appointed to solicit additional names for membership. At a meeting held Sept. 8, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. They reported at a meeting held Oct. 5, their report being accepted and adopted. The first article in the constitution reads as follows :

"This association shall be called The Amherst Ornamental Tree Association, the object of which shall be the laying out and ornamenting the public common,

the general improvement and adornment of the various public walks throughout the village by grading, graveling and lining with trees where there are any deficiencies, and to do anything which may render the public grounds and ways of our village more attractive and beautiful."

Any person might become a member of the association on payment of $3. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. B. Hubbard; vice-presidents, I. F. Conkey, W. C. Fowler, H. C. Nash; secretary, O. D. Hunt; treasurer, A. R. Henderson; executive committee, E. F. Cook, L. D. Cowles, M. N. Spear, Henry Holland, W. W. Hunt, W. W. Smith, W. A. Dickinson. At a meeting held Oct. 12, it was voted to obtain permission of the selectmen to enclose and control the common. The town, at a special meeting held Nov. 3, 1857, voted "That the town grant to the Amherst Ornamental Tree Association the use and control of the public common in the center of the town subject to the approval of the selectmen of the town." March 12, 1858, a committee was appointed to see if arrangements could be made for a fair and a concert by local talent, for the benefit of the association. The executive committee was authorized to have any filling done about the pond on the common that should be deemed necessary. When the question was raised as to how the necessary funds should be secured, H. C. Nash proposed that the members of the association pay the bills from their own pockets; a collection was taken from which $40 was realized. At a meeting held March 29, plans were adopted for laying out the common. Considerable work in the line of grading and filling was done upon the common in the summer of 1858, under the supervision of William W. Smith. At a meeting held Oct. 18, 1858, the executive committee was authorized to plant such a number of trees and on such places in the common as they should deem best.

The record book of the association contains no minute of meetings between the dates October, 1858 and October, 1863, and, after the latter date, there is no further entry until 1867. The *Express* makes the following announcement under date of Jan. 15, 1864: "B. W. Allen has purchased fifty nice shade trees of different varieties, and engaged a man to set them out on the common this spring." There was a fountain on the common in 1861. Feb. 18, 1867, it was voted that all work on the common should be left in the hands of the executive committee. April 26, 1871, a committee was chosen to attend to all repairs and sell the grass upon the common. The work of grading and filling was continued in the summer of 1874, and at a meeting held Oct. 23, the committee in charge of the work reported that the improvements so far made had cost the association $189.72. The most comprehensive and successful work of the association was carried on in the summer and fall of 1875. At a meeting held March 6, a plan for improving the common, prepared by the distinguished land-

scape gardener, Frederick Law Olmsted, at the request of William A. Dickinson, was submitted to the association, which decided to proceed with the work in accordance with this plan. A letter was read, written by Mr. Olmsted, and giving instructions and directions concerning the setting of trees and other improvements. It was voted that the selectmen be requested to place the money raised for sidewalks in the hands of the association; voted, also, that the matter of grading and otherwise improving the common remain as heretofore under the supervision of R. W. Stratton and H. D. Fearing.

The association was reorganized, April 13, 1877, under the name of the "Village Improvement Association." April 23, 1879, it was voted that the by-laws be amended or altered so as to admit ladies to membership, and Nov. 5 of the same year five lady members were added to the executive committee. The association, in addition to its regular work, secured the removal of telegraph poles and hay-scales from the common. May 3, 1879, a committee was appointed to solicit funds for keeping the common in order and for grading at the south end. Oct. 6 of the same year, the executive committee was authorized to complete the grading on the west side of the common. The selectmen, in their report to the town for the year ending Feb. 15, 1883, stated that the association had expended more than $3,000 on the common, over $1,000 having been spent in the past two years. This money was nearly all the voluntary contribution of members. The town valuation of real estate fronting on the common in 1857, when the association was organized, was $69,925; in twenty-five years it had risen in value to $238,785. The town had been greatly improved by the work done without expense to the public. At the annual meeting in March, 1883, the town appropriated $150 for a drinking fountain, with the understanding that it was to be located at the center, but there was such an urgent demand for a fountain at East Amherst the selectmen deemed it advisable to erect two, the one at the East village for watering horses, and a more ornamental one upon the common at the center; the Village Improvement association contributed $55 toward the expense of the latter. This fountain, while tasteful in design, proved inconvenient as a watering-place for horses, so it was taken down and an iron tank erected in its place.

At a meeting of the association held April 9, 1883, a committee was appointed to look after the improvement of certain streets. This action was repeated in following years and has become an established feature of the association's work. April 23, 1891, it was voted that no bulletin boards be allowed upon the common and that no bills shall be posted upon the trees. April 19, 1892, the executive committee was instructed to confer with the directors of the Board of Trade, to secure coöperation on

matters relating to the improvement of the village. In 1893, settees were placed upon the common and since then have been allowed to remain there during the summer months. The beautiful village common as it appears to-day is a monument to the wisdom, good taste and generosity of the founders of the Amherst Ornamental Tree association, and their worthy successors down to the present time.

May 24, 1864, the town voted to authorize the citizens of East Amherst to fence and ornament their common. In the early '70's, the town voted to grant to the East parish the privilege of cutting and selling the grass on the common at East Amherst. This common was at the time, and for many years thereafter, a strip of vacant land grown up to grass and weeds, adding nothing to the beauty of the village. April 10, 1882, a meeting was held at the chapel of the Second Congregational church for the purpose of organizing an association for village improvement. Committees were appointed to prepare a constitution, to solicit names for membership and to confer with residents on the street running north and south as to whether one or two roads should be laid out along the common. At a meeting held April 18, a constitution was reported and adopted. The name selected was "The Village Improvement Society of East Amherst." Its object was "to improve and ornament the streets and public grounds of the place, by planting and cultivating trees, clearing and repairing sidewalks and doing such other things as shall tend to beautify and adorn said streets and grounds." Any person over 16 years of age who should annually plant and protect a tree under the direction of the executive committee, or should pay 50 cents annually in money or labor, might become a member of the association. Any person under 16 years of age who should pay 25 cents annually in money or labor might become a junior member. The annual meeting was to be held in April, special meetings on call of the executive committee. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. O. Parmenter; vice-presidents, L. H. Allen, Mrs. G. E. Fisher; secretary, G. E. Fisher; treasurer, O. P. Gaylord.

At a meeting held May 8, after considering various plans and consulting with abuttors on the highway running north and south, it was voted to lay out two highways, one on either side of the common. The selectmen were requested to make the necessary changes, but found they had no money they could use in doing the work proposed. The driveway along the west side of the common was discontinued from the south side of the school-house lot to the junction with the road leading to Belchertown, and a new road was built across the south end of the common. The driveway discontinued was laid in 1849 for the benefit of Oliver Watson, who conducted a shoe-factory at East Amherst, and was laid out in the limits of the old county road. After it was discontinued, the abuttors began to

cut the grass on the common in front of their premises, claiming that the land had reverted to them. At the annual town meeting held in March, 1883, the town voted to instruct its selectmen to petition the county commissioners to establish the boundaries of the East Amherst common. An appropriation of $100 was passed to be used in constructing a road at East Amherst. The county commissioners established the boundaries of the common, but as the land was shown to be a part of the county road there was no means to prevent any person who desired from driving over it in any direction, thus rendering futile any attempt to beautify it and maintain it as a common in the general acceptance of the term. To obviate this difficulty, special legislation was necessary. A bill was drawn up, presented to the General Court and passed, giving to towns the right to grant vacant lands in highways, not needed for travel purposes, to associations organized for village improvement. In 1883, the selectmen laid out two travel-ways, one on either side of the common.

At a meeting of the association held Aug. 17, 1883, Prof. H. B. Adams offered a prize of $10 to the person who made the greatest improvement about his or her premises previous to April, 1884. At a meeting held Nov. 12, the association gratefully acknowledged a gift of $25 received from Charles D. Adams of New York city. A committee was appointed to superintend the work of grading at the lower end of the common. At a meeting held Dec. 5, a report was submitted of the work accomplished. The officers were instructed to petition the selectmen to put an article in the warrant for the annual meeting to see if the town would authorize the society to make proposed improvements on the common. The town, at its annual meeting in March, 1884, voted to "grant the use and control of the area contained within the newly constructed travel tracks at East Amherst to the Village Improvement association of that place, the same to be used and set apart as a public common, subject to the approval and supervision of the selectmen." The town also voted an appropriation of $100 to complete the highways at East Amherst, a measure strongly opposed by some residing in that section, who claimed rights in the highways. The student of history will readily discern in this controversy an echo of the Morton-Dickinson contest which began 138 years earlier. The work of improvement on the common carried on during the year 1883 cost the society more than $100.

In April, 1885, the society was reorganized in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 114 of the Public Statutes. Its name was changed to the "East Amherst Improvement Society"; its purpose, "improvement of the public grounds in that part of Amherst known as East Amherst." The constitution was signed by 16 persons. At a meeting held April 28, officers were elected as follows: President, C. O. Parmenter; vice-presi-

dents, L. H. Allen, Herbert Sabin; clerk, G. E. Thayer; treasurer, L. L. Ball. A number of trees were set out on the common in May, 1885. A resident at East Amherst cut down three of these trees, for which offense he was summoned before the superior court. After many postponements the case was brought to trial, the judge directing the jury to bring in a verdict for the society. Since that time the rights of the society in the common have been respected. The common was plowed up and seeded to grass and presents a greatly improved appearance, although there is much work yet to be done. Sept. 25, 1894, the society's constitution was amended, so as to make its expressed purpose "first, to improve the intellectual and social life of the community." Since that time the society has assumed more of a literary character.

April 2, 1883, the "Village Improvement Society of South Amherst, Mass." was organized at a meeting held at the South Congregational church. A constitution was adopted; the object of the society was declared to be, "to promote by all practical measures the improvement and beauty of public and private property in South Amherst." Any person might become a member by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents into the treasury. The annual meeting was to be held the first Monday in April. The following officers were elected: President, Parnell Munson, vice-president, J. F. Morell; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Walker; executive committee, J. F. Morell, James Hunt, H. P. Bridgman. The secretary was instructed to inform the selectmen of the organization of the society and obtain from them the use and control of the common. At its annual meeting in March, 1883, the town had voted that the use and control of the South Amherst common be granted to a village improvement association, subject to the approval of the selectmen, as soon as an association should be formed consisting of ten members. At a meeting held April 16, the executive committee submitted a plan for ploughing the common, planting it with potatoes, laying out roads and walks and improving the grounds in front of the church. At the annual meeting in April, 1884, the executive committee reported that but little work had been done during the year on account of the drouth and a lack of funds. Sept. 1, the committee reported that a fair crop of potatoes had been raised on the common and was ready to harvest. The committee was instructed to see to digging and marketing the crop. The society held a field-day, Sept. 11, grading the common, straightening its borders and laying out a new road in place of the old one in front of the church.

The society was reorganized under the provisions of statute law, June 10, 1885, assuming the name of the "South Amherst Improvement Society." The following officers were elected: President, Erastus Coy; vice-president, J. W. Dana; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Walker; exec-

utive committee, Parnell Munson, H. P. Bridgman, Mrs. J. F. Morell. The constitution was signed by 35 persons. At a special town meeting held in June, 1885, the town defined the boundaries of the common at South Amherst and gave the use and control of the land within the prescribed limits to the South Amherst Improvement society. In September, 1886, members of the society and others graded the north part of the common and seeded it down to grass. At a meeting held Sept. 26, 1887, the society voted to purchase and erect three street lights. In April, 1889, a number of trees were set out upon the common. As early as 1890, the society began to agitate the question of cemetery improvement, and committees were appointed from year to year to have charge of the work. At a meeting held April 3, 1893, the society voted to spend $10 in building a new road in the cemetery. It was voted to take measures to keep waste paper and rubbish off the streets and to request the selectmen to erect guide-boards at the street corners. At a meeting held April 1, 1895, it was voted that ball-playing upon the common should be prohibited except on July 4 and Labor-day.

The village of North Amherst has no common, but the spirit of village improvement was early developed there, manifesting itself in the excellent care of highways, walks, and the general neat appearance of public and private property. The "North Amherst Village Improvement Association" was organized Nov. 9, 1888. Its expressed object was "to secure the improvement in appearance of our public grounds including the highways, the grounds about the school-house and those about the church, to increase so far as possible their convenience to the public, and in general to foster and promote such public spirit in all matters pertaining to neatness about our homes and consideration for one another's welfare as will make our village more desirable as a place of residence." Any male resident of North Amherst might become a member on signing the constitution and paying into the treasury the sum of 50 cents. Any woman might become a member by signing the constitution. The officers first elected were: President, Henry W. Haskins; secretary, P. W. Smith; treasurer, O. W. Smith; executive committee, G. P. Spear, J. B. Brown, F. N. Dickinson, F. A. Hobart, A. W. Hall, G. E. Atkins. At a meeting held Nov. 21, 1888, the executive committee was instructed to purchase lamps, locate them and see to setting them up. The grounds about the new library building were graded by the association in April, 1895. In 1890, an "Old Man's Tree association" was organized. Any man over 80 years of age may set out a tree, which will be cared for and protected by the society. On Arbor-day, 1890, trees were set out as follows: By Clinton J. Cowles, aged 82, near the reservoir; by Forester Ainsworth, aged 83, the west tree, south of the church; by Dea. Lyman Smith, aged

89, the east tree, south of the church. The society has, since its organization, set out more than 100 shade and ornamental trees, and has caused to be built more than one and one-half miles of sidewalk and kept the same in good repair. The town's appropriation for street-lights at North Amherst has been expended under the society's direction.

A meeting was held at North Amherst "City," Nov. 12, 1889, for the purpose of establishing a society for village improvement. Officers were elected as follows: President, Manning Roberts; vice-president, Mrs. Robert Lawton; secretary, Charles S. Cushman; treasurer, Mrs. Manning Roberts; executive committee, Robert Lawton, W. L. Roberts, John Chandler, Mrs. C. S. Wilbur, Miss Ella Roberts. Committees were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to solicit funds, and to arrange for entertainments for the benefit of the association. At a meeting held Nov. 20, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name assumed was the "North Amherst City Village Improvement Association." The object, as expressed in the constitution, was, "to secure the improvement in appearance of our public grounds, including highways and common, the grounds about the school-house and those about the church, to foster and promote such public spirit as will make our village more desirable as a place of residence." Any resident of North Amherst "City" might become a member by signing the constitution and paying 25 cents into the treasury. The annual meeting was to be held in November, special meetings on call of the president or secretary and a majority of the executive committee. The soliciting committee reported receipts of $49.25. The executive committee was instructed to purchase ten street lamps and set them where they thought best, also to see the selectmen about the school-house land. The society was organized with 40 members.

The town, at its annual meeting in March, 1890, voted to give the use of a part of the school-lot purchased at the "City" to the society. During the year 1890, the town paid $50 for street-lamps at the "City." At a meeting held Feb. 18, 1890, it was voted to buy five lamps. A committee was appointed to solicit money for concrete walks. April 9, 1890, the executive committee was instructed to build a sidewalk "from the railroad crossing north to the north line of Mr. Chandler's land." Nov. 11, 1890, it was voted to use the money received from sale of grass on the school-house grounds to fit up the grounds. Voted, also, to continue the sidewalk south from the railroad crossing. During the year the society spent $82.94 for street lamps and $116.86 for sidewalks. The town, at its annual meeting in March, 1895, voted to give the use of the common at the "City" to the society; the society voted to accept the trust under the conditions imposed. The society has continued, from year to year, the building of sidewalks as its funds permitted.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—STREET LIGHTING.—THE INTRODUCTION OF GAS.—THE AMHERST GAS CO.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—CONCRETE WALKS.—WATER SUPPLY.—THE FIRST SURVEY.—THE AMHERST WATER CO.—SPRING WATER CO.—SEWERS.

In glancing backward, it is interesting to note how short is the period of time covering the introduction into Amherst of a series of public improvements and conveniences which, unknown till recent date, are now accounted indispensable to the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. Street-lights, concrete walks, running water, sewers, a town hall, street-sprinkling, all these are, in Amherst, the products of the last quarter century.

Up to the year 1873, Amherst had no system of public street-lighting. A few public-spirited individuals maintained at their own expense oil-lamps in front of their residences, which served but to accentuate the surrounding gloom. As the Amherst Gas company has been a prominent factor in solving the problem of street-lighting, it seems advisable to give a brief sketch of that organization in connection with this subject. The *Amherst Record*, under date of Aug. 6, 1868, announced that some months since a number of citizens had met and talked over the subject of introducing gas in the village. A committee was appointed to see if the trustees of the two colleges would introduce gas in the college buildings. At a meeting held Sept. 4, 1868, a committee was appointed to canvass the village and ascertain how many lights would be taken. The business was placed in charge of C. L. Storrs. March 3, 1870, the *Record* announced that movements were in process to secure from the Legislature authority for forming a gas company in the village. March 23, of the same year, the General Court passed an act incorporating Edward Dickinson, W. S. Clark, H. F. Hills and others as the Amherst Gas Light company. So far as can be ascertained there was no organization effected under the charter.

At a special town-meeting, held Sept. 13, 1873, the town instructed its selectmen to purchase lamps and lamp-posts, to be erected at their discretion in the center village, at a cost not exceeding $200. The selectmen announced, in their report for the year ending March 1, 1874, that they had put in ten lamp-posts and lamps. The latter were kept lighted every night except when the moon was bright. To quote from the report: "We

find they are a great comfort to our policemen in their perambulations, and a convenience to the citizens outside, as well as to those living in the immediate center." The expense of the ten lights was $206.46; the selectmen recommended that six more be put in. Oil and gasoline were burned in these lamps. The next year, and for several years thereafter, the appropriation for street lights was joined with that for night police, and a part of the policeman's duties was to light, care for and put out the lamps.

Aug. 19, 1875, a meeting was held at the office of W. A. Dickinson to consider the matter of introducing gas in town. Several thousand dollars were subscribed and a committee was chosen to circulate subscription papers. It was proposed to organize a company with a capital stock of $15,000. The necessary capital could not be secured and the project was given up for the time. Aug. 20, 1877, a memorandum of agreement was drawn up and signed by 14 persons, who proposed to form a corporation under the name of the Amherst Gas company, for the manufacture and sale of gas. The capital stock was placed at $5,000, divided into 50 shares of $100 each; the number of subscribers to this stock was 17. An organization was effected Sept. 24, when the following officers were elected: Directors, H. F. Hills, L. D. Hills, J. H. Seelye, D. W. Palmer, W. A. Dickinson; clerk and treasurer, C. H. Mann. The directors met the same day and elected H. F. Hills president of the company. By-laws were adopted, and it was voted to buy of H. F. Hills land on College street for a station. At a meeting held Oct. 1, it was voted to employ N. H. Lee as superintendent. Work on the mains was begun immediately. The directors having carefully considered the matter, decided to use oil instead of coal as gas-producing material. The main pipe first laid was a little more than one mile in length. The gas was let into the main for the first time Nov. 1, 1877, and that evening there was a grand illumination of the straw hat factories. The works cost about $2,500, the mains about as much more. The oil-tank held 30 barrels of naphtha, the gasometer had a capacity of 32,000 gallons. In August, 1879, the company voted to extend its mains to College hall. July 12, 1880, it was voted to increase the capital stock $5,000, subscriptions to the increase being open only to those who were then stockholders. In September, 1881, it was voted to extend the mains north on Pleasant street.

Feb. 27, 1882, the company voted to authorize its president and treasurer to make a contract with the town to furnish gas for street-lamps on such terms as they deemed advisable. The town, at its annual meeting in March, 1883, voted to authorize the selectmen to contract with the Amherst Gas company for gas for street lamps at a cost not exceeding $8 per post per year, the town to pay the expense of making connection with the gas-

mains. During the year next succeeding, thirteen oil-lights were changed to gas and five new lights put in at an expense to the town of $106.36 for making connections. The selectmen adopted the policy of making connections wherever petitioned for when the lamp-post was furnished at expense of the petitioner, if the public convenience would be promoted thereby. The town paid to the Amherst Gas company, for street lights, in 1884, $216.15; in 1885, $241.71; in 1886, $254.34; in 1887, $302.38; in 1888, $419.70. At a special meeting held April 17, 1888, the town voted to put in ten additional street lights, appropriating $100 to defray the expense. The selectmen, in their report for the year ending Feb. 15, 1889, stated that there were at that time 42 gas street-lamps, and that by agreement among themselves $16, the price of two gas-lights, had been allowed to North Amherst, and the Village Improvement society had maintained 20 street-lamps at that place.

At a meeting held Nov. 10, 1884, the Amherst Gas company voted to increase its capital stock 60 per cent.; this vote was rescinded at a meeting held Nov. 9, 1885, and again passed, Nov. 14, 1887. A meeting of the directors was held Nov. 19, 1888, to discuss the matter of engaging in the electric light business. This was followed, Dec. 10, by a stockholders' meeting, when it was voted that the company would engage in the business of generating electricity for light and power if authority for so doing be granted, and the clerk was directed to petition the gas commissioners for that authority. In December, 1888, the selectmen granted permission to the Thomson-Houston company to erect poles and string wires in the town streets and ways, on condition that they should maintain, free of expense to the town, one arc-light of 1200-candle-power, to be located by the selectmen. The plant was put in in the spring of 1889, and the electric current was turned on for the first time April 13. The company furnished for several months four arc-lights without expense to the town. In January, 1889, the Amherst Gas company petitioned the gas commissioners for permission to engage in the business of electric lighting. The petition being granted, the company applied to the selectmen for a street franchise to erect poles and string wires. A similar petition was presented by the Weston Electric Light company. After exhaustive hearings the selectmen decided in May to grant both franchises.

The Amherst Gas company voted, Feb. 9, 1889, to reduce its capital stock to $10,000. May 17, 1889, the treasurer was directed to arrange for an agent of the Westinghouse Electric company to come to Amherst and give estimates on the cost of putting in a lighting plant under that system. May 25, the company voted to buy the property of the Thomson-Houston Electric company if a price could be agreed upon, or to sell its own property to the latter company at an agreed price. June 11, 1889, the Gas

company appointed D. W. Palmer, H. F. Hills and E. D. Bangs a committee, with power to buy the property of the Thomson-Houston company, or to contract with the Westinghouse Electric company and the Otto Engine company for an electric plant and power, also to contract for buildings for the same. At a stockholders' meeting held Aug. 5, the president was authorized in the name of the company to make a contract for an electric lighting plant of a capacity of not less than 300 lights of 16-candle-power each, at a cost not exceeding $8,000, and to lease land for a building near the gas-works.

Sept. 2, 1889, at a stockholders' meeting, the Gas company voted to buy the plant of the Thomson-Houston company for $17,000. The plant as bargained for did not include the boiler, engine or arc-light dynamo. Sept. 4, it was voted to issue $15,000 in bonds, secured by mortgage on all the company's property. Sept. 16, at a stockholders' meeting, it was voted to increase the capital stock to $25,000, the 150 shares of new stock to be sold at auction and the proceeds used in paying for the electric light plant. The directors were authorized to issue bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding the capital stock, the proceeds to be used in the extension and improvement of the company's works and in paying the funded debt. Oct. 7, the new stock was sold at auction, at $100 per share, the par value. Oct. 8, the Gas company voted to offer the town a system of incandescent lights of 25-candle-power, to burn, except on moonlight evenings, until 11 P. M., for $12 per light per year. Oct. 22, this proposition was again voted, with the added specification that 50 lights be taken, that if used until morning the price should be $16 per year, and that the company should give the town free of expense ten per cent. of the lights contracted for.

Oct. 26, the company authorized its president to build and fully equip a central station for electric lighting, having a capacity for a 1500-light apparatus. It was also voted to offer the town five 25-candle-power incandescent lights in place of the one arc-light, which the Thomson-Houston company guaranteed to maintain in return for its street franchise. The selectmen made the counter-proposition that the company should furnish seven 32-candle-power lights in place of the one arc-light; this was accepted by the company, Dec. 13. Sept. 29, 1893, the company authorized its president to make a contract for the rental of an arc-light apparatus. This apparatus was secured and put in, and shortly afterward the company made a proposition to the town to furnish nine arc-lights, to be located at different points in the center village, to burn from sunset until midnight, for six months, dating from Dec. 1, for $475. The selectmen accepted the proposition, the new lights enabling them to dispense with 14 gas-lights. During the year 1893, the town expended the following sums for street-

lighting: At the center, including arc-lights for six months, $1,012; at North Amherst, $200; at North Amherst "City," $100; at South Amherst, $30; at East Amherst, $60; at Mill Valley $60. At a special town-meeting held April 21, 1894, the town authorized its selectmen to make a five-years' contract on behalf of the town, with the Amherst Gas company, for lighting the principal streets. The selectmen signed a written contract providing for 21 arc-lights at $90 each per year; they also made a verbal contract for 22 incandescent lights, for $450 per year, the latter to take the place of the gas-lights. The new incandescent lights were put in in June, 1894. During the year 1895, the town expended $2,807.96 for street lighting, of which sum $2,530.30 was paid to the Amherst Gas company. At the annual meeting in March, 1896, the town appropriated $2,900 for street lights, and a special appropriation of $400, or so much as might be needed, for putting in arc-lights on High, Gray and Pleasant streets. The Gas company's office, which was located for many year in the Savings bank building, was removed in March, 1896, to convenient and commodious quarters in Hunt's block.

CONCRETE WALKS.

While the matter of highways was one of the first to engage the attention of the settlers in Hadley Third Precinct, neither they nor their descendants for several generations gave time or labor to the construction or repair of sidewalks. Highways were a necessity, sidewalks a convenience. Doubtless there were individuals who, even in the earlier years of the settlement, built and maintained good sidewalks in front of their residences, but the town, as a town, gave them no assistance. There is no mention of public sidewalks in the town records until 1869; the town, at its annual meeting in March of that year, appropriated $500 for sidewalks, of which sum only about $70 was expended during the year. The following year $500 was appropriated and $511.28 expended. In 1871, the appropriation for sidewalks was $300, the money being spent in connection with the work upon the highways. During the year 1871, over $1,100 was spent by the town upon its sidewalks; the amount expended during the year ending March 1, 1874, was about $300.

The first public concrete walks in Amherst were laid in 1876. The selectmen, in their report to the town for the year ending March 1, state that some enterprising, public-spirited person had offered to donate $500 for concrete walks if the town would raise and appropriate a like amount. The sum of $1,000 thus secured was to be used in paying one-half the expense of concrete walks, the other half to be paid by owners of property abutting on the walks where laid. The citizen to whom Amherst is indebted

for the foundation of its present very excellent system of concrete walks was Julius H. Seelye. The selectmen were overwhelmed with petitions from persons who readily agreed to pay one-half the expense of constructing sidewalks in front of their property. As these petitions called for more walks than money had been raised to build, the selectmen used their discretion in granting them, laying the walks in different parts of the town where it was thought the public convenience would best be served. During the year over 3,000 yards of walks were laid, besides a walk across the common from the post-office to Spring street, which was paid for by private subscription. The work was done by C. W. Lyman & Co. of Brookline. During the year ending March 1, 1878, 2,400 yards of concrete walk were laid. The town laid a walk on Main street from the First National Bank building to the residence of Mrs. Stevens, which was continued by private enterprise to the Second Congregational church. A walk was laid by individuals from W. W. Hunt's store to College hall. During the year next following, over 3,000 yards of walks were laid, on Pleasant, Amity, Main and Northampton streets. Several street crosswalks were laid, including one at North Amherst. The work for the year was done by J. M. Harris, a local contractor. In 1879, walks were constructed on Pleasant, Amity and College streets.

The town, in 1880, appropriated $1,000 for concrete walks. During the year over 4,000 yards of new walks were laid at the center village, 600 yards at North Amherst and 700 yards at East Amherst. The share of the appropriation intended for use at South Amherst was not expended as no petitions were received for walks in that section. Of the walks laid at the center, individuals paid three-fourths of the expense. The town accepted the sidewalk law passed by the General Court in 1874, conferring upon the town the privilege to assess upon abuttors a percentage of the cost of walks. Under this act the adjoining real estate may be held for the payment of a sidewalk assessment if the latter does not exceed one per cent. of the property's valuation. In 1881, the sidewalk appropriation was but $500, so less work was accomplished than during the preceding year. In 1882, the appropriation was $500, of which sum $100 was spent at North Amherst and $67 at East Amherst, the remainder at the center. A walk was built in front of the Amity-street school-house lot. In 1887, the town appropriated $100 for concrete walks at South Amherst. In 1888, the greater part of the appropriation was spent in repairs, many of the walks having been badly injured by frost. In 1889, extensive repairs were made on old walks, and new ones were laid on Amity, McClellan, Orchard, Triangle and South Pleasant streets at the center, and at North Amherst. In 1892, several new walks were laid. At the annual meeting in March, 1896, the town appropriated $1,000 for concrete walks. A town

by-law was passed in 1881, compelling abuttors to remove ice and snow from the concrete walks in front of their property.

WATER SUPPLY.

The matter of procuring for the town a supply of running water, to be used for domestic purposes and for extinguishing fires, was first brought before the town in 1870. At a special meeting held Sept. 6, a committee of six was appointed to consider the matter of providing suitable apparatus for extinguishing fires for all parts of the town; also to consider the feasibility of bringing water into the town by aqueduct, for the use of a fire department and other purposes. The members of this committee were Ransom Cowles, E. F. Cook, O. S. Longley, William Conkey, Prof. J. H. Seelye, Prof. S. F. Miller. The Amherst *Record*, under date of Jan. 25, 1871, contains an abstract of this committee's report, prepared by Prof. Miller. Four plans were submitted for introducing running water in town. The first was that water should be obtained from a spring in Pelham; the second, to force water from the river at Mill Valley by means of a hydraulic ram; the third, to force water from the river near Burnham's mill at East Amherst; the fourth, to put in an artesian well. The expense of either one of the first three plans was estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. The committee presented their report to the town at its annual meeting in March, 1871. Of the four plans suggested they favored that of procuring water from certain springs in Pelham. These were three and one-third miles from the Amherst house, afforded a supply of 80 gallons per minute, and were situated at a sufficient height to carry water 15 feet above the top of the Amherst College chapel tower. A reservoir could be built for $5,000, and the expense of bringing the water into town would be from $20,000 to $30,000. After this report had been considered and discussed, a motion was made that the General Court be petitioned for authority to purchase the water privilege in Pelham and introduce the water in Amherst, but it was voted down.

It was not until the great fire of 1879 had demonstrated how powerless the village was to protect itself against conflagrations that the project of introducing running water into town was revived. The fire occurred the morning of July 4; on the evening of July 15 a mass-meeting of citizens was held in Palmer's hall to consider the water question. The principal address at the meeting was delivered by Julius H. Seelye. He presented a statement of the results of the investigation undertaken by the committee appointed by the town in 1870. He was satisfied that an abundant water supply could be obtained in Pelham. Since the fire he had written to Messrs. Goodhue & Birnie of Springfield, who made a business of constructing water-works. They had visited Amherst and made a survey



CHASE'S BLOCK.



CASH ROW.

along the route suggested by the committee in 1870. As a result of this survey they had made a proposition to build a reservoir, put in a 12-inch main from the latter to Palmer's block, lay other mains as per schedule, complete the plant and keep it in repair for three years at their expense, at a total cost of $40,000. Four plans were suggested to bring the water into town, first, that the town should do the work; second, to form a fire district; third, to form a stock company; fourth, to let outside parties put in the work on their own responsibility. President Seelye considered the plan of forming a stock company the most desirable. After considerable discussion subscriptions were called for and over $10,000 was subscribed. A committee of ten was appointed to investigate the whole matter of water supply.

As a result of this meeting a water company was organized in July, 1879, with a capital of $40,000. Goodhue & Birnie agreed to take any amount of the capital stock from $100 to $30,000, or would assume the whole expense conditionally and own the entire plant when completed. A little over $16,000 was subscribed to the stock by Amherst parties, leaving the controlling interest in the hands of the contractors. It was decided to build the dam for the reservoir on land owned by W. A. Magill, about one-half mile from the Orient house. The pipe to be used was a combination of iron and cement, which had been tried in other places with results that were considered highly satisfactory. It consisted of a thick sheet-iron plate, with cement upon both sides. Preparations were made in August for manufacturing this pipe in Amherst. A building 60 x 25 feet was erected south of the Amherst Gas company's plant and machinery put in for shaping the iron plates. The inner coating of cement was applied near the mill of Albert Clark at East Amherst. The work on digging the trenches for the mains began Sept. 2; the work on laying the pipe began Sept. 10. During the month of September over 100 persons were engaged in the various departments of the work.

At a special town-meeting held Nov. 13, 1879, the water company submitted a proposition that the town should put in hydrants at its own expense, the estimated cost being $50 each, and that it should pay the company $1,500 per year for use of water. A committee of 25 was appointed to examine into the matter and report at an adjourned meeting. This committee reported at a meeting held Nov. 20; it recommended that the town should pay $1,000 for hydrants if $700 was raised from other sources, and should also pay the company $1,000 per year for ten years for the use of water for fire and other public purposes. The report was not adopted; in its stead a vote was passed authorizing the selectmen to negotiate with the Water company for the use of 34 hydrants, paying $600 a year for ten years for water for fire purposes. May 1, 1880, the 12-inch

main from the reservoir to the corner by the Amherst house was completed. At a special meeting held May 1, 1880, the town authorized its selectmen to contract with the Amherst Water company, when organized, to furnish the town with water for ten years, the price to be $1,000 per year. It was also voted to appropriate $750 for hydrants when a like sum had been secured from other sources.

The Amherst Water company secured its charter in April, 1880. The officers elected at its first meeting were: President, W. S. Clark; secretary and treasurer, E. D. Bangs; directors, W. S. Clark, William Birnie, W. A. Dickinson, E. F. Cook, J. H. Seelye, L. D. Hills, D. W. Palmer. During the year 1880, the town purchased and put in four hydrants for the protection of town property, one located near the high school-house, one near the Amity-street school-house, one near the lock-up and one at East Amherst. Nearly $900 was raised by individuals to pay for hydrants, and 30 were purchased and located in different parts of the town. Since that year, new hydrants have been purchased and set in many places along the line of the water mains. The cement pipe used in the construction of these mains proved too weak to stand the tremendous pressure at East Amherst, and as a consequence many breaks in the pipes have occurred. It is probable that in a few years the company will substitute iron for the combination pipe in sections where the pressure is most severe. On the night of Aug. 23, 1883, during a severe thunderstorm, lightning struck the main at West Pelham and badly damaged the pipes for the distance of nearly a mile. The town was deprived of its water supply for nearly two months, while repairs were being made. The severe and protracted drouth during the summers of 1892 and 1893 caused the managers of the company to take measures for increasing the water supply. It was determined to build a storage reservoir further up on the south branch of the stream which supplies the main reservoir. Work on the dam for the new reservoir was completed in May, 1894 and the pond was allowed to fill. During the drouth that prevailed in August, water from the new reservoir was let into the mains, but being drawn from the bottom of the pond and containing vegetable organic matter it smelled and tasted badly and could not be used for drinking purposes. Subsequently the water was drawn out of both the reservoirs and their beds were thoroughly cleaned. In the fall of 1893, when the drouth was very severe, a pumping station was established on Fort river at East Amherst, but the completion of the new reservoir caused it to be discontinued.

The Amherst Spring Water company was organized Nov. 3, 1883. Its owners and stockholders were William W. Hunt, Flavel Gaylord and George Cutler. They laid over three miles of iron pipe from a reservoir which they built a little to the east of the house formerly owned by Rev.

John Jones, in Pelham, and supplied through their pipes over one hundred families in Amherst with water. The property was sold to the Amherst Water company in 1888, and is now a part of the latter company's system. Pelham water is exceptionally pure and pleasing to the taste and is in general use throughout the village. For several years past the town has paid the Amherst Water company $1,250 per year for water for fire purposes.

SEWER SYSTEMS.

With the introduction of running water in 1880, came the necessity of providing for a system of public sewers. At a special meeting held May 1, 1880, the town voted to appoint a committee of three to investigate the matter of sewers, to survey the district where drainage was required and devise a system to be followed in the future, the expense to be borne by abuttors: $200 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the survey. The survey was made by Engineer E. A. Davis, and covered a mile from the center in either direction. The district contained three little brooks or ditches that marked the natural drainage or the lowest levels. At a special meeting held Aug. 20, the town voted not to accept the provisions of the public statutes relating to sewers, but to leave the matter in the hands of the selectmen. At a special meeting held Sept. 7, the following vote was passed: "That the town hereby accepts the plan for the laying out of sewers presented by the selectmen, and authorizes their construction: but the entire expense of building, including land damages, and keeping the same in repair, and preventing them from becoming a public nuisance, shall be paid by the persons who enter them with private drains or are benefited thereby, as provided in Section 4, Chapter 48 of the General Statutes and in Chapter 232 of the Acts of 1878." The layout was as follows: The main sewer extended from a point near the Baptist church across the common and Maple avenue between the house of Rev. J. H. M. Leland and the Merrill place, thence east on the north side of the ravine which it crossed near H. D. Fearing & Co's factory, continuing under the railroad bridge across land owned by H. F. Hills and Mrs. Lucius Boltwood to land of John C. White. There were two branches, one extending down College street to join the main sewer near the railroad bridge, the other from the American house block through Main street and down Church street to join the main sewer near the horse-sheds of the First Congregational church.

The selectmen, in their report to the town for the year ending Feb. 15, 1881, state that the sewers had been built as laid out and the expense assessed on owners of land who would be benefited thereby, the total expense being a little over $2,800. Nearly 7,000 feet of sewers had been

laid. But one person objected to paying his assessment. In their report for the year ending Feb. 15, 1883, the selectmen state that all sewer assessments had been paid and a surplus of $134.44 remained in the hands of the treasurer. Residents on Amity street had procured a survey for a sewer, the layout of which was reported by the selectmen and accepted by the town at its annual meeting in March, 1883; the Amity-street sewer was put in in 1883, and also a system of surface drainage on North Pleasant street.

The Tan Brook sewer was laid out in June, 1884, being accepted by the town at a special meeting held June 16. It began on Pleasant street near the house of Frank P. Wood, extending north to Hallock street; beginning also on North Prospect street near the house of B. H. Williams, it extended north to Hallock street, east on Hallock to Pleasant street, thence on Pleasant to McClellan street and on the latter street to Tan Brook, thence across private lands to an outlet on land of E. J. Baker. The entire expense, $2,418.78, was paid by abuttors. A branch to the first, or Fearing Brook system, was built in 1885, from near the residence of Edwin Nelson on Gray street and of J. Howard Sweetser on Lessey street to a point near H. D. Fearing & Co's factory; the expense of construction was $1,103.05. A sewer was built in 1886 from near the schoolhouse on Amity street to Lincoln avenue, south on Lincoln avenue to Northampton street, thence across private lands to an outlet on the farm of Israel Billings. Branches to this sewer were constructed through Woodside avenue and Parsons street, in the rear of dwellings on South Prospect street and in rear of dwellings on South Pleasant street from the grounds owned by Amherst College to the residence of Rev. Matthew Kingman. The entire cost of the system, $3,356.87, was paid by abuttors; it is known as the Snell Brook system.

With the increase in the number of sewers, and a corresponding increase in the number of houses and other buildings connected with them, there arose frequent complaints from persons living or owning property near their outlets. The sewers were declared by some to be a nuisance and threats were made to bring suit against the town. Thus was forced into prominence the question as to who owned the sewers. The town had invested no money in them and claimed no proprietary rights, but the selectmen had made the layouts and the town had accepted them; they had been constructed under the town's supervision, and the money for the assessments had been paid into the town treasury from which also the bills for construction were paid. At a special meeting held Nov. 8, 1890, the town appointed a committee of three to examine into the sewer problem. This committee, having made a careful study of the sewer systems with regard to the present and prospective needs of the town, submitted its

report at the annual meeting in March, 1891. This report recommended the extension of the Fearing Brook sewer from its original outlet on land of John C. White, southerly on private lands, to land of Patrick Donahue near Fort river; also, the extension of Snell Brook sewer easterly, to land of Salmon Wakefield near Fort river. It was further recommended that settling-tanks be built along the route for the reception and retention of the solid matter in the sewage, while the liquid matter should be allowed to spread over the soil and become purified before entering the river. The town voted to accept the report and authorized the selectmen to expend any funds in the treasury belonging to the sewer account for carrying out the proposed extensions. The selectmen, having carefully considered the matter and examined the proposed route, were satisfied that a better solution of the problem would be found in uniting the two systems and conducting them to a common outlet on land remote from any dwelling-house. A survey was made by E. A. Davis on lines suggested by the selectmen; it provided for the union of the Fearing Brook and Snell Brook systems and their discharge on land of Edmund Hastings near Fort river, a large settling-tank to be built near the river. At a special town meeting held Aug. 8, an article to see whether the town would accept of this new layout was dismissed. At a special meeting held Aug. 29, the town voted to accept the layout and appropriated $1,000 toward paying the expense of construction. The work was completed in 1891, at a cost of $2,903.34, the balance above the appropriation being paid from the accumulated sewer fund in the treasury.

At the annual meeting in March, 1894, the selectmen reported favorably a sewer system for Pleasant street. At a special meeting held June 23, it was voted to authorize the selectmen to extend the Tan Brook sewer from its present outlet across the Hadley road to land of E. J. Baker. The layout of a sewer on Sunset avenue was accepted. The town also voted to accept the layout of a sewer system on Taylor, High and Whitney streets, on Main street from the house of James Harrington to South East street, and along the latter street to the house of P. D. Spaulding, where a junction should be effected with the Fearing Brook sewer. The estimated cost of the East street sewer was $3,000; the selectmen were authorized to borrow money for its construction, the town to pay twenty per cent. of the expense and the remaining eighty per cent. to be assessed on abuttors. The selectmen, in their annual report for the year ending Feb. 15, 1895, state that 18,000 feet of sewers had been constructed during the year at a cost of $3,500; 6,500 feet were built by individuals and 11,500 feet by the town. The cost of the East street sewer was $2,104.51, of the sewer on Pleasant street $225.74. During the year ending Feb. 15, 1896, over 4,700 feet of new sewers were laid; one from

the Tan Brook sewer at the corner of West Pleasant and McClellan streets, east to Triangle street and easterly on that street to land of J. P. Smith; one north from Triangle street on Cottage to High street; one from Tan Brook north on East Pleasant street to land of Rev. Milton Waldo. The expense of these new sewers, $900.70, was paid by abuttors. The Tan Brook sewer at its outlet was extended 600 feet at a cost of $194.96, which was paid by the town.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES. THE NORTHAMPTON BRIDGE. STREET SPRINKLING. TRIANGLE STREET FIGHT. THE TOWN HALL.

The history of Amherst highways is largely contained in the reports of town meetings recorded in Part II. of this volume. Other items of interest concerning them are gathered from the town reports. From its early settlement Amherst has made very liberal appropriations for the construction and maintenance of its highways and bridges, the results not always being in fair proportion to the outlay. Many controversies and suits at law have had their origin in questions connected with the highways. The matter of highway repair has been from the earliest times entrusted to the selectmen, they in turn selecting suitable persons to superintend the work. At times the town has been divided into districts, and a certain proportion of the annual appropriation been set aside to be expended in each district. In 1848, M. F. Dickinson and Eleazer Kellogg were paid $50 "by contract for repairs on the highway near Ingram's factory." In 1859, there were 205 bridges and culverts in the town, 25 of them from 10 to 60 feet in length; of these 72 were built of stone and 133 of wood. In 1860, the highways were repaired under the "old system," with surveyors in each district, the town appropriation, $1,200 payable in labor, was divided among the districts. During the year $42.48 was expended for stone and labor to protect the highway in Mill Valley from encroachments by the river. In 1863, four large bridges owned by the town were carried away by a freshet. In 1866, the town adopted a new system for repairing the highways. The selectmen appointed a highway superintendent and two assistants, the latter to care for the roads in the north and south parts of the town. At that time there were about 60 miles of highways in town.

In 1869, four persons were employed "in the extreme parts of the town," to look after the roads in their respective districts. A freshet in October of that year caused extensive damages to the highways. The selectmen for many years made it a practice to buy a yoke of oxen in the spring, use them in highway work in summer and sell them in the fall.

The county commissioners in 1870 ordered that the grade of the highway over College hill be lowered. The town voted at a meeting held Sept. 6 to comply with this order. The work was done under supervision of the selectmen, the cost, including the lowering of the sidewalk on the west side of the way, being $4,751.63. The selectmen, in their report for the year ending March 1, 1873, recommended that the town should thereafter erect iron bridges, as they were the best for cheapness, strength and durability. In 1878, there were about 75 miles of highway in the town. After the disastrous fire in July, 1879, the town undertook the work of grading down what was known as the "Amherst house hill," which was accomplished at an expense of $500, money well invested. In 1881, the selectmen purchased one-half an acre of gravel for use on the roads in the south part of the town. The same year an iron bridge was erected across Fort river near the house of Salmon Wakefield, the bridge costing $950 and the stonework $450. At the annual meeting in March, 1882, the town instructed its selectmen to lay one good piece of road. In compliance with this vote, a section of Main street was worked twenty inches deep, the road-bed partly removed and filled with stones and gravel. A road-machine was bought at an expense of $150. In answer to a petition by the town, the county commissioners, in the years 1883 and 1884, established the bounds of a large percentage of the highways in town. It was found that in many instances abuttors had fenced in land belonging to the highways. In 1883, extensive repairs were made on Pleasant street, including the putting in of a concrete gutter, the expense amounting to about $1,000.

For a number of years the town was put to considerable expense by damage to the highways caused by the breaking of the mains of the Amherst Water company. In 1884, the underpaving of Main street was completed as far as the railway tracks, the entire expense being about $1,200. In 1885, the care of the highways was entrusted to four persons appointed by the selectmen. A new and improved road machine was purchased. In 1887, severe storms in July and August caused extensive damages to the highways. In 1888, the town was obliged to spend nearly $1,000 in clearing the roads after the blizzard in March. In 1889, the General Court passed an act compelling the selectmen of towns to appoint a superintendent of highways. The selectmen of Amherst appointed F. L. Stone to this office. During the year the south slope of College hill

was underpaved at an expense of $300. The town accepted Lessey street as a highway in 1890; suits for damages were entered against the town by J. Howard Sweetser and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Sweetser's suit was settled by the payment of $1,125, that of the fraternity was brought to trial and a verdict returned in favor of the town.

For more than twenty years Amherst has borne a part of the expense of maintaining the travel-bridge across the Connecticut river between Hadley and Northampton. A bridge has been maintained at this point on the river for nearly a century. In 1803, the Northampton Bridge company was granted a charter to maintain a bridge for 70 years; this was a private corporation. The bridge, a covered wooden structure, was built in 1807 at cost of $14,294. The funds were probably raised by subscription; other methods were sometimes resorted to, as in the case of building the bridge across the river at Hatfield. Among the special laws passed by the General Court in 1806, was one giving permission to raise $10,000 by lottery for the completion of the bridge across the Connecticut river at Hatfield. Samuel Porter, Elijah Dickinson, Isaac Abercrombie and Samuel F. Dickinson, Esquires, and Dr. John Hastings were appointed managers of the enterprise, to make and publish a scheme of the lottery, draw it and attend to all other business. The Northampton bridge was rebuilt in 1817, at an expense of $15,000, and again in 1826, at an expense of $32,439. In 1840, repairs upon the structure cost $6,600; in 1848, it was again repaired at an expense of $3,400. In 1859, the Hadley end of the bridge was carried away by a disastrous flood and it was rebuilt at a cost of $20,000. In 1871, the company petitioned for an extension of their charter for twenty years; the petition was opposed by citizens of Hadley, who desired that it be made a free bridge. At that time the average annual receipts for tolls were $4,500, the average expense of maintenance $900, and the estimated value of the property was $28,400. The property was bought by Hampshire county in April, 1875, for $37,000; of this sum Amherst paid $\frac{3}{25}$, Hadley $\frac{4}{25}$, Northampton $\frac{7}{25}$ and the other towns in the county the remainder. The bridge was torn from the piers June 14, 1879, by a cyclone; of the expense incurred by rebuilding Amherst paid $4,021.75. When the Sunderland bridge was made free in 1875, an unsuccessful effort was made to have Amherst bear a part of the expense.

Of interest in connection with Amherst highways is the work of street-sprinkling. Soon after the introduction of Pelham water, the merchants doing business at the center of the town subscribed small sums annually for sprinkling the streets during the summer months. The first attempt at forming an organization for carrying on this work was made at a meeting held April 30, 1891, when it was voted to form the Amherst

Street Sprinkling association. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. D. Marsh; secretary, H. B. Edwards; treasurer, B. H. Williams. An executive committee of six was appointed and authorized to solicit names for membership: the membership fee was placed at $1. At a meeting held May 7, the committee reported that 38 members had been secured. F. A. Cadwell had proposed to furnish a cart and sprinkle the streets for $4 per day of ten hours. The executive committee was authorized to raise money to buy a cart. At a meeting held April 15, 1892, a motion was adopted that property-owners and others who had the streets sprinkled in front of their residences should be solicited for such sums as they were willing to pay weekly. At a meeting held April 24, 1893, a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Village Improvement society and see if the latter organization would take charge of the street-sprinkling, but the society refused. At a special town meeting held April 27, 1895, it was voted to accept the provisions of the act passed by the General Court in 1895, concerning street sprinkling, whereby the expense incurred in the work may be assessed upon persons owning property along the line of the streets sprinkled.

Any historical sketch of Amherst highways would be sadly incomplete without reference to the "Triangle-street fight," one of the most notable neighborhood feuds in the town's annals. In the early part of the century the struggle for supremacy between the East and West villages was strong to bitterness. The ecclesiastical quarrel which resulted in the organization of the Second parish was supplemented by business rivalry. Prior to the organization of Amherst College the inhabitants of East Amherst would seem to have controlled the situation. While the controversy was at its height the village at the East street was christened "Sodom" and that at the West street "Mt. Zion." There were, in 1820, two principal taverns in the town, the Boltwood tavern at the West street and Baggs' tavern at the East street. Most of the travel from the towns in the western part of Franklin county crossed the Connecticut river at Sunderland, passing thence through Amherst to Belchertown. Passing over this route, the Boltwood tavern was first reached and this house secured the best of the transient custom. In order that a part of this trade might come to East Amherst without passing through the West street, and also that persons living in North Amherst and worshiping at the Second church might pass over a more direct route, the town was petitioned to lay out a highway from the street near the south end of Mount Pleasant to Main street near where the building owned by the First National bank now stands. The road was laid out, and accepted by the town at a meeting held Dec. 4, 1820. At a meeting held Dec. 14, it was voted to discontinue the road.

But the highway having been laid out, the residents at East Amherst were determined it should be built. If the town would not do the work they would do it themselves. On an appointed day they assembled at the east end of the proposed route and with men and teams worked hard all through the day. When they returned the following day to resume their labors, what was their wrath and chagrin to see that the residents of the West street had undone in a night all that they had accomplished through the day. Again they labored hard through the day, and again at night the West street men destroyed the work they had done. The road-makers, losing patience, stationed guards the whole length of the road during the night. Then there came a series of nightly struggles, the story of which was noised abroad and visitors came from neighboring towns to watch the sport. While both parties were very much in earnest there was no serious breach of the peace, and no broken heads. One party would strive to remove the timbers of a bridge while another party sought to keep them in place; one squad filled ditches while another cleared them out; two men would have hold of a plank pulling in one direction, while at the opposite end two other men would be hauling another way. One memorable night the East street forces under the command of Dr. John Hubbard struggled from 9 o'clock until sunrise with the West street men led by Charles Kellogg. The West street men had during the day built a fence across the new road and as fast as the East-street men could tear it down it was rebuilt. The building of the fence was held to be illegal, and Mr. Kellogg was summoned before the court in Northampton and fined.

The East street men determined that the road should be opened to travel and that the fact it was so open must be demonstrated. Rallying all their forces they in one day put the road in running order, stationing men all along the route to guard it. Near the close of the day they sent a man out on the road leading to Sunderland to secure travel. He intercepted a loaded team and persuaded the teamster to cross the new road, with the assurance that the road was in good order and that a guard would accompany him. The West street men were on hand and ready to take part in the proceedings. The procession started, the West street men going ahead to build fences and take up bridges and the East street men following close behind and making the necessary repairs. Every rod of ground was contested, but Main street was reached in safety. While the East street men were shouting aloud in their triumph, the teamster arose, removed a mask from his face and disclosed himself to the crowd, a genuine "West-streeter." At a meeting held May 17, 1821, the town directed the selectmen to clear the encumbrances from the road and keep it clear. The excitement attendant on the building of the road soon died away, but for many years the residents on the West street would go a long distance



M. A. C. FARM HOUSE AND OLD BARN.



TOWN HALL.

out of their way to avoid passing over Triangle street. As a measure of retaliation on some of the residents at North Amherst who had been foremost in promoting the building of Triangle street, a new highway was soon afterwards opened from North Amherst to the "Plumtrees."

TOWN BUILDINGS.

With the exception of its school-houses and almshouse the town of Amherst owned no public building until the engine-house was erected in 1860. Town meetings were held at first in the meeting-houses of the First and Second parishes, and afterwards in Sweetser's hall, Agricultural hall, Palmer's hall and Village hall. The need of a public building, if recognized by the inhabitants, found no expression at town meeting until 1851. At the annual meeting in March, 1851, a committee appointed to consider the matter of building a new town hall submitted its report: this report the town voted to place on file. At a meeting held Dec. 4, 1854, the town expressed itself in favor of building a town hall, and appointed a committee of five to secure plans and estimates. This committee reported at a meeting held Jan. 1, 1855, when the town voted, 130 to 120, to dismiss the whole matter. At a meeting held Feb. 23, 1855, it was voted to postpone indefinitely the subject of building a town hall.

The burning of Palmer's hall in 1888 impressed upon the town the necessity of providing a place for holding its public meetings. At a special meeting held April 17, 1888, E. F. Cook, A. R. Cushman and Flavel Gaylord were appointed a committee to look for a site for a town-house, with instructions to report to the town at a future meeting. The committee inspected several pieces of land and after a careful consideration of the matter purchased the "Cooper lot," adjoining the rectory of Grace church, for $3,500. At a special meeting held Aug. 25, the town instructed its committee to take a deed of the property in the name of the town, the necessary funds being appropriated from money in the treasury received from the sale of a portion of the town's stock in the Massachusetts Central railroad company. The committee was continued, authority being given to procure plans for a building, the same to be submitted at a future meeting. At a special meeting held Feb. 9, 1889, plans were submitted but no action was taken concerning them.

At an adjourned meeting held March 5, 1889, Levi Stockbridge, E. F. Cook, A. R. Cushman, Flavel Gaylord, L. D. Hills, E. T. Sabin, J. W. Howland, D. W. Palmer and W. W. Hunt were appointed a committee, with power to contract for building a town hall, to adopt such plans as in their judgment should seem best for the needs of the town, the building, including heating, lighting and furniture all complete and ready for occu-

pancy to cost not exceeding $40,000. At a special meeting held March 30, the town voted to purchase the "Palmer lot," adjoining the "Cooper lot," at a cost of $5,000. Thus for the very reasonable sum of $8,500 the town secured one of the best and most suitable building sites in the center of the village. Plans for a building, drawn by Architect H. S. McKay of Boston, were accepted by the committee. They provided for a building 123 feet long with an extreme depth of 76 feet. On the northwest corner was to be a large tower, on the northeast corner a tower somewhat smaller. The main entrance on Maple avenue would open into a vestibule 16 feet square, leading to a corridor to traverse the building north and south. The rooms on the west side of the building were designed for the use of the town officials and for rental, those on the east side for the public library and a police court-room. The main body of the hall was to be 68 x 56 feet, the stage 36 x 20 feet. Seats were to be placed for the accommodation of 675 persons on the floor and 196 in the gallery. The building was to be of brick, with pink granite trimmings, the interior to be finished throughout in hard wood. Such, in brief, were the plans accepted for Amherst's first town hall.

At a special meeting held June 17, 1889, it was voted as the sense of the meeting that the town endorse the action of the building committee in making a contract with Mead, Mason & Co. of Boston to complete the town hall for $44,500, according to plans and specifications. At a meeting held Nov. 11, it was voted that for the purpose of erecting a town hall the selectmen be authorized to contract a loan not exceeding $50,000. The work of construction began in July, 1889. The first payments were made from money in the treasury. In order to meet current expenses, the selectmen obtained $15,000 from the First National bank on their personal notes; they afterwards borrowed $20,000 from the state treasury at 3½ per cent. interest to take up these obligations. Later on, four per cent. bonds were issued to the amount of $50,000 and placed on the market. They were sold at a sufficient premium to reduce the interest rate to 3½ per cent. They bear date of Jan. 1, 1890, and are payable in ten years.

The building was completed in accordance with the contract and accepted by the committee Oct. 24, 1890. At a special meeting held Nov. 8, 1890, the building committee submitted their report to the town. Their expenditures were as follows: Mead, Mason & Co., on contract, $46,500; W. W. Hunt, heating apparatus, $2,562.59; Harwood Manufacturing company and Andrews Manufacturing company, seats, $1,644.12; George Graves, stage curtains, fixtures, scenery, etc., $655; architect, $1,505; painting walls and ceiling, $500; apparatus for lighting hall by electricity, $304.87; superintendence, $1,166.10; total direct expense, $54,837.67; additional expenses, $1,368.34; total, including land, $64,323.39. The

town voted to accept the report of its building committee and also to accept the building. It was voted, also, to pay to the committee $4,600 from unappropriated money in the treasury to reimburse them for money raised on their personal notes to complete the payments on the building and to extend to the committee the thanks of the town for the care and fidelity they had shown in carrying the enterprise to a successful conclusion. The care of the building was left in the hands of the selectmen. The hall was formally opened to the public Nov. 19, at a ball given by Company K, 2d Reg't M. V. M.

CHAPTER L.

CRIMES, ACCIDENTS, EPIDEMICS.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.—MURDERS.—BIRDIE DANAHEY.—SMALL-POX IN AMHERST.

Amherst has been exceptionally free from the commission of serious crimes against either property or person. Three murders have been committed in the township limits, all of comparatively recent date. One was the deed of a tramp, the motive robbery; one by a half-witted young man, the motive jealousy; one by an Italian laborer, the motive, probably, self-defence. Not one of the murderers was a native of Amherst or had residence here when the crime was committed. The court records of Amherst are free from cases of criminal assault. Buildings have been destroyed by incendiary fires, but the perpetrators of these crimes have escaped detection. Robberies and burglaries have been committed, but seldom has the crime been accompanied by violence or the property stolen been of any considerable value. Of suicides and accidents attended by fatal results the town has had its share. A complete list of these from the settlement of the town would be difficult to compile, but a fairly accurate record of events of this character has been made for the last fifty years. One of the most peculiar suicides of earlier years was that of Dr. Samuel Gamwell, an esteemed resident of the town, who killed himself May 22, 1814, by fixing a sword against the wall of a room in his residence at East Amherst, and pressing his body against it until the blade had penetrated his vitals. Aug. 22, 1842, Wells Woodbridge, son of Ezra Ingram, aged 10, was killed by the kick of a horse. A marble tablet by the side of the highway leading from East Amherst to the "City" marks the spot where the accident occurred.

Of deaths by accident, the larger number have been caused by drowning. May 21, 1848, Orry Dodge, a young man whose parents lived in Pelham, was drowned in a small pond situated on land belonging to Lucius Dickinson at South Amherst. The accident occurred on Sunday morning; while bathing in the pond with a number of companions he was seized with a cramp and sank for the last time before aid could reach him. Nov. 25, 1861, Elisha Crossman, a boy, while crossing a stream at North Amherst fell from the bridge and was drowned. April 26, 1862, Dexter Kellogg, a resident of Amherst, was drowned in Miller's river. Aug. 11, 1863, three women were drowned at "Factory Hollow" in North Amherst; a fuller account of this tragedy is given in a later chapter of this work. Dec. 26, 1873, W. H. and S. T. Read, sons of H. L. Read, were drowned in Adams' pond. They were skating on the pond, and had gone to the assistance of another boy who had broken through the ice. Sept. 2, 1880, Charles B. Parsons, a boy, was drowned while bathing in L. E. Dickinson's mill-pond at North Amherst. Aug. 17, 1886, Charles G. Bowers and Miss Ida May Walker were drowned in Spofford lake at Chesterfield, N. H. A party of eleven persons had left Amherst the day before for a week's outing at the lake. The party were sailing on a catamaran when the accident occurred and all were thrown into the water, but only two were drowned. Mr. Bowers was struck by the boom of the boat and rendered insensible, while Miss Walker was caught in the rigging. July 3, 1887, Antonio Perletto, an Italian laborer employed in grading on the Mass. Central railway route, was drowned while bathing in Fort river. Aug. 25, 1896, Harold, son of Prof. Anson D. Morse, was drowned in Fort river at South Amherst. With three companions he was bathing in the river, when a raft on which they were playing was overturned and he, being unable to swim, was drowned.

Many fatalities have resulted from the accidental discharge of fire-arms. Oct. 5, 1850, Frederick Goodale, aged 17, shot and killed himself in the store of George Burnham at East Amherst. He had been hunting and was handling his gun in a careless fashion when it was discharged. Aug. 25, 1882, Merton J. Redding, a young man, was instantly killed by the discharge of a gun which he was holding while riding in a carriage. Sept. 17, 1892, John S. Davis, aged 13, son of James W. T. Davis, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, while hunting with two of his boy companions in a lot to the north of Wildwood cemetery. He was alone at the time the accident occurred. Aug. 5, 1896, Henry D. Holt, aged 19, was killed by the discharge of a gun which he was placing in a boat, on the pond at North Hadley. The hammer caught and the charge of shot entered his breast.

Several persons have been fatally injured in railway accidents. July 8, 1862, Thomas Darrigan, a fireman on the Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer railway, was killed at the Amherst depot while coupling cars. June 4, 1870, James Hardaker, while walking on the railway track near North Amherst "City," was struck by a freight train and had both feet cut off above the ankles. He died from his injuries, his body being found the following morning. Aug. 10, 1882, Rev. Henry B. Smith died as the result of injuries received some weeks previous while attempting to board a moving train. April 20, 1887, William Haley was struck by a train on the Connecticut River railroad, near Holyoke, and killed. Sept. 17, 1887, Nathan Olney was run over by a freight train near the New London Northern depot and killed. The freight train was standing still as Olney crawled beneath it, to escape from a passenger train approaching on the track on which he had stood, but started on the moment and he was crushed beneath the wheels. Dec. 24, 1889, John Diggan was run over by a freight train on the Central Massachusetts railway, receivng injuries which resulted in his death the following day. Jan. 3, 1891, a party of young people residing in Florence visited Amherst on a sleighride excursion. On their return trip, while crossing the tracks of the Central Massachusetts railway near "Sand-hill," the sleigh was struck by a locomotive and two of the excursionists were killed, Henry B. Learned, a freshman at the Agricultural College and Miss Mabel R. Hinckley.

Many persons have died of injuries received from falls. Feb. 2, 1848, Catherine W. Baker died as the result of a fall. July 2, 1856, Oliver Nash of South Amherst, aged 70, fell from a load of hay, striking on his temple, dying almost instantly. Jan. 5, 1861, Hannah Dickinson died as the result of a fall. Dec. 30, 1861, Benjamin W. Allen, while threshing grain in his barn at East Amherst, fell from a scaffolding, striking on his head, causing instant death. Mr. Allen was 75 years of age. Feb. 21, 1862, John Williamson died from injuries received a few days previous, by falling on a stairway. March 4, 1865, James Dexter was killed by an accidental fall. June 19, 1890, Parnell Munson fell from the tracks of the New London Northern railway, at the bridge crossing College street, and died from the effects of the shock sustained. He was a passenger on the night freight train from New London, having with him a span of horses which he had bought in New York. The night was very dark, and it was supposed that Mr. Munson when he stepped from the train believed that it had reached the station. Mr. Munson had served the town as selectman and was a prominent man in the South parish. Nov. 4, 1893, John Primrose, a carpenter, died from the effects of a fall while engaged at work upon the large barn on the Agricultural College grounds.

Jan. 9, 1866, Mrs. Lyman Moody died from injuries received by being thrown from a wagon. June 23, 1867, Henry Flanders died at North Amherst from injuries received in being kicked by a horse, six days previous. Aug. 28, 1867, Patrick Stack was thrown from a wagon near the house of Horace Henderson; the wheels passed over his neck, breaking it and causing instant death. June 14, 1878, George E. Lamb, a resident of North Amherst, was kicked in the head and body by his horse, which he was holding at a railway crossing near Windsor Locks, Conn., receiving fatal injuries. Sept. 19, 1883, Francis F. Munson was thrown from a carriage and killed. June 20, 1892, Timothy Deady was thrown from a wagon while driving from Northampton to Amherst; striking on his head, his neck was broken, causing instant death.

Feb. 7, 1846, Aaron Howard was killed by a falling tree while chopping wood on Kellogg's hill in Sunderland. He was alone at the time the accident occurred and the body was discovered by his son. It is supposed that the branch of a falling tree struck him on the head, causing instant death. Nov. 2, 1872, Charles E. Thayer was killed by a falling tree at South Amherst. He was hunting squirrels, with a party of friends. They cut down a tree which contained a squirrel's nest, and this in falling struck a dead tree which also fell, and striking Mr. Thayer caused fatal injuries. Dec. 14, 1868, Charles F. Hayward died from the results of an accident sustained two days before. He was working at a circular saw, when a board sprang back, striking him in the abdomen and inflicting fatal injuries. April 28, 1873, John D. Parsons, while at work in the paper mill of J. R. Cushman & Son at North Amherst, was caught in the shafting and killed. He was alone in the mill at the time the accident occurred. Mr. Parsons was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the 27th Mass. regiment.

March 20, 1876, Solon H. Bridgman died at his home in South Amherst from hydrophobia. He was one of three persons who had been bitten several weeks before by a rabid dog; the others escaped serious illness. March 20, 1891, Addison Carpenter died at the Mass. General Hospital in Boston from hydrophobia, contracted six weeks previous by the bite of a pet dog. Jan. 27, 1870, Mrs. Lucius Yale died at her home in South Amherst from injuries received by burns, her apron catching fire as she was lifting a kettle from the stove. Aug. 6, 1881, Patrick Danahey died from sunstroke. March 20, 1891, John Begley died from exposure to the cold, his body being found in a piece of woodland owned by W. A. Magill.

Nine persons have committed suicide in Amherst in the past fifty years. Of these five chose hanging as a means of self-destruction. July 1, 1844, Martha Strong committed suicide by drowning. Sept. 17, 1860,

Addison Lovett of South Amherst hanged himself on account of domestic troubles. Dec. 31, 1873, Albert McElwain shot himself with a pistol inflicting a mortal wound. March 21, 1882, Timothy Cribbin, an employee in one of the hat factories, who had resided in this country about seven years, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. June 3, 1883, Mrs. Josephine E. Pickering committed suicide by cutting her throat with a knife. In the year 1884, there were three suicides by hanging. May 17, Edward P. Pomeroy, a well-known resident of South Amherst and selectman at the time, hanged himself in his bedroom while suffering from temporary insanity. July 30, Edwin P. Church committed suicide by hanging. He had been blind from infancy and had but recently been taken to the almshouse. Oct. 13, Alanson Chapin hanged himself at East Amherst. He was 86 years old, and his mind had been affected by the death of his sister, which occurred the week before. Aug. 15, 1893, Mary E. Danahey committed suicide by hanging. She had been despondent for some time and was probably insane.

The first murder committed in the town of Amherst was that of Moses B. Dickinson, a prosperous farmer who resided on Northampton street in a house situated near the site of the residence now occupied by Horace D. Dana. Mr. Dickinson's dead body was discovered in his house on the evening of Nov. 27, 1875, with his head frightfully mangled. Some three weeks previous to the commission of the crime Mr. Dickinson's wife had left him, owing to domestic troubles, and had gone to live with their oldest son, Lucius M. Dickinson, her husband being left alone in the house. Soon after her departure the neighbors noticed, at work about the place, a stranger whom Mr. Dickinson called "John." Nov. 17, W. W. Smith and a Mr. Rogers, the latter a tobacco-buyer, called upon Mr. Dickinson and bought some tobacco which the latter delivered at the depot the following day. "John" was present at the time, and while at the depot persuaded Mr. Dickinson, as it appeared against his will, to sell to the buyer another crop of tobacco. The money for the two crops, about $125, was paid to Mr. Dickinson in "John's" presence. On the night of Nov. 25, L. M. Dickinson and a younger brother went to their father's home to invite him to come and take supper with them. They were unable to gain admission to the house, but supposing that he had gone out they made no effort to force an entrance. Two days afterwards the neighbors began to suspect that something was wrong at the Dickinson house. They notified L. M. Dickinson, and the latter accompanied by James Graves visited the premises and broke open the door of the house. They found Mr. Dickinson's body lying on a lounge, with the head badly mutilated. His pocket-book was missing and nothing was to be found of "John." The selectmen at once offered a reward of $500 for the appre-

hension of the murderer, the amount being afterwards increased to $1,000.

In January, 1885, parties in Tennessee wrote to the postmaster at Amherst, inquiring if a crime similar to one described had been committed in Amherst; if so, whether a reward was offered for the arrest of the murderer. Correspondence elicited the fact that a tramp under arrest at Tazewell, Tenn. had confessed the commission of such a crime; he gave the name of Allen J. Adams. The evidence was submitted to District Attorney Bond, and Sheriff Clark and Detective Munyan went to Tazewell where they secured Adams and brought him back with them. To these officers Adams made a full confession. He stated that he killed Mr. Dickinson with an axe, stole his pocket-book and walked to Northampton. Adams was arraigned before the district court, March 11, 1885, and on advice of his counsel pleaded not guilty. The counsel assigned him by the court were W. G. Bassett and J. B. O'Donnell. He was held for the grand jury, who brought in an indictment against him at the June term. The case was tried before the supreme court at Northampton, beginning Dec. 7. The defence offered was insanity. The jury brought in their verdict, Dec. 9, as guilty of murder in the first degree. Adams was sentenced to be hung in March, but on March 9 attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself with a pocket-knife. A reprieve was granted until April 16, when he was hanged at the jail in Northampton. The last previous execution in Hampshire county occurred in 1813, when a negro was hung for rape.

On Sunday, July 3, 1887, a party of Italians, engaged in grading on the line of the Massachusetts Central railway and living in a shanty standing on land owned by Salmon Wakefield, engaged in a fight, in course of which Guiseppe Falbe shot and killed Leonard Turzo and wounded the latter's brother Pasquale. From the testimony elicited from witnesses of the deed it seemed probable that it was committed in self-defence and Falbe made his escape.

The third murder committed in Amherst was the deed of a half-witted young man whose motive was jealousy. Sept. 19, 1890, a social dance was held at the house of Eugene Joslyn at North Amherst "City." Among those in attendance were John B. Davis of Ware, Eva May Holden, 16 years of age, and her escort James Hardaker. Miss Holden had formerly lived in Ware, and Davis had paid her many attentions which she had discouraged. During the evening he several times requested her to dance with him, but she refused. Davis left the house where the dance was held about 3-30 o'clock A. M., Hardaker and Miss Holden remaining about a half hour longer. As the two latter were riding homeward in a top-buggy, when on Pine street near the house of Edward Atkins they were accosted by Davis, who stepped from the bushes by the roadside and fired four shots

from a revolver. The first shot struck Miss Holden in the left breast just below the heart, inflicting a wound from which she died almost instantly. One of the shots struck Mr. Hardaker in the abdomen. The following morning Deputy Sheriff William W. Smith and his son William H. arrested Davis at his work, he being employed at the time as a wood-chopper by a firm of local lumbermen. At the supreme court held in Northampton in April, 1891, he plead guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Friday morning, April 6, 1887, Birdie Danahey, a bright little girl, six years old, living with her grandfather Patrick Danahey in the eastern part of the town, started for the school which she attended at East Amherst. She was seen at 11 A. M. in company with another young girl, Eva Train, near the house of Edmund Hastings, and again at 11-30 near the house of George C. Fitch. She did not return to her home in the afternoon, and her relatives becoming alarmed started a course of inquiries. The Train girl told many contradictory stories, among others one to the effect that a man and a woman had threatened to carry Birdie away. All day Saturday and Sunday a general search for her was carried on, the students from the two colleges joining with the townspeople in their efforts to unravel the mystery of her disappearance. There was a general belief that she had fallen or been pushed into Fort river, which was swollen by recent heavy rains, but although the river-banks were carefully searched for many miles no trace of the missing girl was found. Other persons have disappeared from Amherst in ways which at the time appeared mysterious, but investigation has generally shown that there was good and sufficient reason for their departure. The mystery of Birdie Danahey remains unsolved.

Amherst has suffered but little from epidemics of disease. The favored location of the town, its healthful climate and the lack of a tenement-house population have proved unfavorable to the spread of contagious disease. The town has twice been visited by small-pox, but in both instances it was confined to narrow limits and the resulting fatalities were few. In November, 1831, three cases of small-pox and from 16 to 20 cases of varioloid occurred among the students at the Mount Pleasant Institute. A daughter of Mrs. Holbrook, the nurse in attendance, visited her mother in the sick room and contracted the disease in a mild form. Two colored women who were accidentally exposed to the disease at Mount Pleasant, had it in confluent form with fatal results. In the latter part of March and the first part of April, 1864, small-pox made its appearance among the colored residents in the "Bee Hive" which stood on the site now occupied by S. A. Phillips' store. The selectmen promptly took the matter in hand, fitted up a barn on land owned by A. P. Howe, near the Hadley line, for a pest-house, and removed the whole "swarm of bees" to these

new quarters. There were many cases of the disease among the colored people, but only two proved fatal, two young girls dying in April. May 6, a resident of North Amherst was taken ill with the disease and removed to the pest-house. May 13, there was but one patient under treatment. In January, 1882, a student at Amherst College was attacked by varioloid; there was considerable excitement among the students and townspeople, and local physicians were overwhelmed by persons desirous of being vaccinated, but no cases of small-pox resulted and the excitement gradually died away. In the spring of 1890, the residents of Amherst suffered severely from the "grippe" epidemic, which caused the death of many aged persons.

CHAPTER LI.

SCHEMES FOR ACQUIRING WEALTH.—THE MULBERRY CRAZE.—MINING STOCK INVESTMENTS.—ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.—OLD BUSINESS FIRMS.

The residents of Amherst, while possessed of their fair share of New England shrewdness and business tact, have from time to time been victimized by schemes for gaining great wealth in ways apart from the ordinary. The amount of good money that has been permanently invested in enterprises the sole return from which has been experience would make a welcome addition to the town's valuation list to-day. Among the crazes that have from time to time prevailed in the town, the greatest prominence must be given to the culture of mulberry trees and the raising of silk-worms in the '30s, and the investments in mining stocks, and certificates in assessment insurance companies, in the '80s.

About the year 1830, Timothy Smith, a farmer residing in South Amherst, began the business of raising white mulberry trees, hatching and feeding silk-worms, and selling the silk reeled from cocoons to silk manufacturers. For a few years he followed the business in a small way with satisfactory results. Other persons in the town became interested in the business, and in a short time the "mulberry craze" took possession of the town and forced its way into neighboring communities. The farmers were the first to engage in the new enterprise, but business and professional men were soon attracted by the opportunities which it seemed to afford for

the rapid acquirement of wealth. All classes in the community become interested, and for many months mulberry trees and silk culture were the absorbing topics of conversation. In 1835, Nathan Adams of Leverett began to raise at West Hartford, Conn., a new variety of mulberry tree, very rapid in growth, called the *morus multicaulis*. Oliver M. Clapp of East Amherst became interested in the business, and on the death of Mr. Adams he purchased for $450 some 1300 trees and brought them from West Hartford to Amherst.

In 1836, the Second parish being badly in need of a new church building, it was decided by some of the more influential of the church-members that the necessary funds could be most readily secured if the parish should go into the business of raising mulberry trees. Mr. Clapp sold his trees to the parish, land was hired and a committee of three, consisting of O. M. Clapp, Judge Ithamar Conkey and Major Ebenezer Mattoon, was appointed to manage the business for the parish. From these trees cuttings were sold, consisting of twigs three inches long, on each of which were two buds, the price being two cents a twig or one cent a bud. The prospect of securing funds for the new church seemed so bright that one good old deacon remarked at a weekly prayer-meeting that the Lord had seen their great need of a church and had kindly prepared a way for them to get it. In 1837, the firm of Clapp & Rust was formed, for the raising of mulberry trees, the propagation of silk-worms and the production of raw silk. Silk-worm eggs were in great demand, the price being from ten to twelve cents per hundred, while mulberry seed sold for $15 per ounce. Much worthless seed was sold to the farmers, who neglected their regular farm crops that they might devote their time to silk culture. There was profit in the business for some who engaged in it. It is recorded that a quarter of an acre of land, near the house where Noah Dickinson now lives, was set with cuttings in the spring, and in the fall the owner sold about one-half the trees raised for $1070, while the purchaser, a Northampton man, resold the trees at once and doubled his money. In those days a man could start out in the morning with a little bundle of cuttings under his arm and return to his home in time for dinner with $100 to $200 in cash in his pocket as the result of his sales. Clapp & Rust produced a considerable quantity of raw silk, which was pronounced as good as the imported article and was sold to manufacturers in Northampton. Two kinds of worms were reared, the "four weeks" and the "six weeks," these names being given to signify the time required for the worms to come to maturity and spin their cocoons after hatching.

From the files of the *Hampshire Gazette* are gathered the following statistics concerning the silk culture in Amherst. The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural society in 1834 awarded to Theodore

Lyman of Amherst a premium of $4 for the greatest length of white mulberry hedge set for a division fence. Timothy Smith presented the following application for premiums on exhibits at the agricultural fair held in Northampton in the fall of 1838:

"The undersigned offers for premium and examination the following, viz.

1—156 lbs. of cocoons reeled the past season.

2—16,000 mulberry trees raised on 1½ acres of land, from foliage of which was fed about 60,000 worms.

3—8,000 Canton and Manilla Multicaulis trees from roots, cuttings and layers, which afforded 550 pounds of foliage sufficient for 15,000 worms and from which was raised 38 pounds of cocoons.

4—30,000 mulberry trees from seed, had of Dr. Stebbins, which is supposed to have grown on the highlands of China. These trees, I think, will exceed the Morus or Manilla Multicaulis in resisting the cold, and equal it in weight of foliage.

TIMOTHY SMITH."

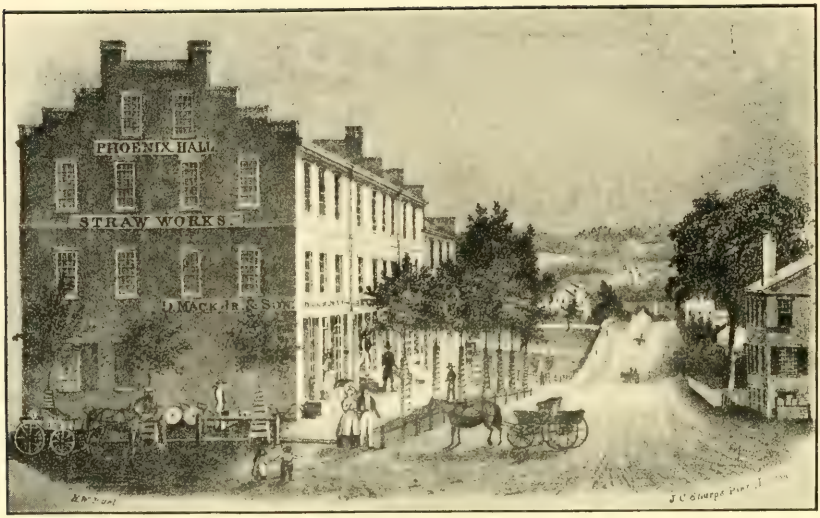
The *Gazette*, having printed this application, adds the following comment: "Mr. Smith has ascertained that raw silk can be produced at from $1.50 to $2.50 per pound, while manufacturers have paid from $5 to $6 per pound for raw silk. Mr. Smith has received a bounty from the state of $45.60 for 156 pounds of cocoons, 23 pounds of reeled and 37 pounds of thrown silk." The Amherst Silk association was incorporated in 1839. Concerning this organization the *Gazette* says: "The friends of the silk culture in Amherst have formed themselves into a society, with a view of collecting and diffusing information upon the whole subject of the silk culture. Timothy Smith, one of the best practical silk culturists in the state, is president, Nelson Rust vice-president, William P. Thornton secretary, William Barnard treasurer, Matthew Porter, Levi Lincoln, Merrick Houghton, Oliver M. Clapp and Jacob Stetson executive committee." At the cattle show of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden agricultural society held in 1840, Timothy Smith received premiums as follows: $5 on the largest number of mulberry trees of any kind, 401,150; $5 for the greatest number of Canton trees, 394,000; $2, fourth prize, on greatest number of Asiatic trees; $3 on case of silk. At the annual meeting of the society in March, 1841, Mr. Smith claimed and received premiums as follows: On 14 pounds raw silk grown and reeled in 1840, on 6 pounds silk manufactured into sewings, and 53½ yards of broad gros de nap and vestings, light color.

In the latter part of the '30s the tide of speculation reached its turning point and began to recede. The difficulties and risks attendant upon silk culture in New England became more thoroughly understood, and those who had been most eager to engage in the enterprise lost no time in abandoning it. There was a heavy fall in the prices of mulberry seed, cuttings and silk-worm eggs, and although some who had faith in the future of the

business retained their stock in hope of better times it was soon apparent that the silk industry, so far as Amherst was concerned, was a thing of the past. The Second parish raised some trees and sold them, but the funds for their new church had to be raised by old time methods. When the crash came Clapp & Rust had over $13,000 worth of trees on hand, at the ruling prices, but these assets proved of little value. To-day all that remains to remind one of the silk craze in Amherst is an occasional mulberry tree, here and there about the town, its berries furnishing food to the robins and its foliage a prey to other worms than those which commanded so high a price sixty years ago.

Some forty years after the "mulberry era," Amherst people began to invest money liberally in the stocks of gold and silver mines located in the far West. In the fall of 1880, the stock of the Starr-Grove silver mining company was placed on sale in Amherst, the price being fixed at $2 per share. The mine was situated in Nevada and was said to be very rich in mineral. Soon after the first shares were disposed of the company began paying monthly dividends of ten cents per share, the same being continued for a period of eight months. The prospects of a dividend of $1.20 per annum on shares of stock purchased for $2 naturally caused the latter to be in great demand. The price was soon advanced and there was a great rush of investors who were determined to have the stock at any price. The affairs of the Starr-Grove company were managed by a firm of New York brokers, one of the partners being Col. W. S. Clark, a former president of the Agricultural College and highly esteemed in this town where he had resided for many years. This firm also controlled the stocks in many other gold and silver mines, and shares of the latter were offered for sale in Amherst and found ready purchasers. Among the favorite stocks for investment were those of the Stormont and the Hite mining companies. The mining craze, like the mulberry craze, affected all classes in the community. Business men, professional men, farmers, mechanics, laborers, all found money to invest in mining stocks, some of them borrowing the funds and mortgaging lands and buildings that they might buy tickets in the lottery for wealth. It has been estimated that as much as a quarter of a million dollars was, in less than one year, invested in mining stocks by residents of Amherst. In June, 1881, the Starr-Grove company ceased to pay dividends, the reason offered being that a new stamp mill was to be erected and a railway built to carry ore from the mines to the mill. This stoppage of dividends caused a sharp decline in the selling price of mining stocks in Amherst, and investors hastened to dispose of their certificates at the best price they could secure, many of them finding their shares unsalable at any price.

It was not until the spring of 1887 that the craze for endowment or assessment insurance made itself felt in Amherst. It had existed in neighboring communities, notably in Florence, for some years previous, but it was some time before the promoters of the schemes to manifold wealth by extraordinary methods discovered how gullible the public is, and how ready it is to welcome the most extravagant schemes for gaining riches at the expense of others. The time has not yet come for writing the history of assessment insurance in Massachusetts. Its victims are too many, and they hold as yet too lively a recollection of their own folly and the duplicity of the promoters of these enterprises to consider them in an impartial manner. Amherst suffered less from this craze than did many of the neighboring communities, but large sums, how large it is difficult to estimate, were invested in the "certificates" of the all but numberless associations that sprang up like mushrooms in all parts of the state. A branch of the "Iron Hall" was instituted in Amherst, May 3, 1887. This order or association issued certificates to its members, agreeing to pay them at the end of seven years $600, $800 or $1000, as the certificate might read. In the event of sickness during this term they were entitled to a weekly payment of "sick benefits" up to a certain amount, and in case of death a proportionate sum would be paid to the heirs, or the latter could continue the payments on certificates up to the time of their maturity and receive the full amount. An initiation fee was charged and quarterly dues. In addition to these fixed expenses, certificate-holders were liable to assessments of certain sums, graduated in amount by the amount of their certificates, and payable at such times as might be decided on by the "supreme" officials of the order. On certificates for $1,000 each assessment was for $2.50, and they were called once or twice in each month. The promoters of the order estimated that each certificate-holder would pay in during the term of seven years not more than one-third the amount of his certificate. The order had been in operation in Massachusetts for a number of years and its business had been conducted in such a satisfactory manner that men of all classes became interested in it. The Amherst branch of the order gained rapidly in membership, both in this and surrounding towns. Considerable sums were paid to members from time to time in the way of "sick benefits." Persons belonging to the order possessed the utmost faith in the financial theories it embodied, and when in 1891 other organizations founded on the system of assessment insurance became insolvent there was but a slight falling off in membership. The order continued to do business until the summer of 1892, when legal proceedings were instituted against the supreme officers and it was forced to suspend. In course of time a receiver was appointed, and the certificate-holders who continued their payments up to the time that an injunction



PHŒNIX ROW—1840.



PHŒNIX ROW BEFORE 1880.

against the order was issued by the courts, received about 35 per cent. of the amount they had paid in.

A branch of the "Mutual One Year Benefit" order was organized in Amherst, Oct. 24, 1890. It had a large membership at the first but in company with many other of the mushroom "orders" it was forced to retire from business in 1891 and few of the certificate-holders received any return for the money they had paid in. Nov. 12, 1890, a conclave of the "Commercial Endowment" association was organized in Amherst. The headquarters of this order were at Northampton, and as prominent business men were connected with it, it readily gained the confidence of the more conservative people who had refused to have anything to do with the earlier organizations. That this confidence was not misplaced is proven by the fact that the association, although forced to give up business in the fall of 1892, returned to its certificate-holders nearly dollar for dollar of the amounts they had paid in. These were the only assessment insurance companies to organize branches in Amherst, but many residents of the town took out certificates in from one to a dozen of the almost numberless "fraternal" and "benevolent" and "protective" swindles which flourished for a time and then went into bankruptcy, with no available assets. Other forms of permanent investment have appealed to Amherst residents from time to time, the most recent being the lottery of mortgage loans on Western real estate, which has resulted in the acquirement by Amherst parties of several more or less valuable tracts of land in the Middle-Western states.

OLD BUSINESS FIRMS.

On page 140 of this volume reference is made to some of the firms and individuals who were engaged in business in Amherst in 1815. It would be interesting, did space permit, to trace from the beginning the development of different lines of mercantile business in the town, but a brief review must suffice. The first business directory of Amherst was published in 1869; for any record of business enterprises established before that date dependence must be placed upon the memory of the older residents of the town and advertisements printed in the publications of the time. Cotton Smith & Co. were in business as early as 1810, near the meeting-house at East Amherst. They kept a general store, dealing in crockery, glassware, groceries, liquors, dye-stuffs, etc. The firm was dissolved in June, 1811, and was succeeded by Smith & Porter; in May, 1812, the latter firm was dissolved, Cotton Smith continuing the business at the old stand. C. & J. U. Hamilton were in business in 1810. In the *Hampshire Gazette*, under date of July 25, 1810, appears the following notice: "Solomon Dewey, one of the firm of Hamilton, Dewey & Co.,

having absconded—the firm therefore is this day dissolved—this is to forbid all persons paying anything to anyone except—CALVIN U. HAMILTON." Rufus Cowls was also in business in 1810. His store, a small wooden building, fronted on Pleasant street at the corner of Cowles lane. He dealt in hardware, groceries, liquors, drugs and medicines.

Leonard Dwight and H. Wright Strong conducted a general store in Amherst prior to 1812; in April of that year, the partnership was dissolved and a new one formed by Strong and Elijah Dwight. H. Wright Strong was in business in 1815; his store stood on the site now occupied by Adams' drug-store. In 1824, Luke Sweetser, who had been for three years in Mr. Strong's employ, bought out the business, continuing it under his own name until March, 1830, when his brother, J. A. Sweetser, became associated with him under the firm name of L. & J. A. Sweetser. A few years later, J. A. Sweetser severed his connection with the firm and William Cutler and Luke Sweetser formed a partnership under the firm name of Sweetser & Cutler. In 1848, George Cutler became a member of the concern, the name being changed to Sweetser, Cutler & Co. Mr. Sweetser retired from the business in 1857, and the Cutler brothers continued it under the firm name of W. & G. Cutler. The firm of Geo. Cutler & Co. was formed in 1870 and continued in business until 1884, when it was succeeded by the present firm of Jackson & Cutler.

Nathaniel Jacobs and Samuel Perrin were in business in Amherst in 1814, the firm being dissolved in November of that year and Samuel Perrin continuing the business at the old stand. In March, 1815, Thomas Dyer, better known as "Capt." Dyer, formed a partnership with Timothy S. Goodman, the firm doing business at East Amherst. Joseph and Asahel Thayer were in business in 1816, the partnership being dissolved in February of that year, the business being continued by Joseph Thayer. In 1820, Azell Dunbar was a manufacturer of and dealer in looking-glasses at East Amherst.

In 1826, the leading store-keepers in Amherst were Luke Sweetser and Graves & Field. They dealt in cloths, dry goods of all kinds, crockery and glass, groceries, wines, spirits, etc. Asahel Thayer conducted a general store, probably at the center, while Philip L. Goss & Co. kept a general store at South Amherst. The Amherst book-store was conducted by Mark H. Newman. Jacob Edson was a dealer in cabinet furniture at the center and Caleb W. Newell & Co. manufactured and sold furniture at East Amherst. Lucius Boltwood was agent for the Springfield fire insurance company, and Edward Dickinson agent of the Ætna insurance company. Harvey Worthington and Ebenezer Fisk conducted a hat-store at the Center. Lewis Hills kept a meat-market in the basement of Boltwood's tavern. Lyman Knowles manufactured coaches and wagons at

South Amherst near the meeting-house. Ebenezer Eames, Jr., conducted a blacksmith shop.

In 1828, the firm of Graves & Field was succeeded by that of Field & Dickinson, the latter continuing in business only about a year when it was dissolved. Leander Merrick was a draper and tailor, continuing in business until after 1850. E. W. Storrs conducted a general store for many years, starting business in 1828. C. Stratton was a "surgeon dentist" in Amherst for a great many years. In 1835, M. G. Forgate and Jonas Houghton conducted the Amherst furniture warerooms, the firm being dissolved in October of that year and a new partnership formed under the name of Jones & Houghton. Solomon Pitkin conducted the "brick store," selling a general assortment of goods; he was succeeded by Pitkin & Kellogg.

The Amherst cabinet warerooms were conducted in May, 1835, by William F. Bangs. During the year the firm name became McKinney & Bangs. This business was purchased by Hiram Fox in 1843, and two years later was sold to Merrick M. Marsh. In 1860, the firm name was changed to Marsh & Young, in 1867 to Marsh & Son, in 1875 to E. D. Marsh & Young, and in 1883 the business was purchased by E. D. Marsh who now conducts it. When J. S. & C. Adams engaged in the business of printing and publishing in 1824, they established a book-store in connection with their business, which has been carried on up to the present time; it is at present conducted by Edwin Nelson, who bought it from Charles Adams in 1871.

In 1844, D. Mack, Jr. & Son conducted a general store at Amherst center. L. M. Hills owned a dry-goods and grocery store at East Amherst and William Dickinson & Co. a general store at South Amherst. Abel A. Butler and C. Kellogg were dealers in boots and shoes. S. Harrington dealt in watches, clocks and jewelry. Willam Kellogg, Jr. conducted the Amherst furnishing store. J. & S. Colton were tailors, S. D. Learned a book-binder and Newton Fitch a druggist. John Slattery cleaned and colored clothes. Seneca Holland sold dry-goods, paints and oils as early as 1832; about 1859 he took his son Henry in partnership with him under the firm name of S. Holland & Son. Henry Holland carried on the business from 1883 until his death in 1888, when he was succeeded by the present firm of Holland & Gallond. In 1840, Joseph Blynn conducted a stove-store and tin-shop at Amherst center; he was succeeded by a Mr. Montague and he by Charles E. Morse, the latter selling out in 1855 to W. W. Hnnt, who still carries on the business.

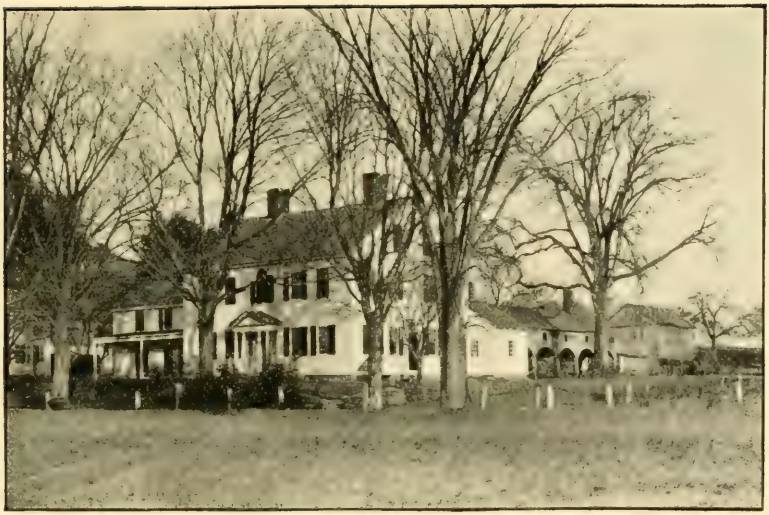
Mirick N. Spear has conducted a news and stationery store at Amherst center since 1850. E. G. Shumway opened a photographer's establish-

ment in Amherst in 1850, and in 1856 sold out to J. L. Lovell who has since carried on the business. . C. E. Hutchinson opened a harness and trunk store in Amherst in 1853, and has continued the business up to the present time, occupying his present business quarters in the American house block since 1856. In 1850, E. S. & F. A. Pierce were extensive dealers in groceries and general merchandise, and Strickland & Dickinson were manufacturers of and dealers in furniture. In 1855, R. Chauncey Russell conducted a merchants' tailoring business. Field & Strickland had succeeded Strickland & Dickinson in the furniture business. Henry C. Kellogg was a dealer in boots and shoes. George Graves was engaged in the business of sign and ornamental painting. D. J. Bartlett was a dealer in millinery goods. In 1860, Parks Bros., W. Barrows & Co. and M. A. & B. W. Allen were leading merchants at the center. The above is, of course, a very incomplete list of the persons doing business in Amherst during the present century. It will serve, however, to pleasantly recall to many of the readers of this volume the names and personalities of many who have been prominently connected with the business interests of the town.

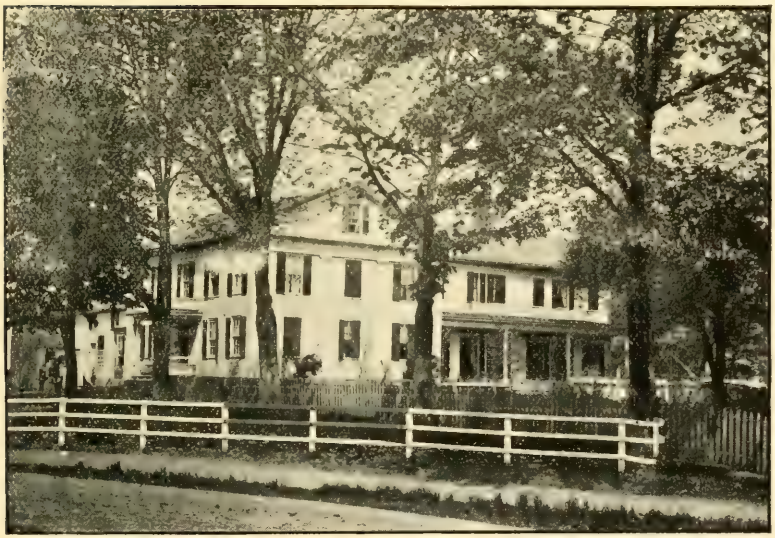
CHAPTER LII.

Old Houses.—Town Politics.—Amusements and Celebrations.—Amherst's Centennial.—Weather Phenomena.—Storm and Flood.—The "Blizzard."

Much of interest might be recorded concerning the old houses in the town, but the subject is too broad to admit of comprehensive treatment in such a work as this. Reference has been made to some of the older dwellings at the center, the Strong, the Boltwood, the Dickinson and the Merrill houses. There is a very old house on the Bay road at South Amherst, now occupied by F. S. Jewett. It was an old house, known as the "Smith place," when bought in 1803 by Jonathan Thayer, grandfather of Dwight Thayer. The house on the West street at South Amherst now occupied by Walter Hayward is one of the oldest in that neighborhood, and with its projecting second story belongs to one of the oldest types of architecture in New England. The houses at Mill Valley occupied by Flavel Gaylord and E. W. Clark, built in 1782, are in excellent preservation, affording



JUDGE JOHN DICKINSON'S HOUSE.



THE DELANO HOUSE, BURNED IN 1876.

good types of the capacious gambrel-roofed dwellings that were in such high favor with an earlier generation. There are many ancient dwellings at East Amherst and North Amherst, some of them "houses with a history" which there is not space here to record. The house at the center now occupied by the Misses Cowles was standing in 1821, when it was occupied by Dr. Rufus Cowles. The house now occupied by the Psi Upsilon fraternity was the "president's house" of Amherst College. The Amherst house "Annex," known for many years as "Gunn's hotel," is one of the older buildings at the center. The house now occupied by Rev. Nelson Scott was for many years used as a tavern. The old Henderson house, which stood on the site now occupied by the Botanic Museum of the Agricultural College, was torn down in October, 1865. The "Bee Hive," formerly a part of the Mt. Pleasant Institute buildings, was torn down in July, 1865. Other old houses standing at the center are those now occupied by John C. White, by Prof. G. F. Mills, by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and built by Dr. Sellon, and the old Montague house on Main street. Sweetser's hall, also known as "Concert" hall, was in the upper part of the block occupied by Sweetser's store on Merchants' Row. Phoenix hall was in the upper part of the Phoenix block, which occupied the site where Cook's block now stands. These, with the exception of "Agricultural hall," were the only public halls at the center until Palmer's block was erected in 1868.

TOWN POLITICS.

Since the earlier days the residents of Amherst have taken an active and intelligent interest in politics and elections. Up to the year 1872, the claims of party fealty were held in high esteem by Amherst voters, but since that day there has frequently been shown an independence in political action that is well worthy of record. When the Federalists controlled the state, Amherst gave that party loyal support. When the struggle came between the Whigs and Democracy, Amherst was found ranged with the Whigs. Since the birth of the Republican party, Amherst has given strong support to its candidates, with one or two exceptions. Amherst recorded its desire for a state constitution in 1778 and again in 1779. The first election was held under this constitution Sept. 4, 1780, when Amherst gave John Hancock 43 votes for governor and eight to James Bowdoin. In 1788, Amherst sent Daniel Cooley as its representative to the state convention which passed upon the question of adopting the constitution of the United States. Mr. Cooley represented the wishes of his constituents, and general public sentiment in this part of the state, by voting against the constitution. There is no record of Amherst's vote for presidential electors in 1789, but in 1792 votes were cast for sixteen persons for electors, the number of ballots for each varying from one to 24. In

1796, Amherst voted for but one presidential elector, Ebenezer Mattoon receiving 51 votes. In 1804, the electoral ticket bearing the names of nineteen persons, including that of Ebenezer Mattoon, received 123 votes, while the opposition ticket had but 20. This was the year when Massachusetts gave her electoral vote to Jefferson for president. In 1820, the residents of Amherst had the privilege of voting for two electors at large and one for the Northern Hampshire district; no votes were cast for electors at large.

When the republican party was first organized it received a strong support in Amherst. At the presidential election in 1856, Amherst cast 418 votes for Fremont, 48 for Buchanan and 28 for Fillmore, the "American" party candidate. The same year the town gave the following votes for representative: Enos D. Williams, republican, 248; Noah Dickinson, "American," 222; M. A. Allen, democrat, 37. At the presidential election in 1860, Amherst cast 407 votes for Lincoln, 26 for Bell, 40 for Douglass and 40 for Breckenridge. At that time Amherst had no telegraph connection with the outside world, and the telegraphic and news-gathering systems of the country were not sufficiently complete to afford an accurate estimate of the result of a presidential election until at least 24 hours after the polls had closed. On Wednesday, the day following election-day, a party of Amherst citizens drove to Northampton to get the election returns as early as possible. It was not until an early hour Thursday morning that they learned the news of Lincoln's election; returning to Amherst, they awakened people living along the route to tell them the good news. When Amherst was reached the town was quickly aroused, bells were rung, cannon fired, and the day was ushered in with general jubilation. When Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, Amherst gave him 512 votes and but 47 to McClellan.

At the presidential election in 1868, Amherst gave Grant 554 votes and Seymour 86; four years later, when Horace Greeley, the "farmers' friend," was the Democratic and Liberal candidate, Amherst gave Greeley 179 votes to 389 for Grant. In 1874, Charles A. Stevens of Ware was nominated for Congress by the republicans of the Tenth Massachusetts district. There was little personal opposition to Mr. Stevens within the party, but the charge was made that his nomination was the act of a political "ring," that had long exercised its power in district politics. It was also charged that money had been used by his friends in securing his nomination. Under these circumstances, the friends of Julius H. Seelye, at that time a professor in Amherst College, requested that he permit them to place him in nomination as an independent candidate for Congress. Professor Seelye gave his consent, and it is recorded that the only money expended by him during the campaign was for the postage-stamp that he

placed on his letter of acceptance. The campaign was sharply fought on either side, and Prof. Seelye was elected, his majority in the district being 294 in a total vote of over 15,000. Amherst gave Seelye 452 votes, Stevens 62.

In 1884, Amherst gave Blaine 374 votes and Cleveland 224. In 1888, Amherst gave Harrison 452 and Cleveland 224. In 1892, Harrison's vote was 507 and Cleveland's 263. The voters of Amherst have taken part in many interesting struggles over the nomination and election of congressmen, state senators, representatives and county officials, which, although exciting and interesting at the time, were of little historic importance. Members of the U. S. Congress residing in Amherst at the time of their election, were as follows: Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1801–03; Osmyn Baker, 1839–45; Edward Dickinson, 1853–55; Julius H. Seelye, 1874–76. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. served as presidential elector in 1792, 1796, 1820 and 1828. Edward Dickinson was a member of the Governor's Council in 1846–47, as was Timothy J. Gridley in 1849–50. The following members of the state Senate were residents of Amherst when elected: Simeon Strong, 1792–93; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1795–96; John Leland, 1833–34; Edward Dickinson, 1842–43; James W. Boyden, 1858; Lucius M. Boltwood, 1860. Prior to 1857, each town in the state was entitled to send a representative to the General Court; in 1857, representative districts were formed. From 1857 to 1866, inclusive, Amherst was in the Fifth Hampshire district, with Granby and Pelham; from 1867 to 1876, inclusive, in the Fourth Hampshire district, with South Hadley; from 1877 to 1885, inclusive, in the Fourth Hampshire district, with Pelham, Prescott and South Hadley; since 1886, in the Fourth Hampshire district, with Belchertown and Granby. These districts have, with rare exceptions, sent republicans as representatives to the General Court.

TOWN LAWSUITS.

The Hadley Third Precinct received as a part of its inheritance from the parent town the suit against John Morton and Nathan Dickinson for encroachments on the highways. The prosecution of this suit may have been responsible in part for the taste for litigation developed among the descendants of the "East Inhabitants." Certain it is that the town of Amherst has been involved in many lawsuits, sometimes as plaintiff, oftener as defendant, and that considerable sums of money have been paid from the town treasury for legal expenses. A majority of these suits have had to do with matters relating to the highways and pauper settlements. Without attempting a complete record of these cases, brief reference may be made to some few which have attracted special interest within the past fifty years.

In 1858, the town of Amherst brought suit against the town of Shelburne, to decide the rightful place of settlement of Norman Smith, an insane pauper. The case was partially tried in February, 1858, and was taken to the Supreme Court on law exceptions which were decided in Amherst's favor. It was again tried before the superior court at Northampton, in February, 1859, and the decision was given against Amherst. The legal expenses of the suit to the town were $1,859.78; it was also compelled to pay $1,332.38 to hospitals for Smith's support in previous years. In 1859, George W. Lawton sued the town for $10,000 damages, for injuries sustained by his wife in being thrown from a wagon over an embankment, 25 feet in height, Jan. 21, 1858. The suit was brought before a referee, who returned a verdict against the town in the sum of $2,000 and costs, amounting in all to $2,978.85. Sept. 15, 1869, as Francis A. Lyman, a pedlar of tinware, was driving along the mountain road from Amherst to Granby his horse fell down the bank by the roadside. He brought suit against the town and a jury rendered a verdict in his favor in the sum of $4,000. The case was carried to the supreme court on exceptions, which were over-ruled, and the amount of the verdict and $366.90 for expenses was paid by the town in 1872.

In 1872, Mrs. D. S. Cowles sued the town for damages for injuries sustained upon the highway. The case was not settled until 1874, when the town paid Mrs. Cowles, $1,250, and expenses of the suit amounting to $306.74. In 1885, Giles G. Pratt brought suit against the town for damages sustained by driving against a railing by the side of the highway at East Amherst. The suit was decided in his favor, the total expense to the town being $426.48. During the same year, Olney P. Gaylord brought suit against E. A. King who, while engaged in the discharge of his duties as selectman, cut down trees in the highway limits at East Amherst, the land on which they stood fronting on Gaylord's premises and being claimed by him as his own. The town defended the suit, which was decided in its favor, the expense being a little more than $400. Suits brought against the town in 1886, by Giles G. Pratt and Emory Squires, for damages sustained upon the highways, were decided in the town's favor. In 1891, J. H. Sweetser and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity brought suit against the town for damages to property caused by the extension of Lessey street. The town settled with Mr. Sweetser, paying him $1,125; the suit brought by the fraternity was decided in favor of the town.

AMUSEMENTS AND CELEBRATIONS.

The earlier inhabitants of Amherst found little time to devote to recreation and amusement. Life to them was a serious matter and time too precious to be wasted. They celebrated the two great holidays of the

year, Thanksgiving-day and July 4th, and made a half-way holiday of "general muster" day in May. Neighborhood and society picnics were indulged in on rare occasions. In winter the singing-school and lyceum afforded recreation of a certain sort, and quilting-bees, husking-bees and apple-parings broke the monotony of every-day existence. The traveling circus and menagerie, though frowned upon by the older element in the community, found a generous patronage among the young. Theatricals were regarded as devices of the evil one, not to be tolerated in any law-abiding community. As evidence of this sentiment, note the following extract from the *New England Inquirer*, under date of Sept. 11, 1828:

"We learn from the *Hampshire Gazette* that a strolling company of players has been performing at Northampton. We are really surprised that the select-men of the shire town should have given license to what every moral man is bound to regard as an outrageous nuisance."

In 1845, the selectmen licensed a circus to give a performance in Amherst Saturday afternoon; the proprietors were very anxious to give an evening performance as well, but public sentiment upon the subject was highly wrought up and the selectmen refused permission, on account of the following day being the Sabbath. Van Amburgh exhibited his trained animals in Amherst in 1846. Amherst people were also permitted, for a consideration, to gaze upon that petrified humbug, the "Cardiff giant." Mrs. Scott Siddons gave readings here while at the height of her popularity. There was a great demand for tickets and the hall was crowded. For many years after the organization of Amherst College the annual commencement-day was recognized as a general holiday by the town. Cattle-show day was honored in similar fashion for many years. July 4, 1847, the operatives of the Amherst Manufacturing company held a grand celebration at "Factory Village." About 160 persons sat down to dinner which was provided by the ladies living in the vicinity. The votes passed by the town during the period of the Revolutionary war were read and patriotic addresses were delivered by Samuel C. Carter, Rev. George Cooke and I. F. Conkey, Esq. Many toasts were proposed and responded to. Oct. 12, 1847, members of the Cataract and Deluge Engine companies and their invited guests held a grand banquet at the Amherst house. July 4, 1860, a large party went from Amherst to Westfield to witness a game of base-ball played by Amherst and Williams College students. Thirteen men played on each side for 31 innings, the final score being 70–41 in Amherst's favor. At the same time and place, Williams won from Amherst at chess.

Amherst, as a town, has held but one public celebration. At a meeting of citizens held at the police court-room June 12, 1876, it was voted to celebrate in a fitting manner, on July 4th, the one hundredth

anniversary of the town's organization. At a meeting held June 14, it was voted that Levi Stockbridge serve as chairman of the day, with J. L. Skinner as chief-marshal and Henry M. McCloud secretary and treasurer. Nine committees were appointed to have charge of special features of the occasion. It was also voted to invite M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of Boston, to deliver the historical address. At a special town-meeting held June 22, it was voted to appropriate $250 to defray the expenses of the celebration, also $100 for the publication of the town history. The appointed day was ushered in by the firing of a salute of 38 guns at sunrise and the ringing of church-bells. An enjoyable feature of the occasion, although not on the regular program, was a procession of "antiques and horribles," at 6 A. M. The regular procession for the day formed on the village common at 9-30 A. M. It was headed by the Amherst Cornet band, which was followed by scholars of all the Sunday-schools in town, citizens on foot and a long line of carriages. The procession marched to the College grove, formerly known as Baker's grove, where the exercises of the day were held. The program included music by the Amherst Cornet band, prayer by Rev. D. W. Marsh, an address by Levi Stockbridge, an historical address by M. F. Dickinson, Jr., and reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. Henry F. Allen. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

As early as 1835, Prof. E. S. Snell began the collection of meteorological statistics in connection with his duties at Amherst College. This work has been continued since the death of Professor Snell by his daughters, the Misses Mary L. and Sabra C. Snell. The results of these observations are recorded in the "Meteorological Journal of Amherst College." Since the establishment of the Hatch Experiment Station on the grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, very complete and accurate records have been compiled by the meteorological department of the station. These records are of interest and value, and it is to be regretted that they do not extend back to an earlier period in the town's history. Residents of Amherst have witnessed many interesting weather phenomena. Few if any now living can remember the famous "dark days" of 1816 and 1819, but many bear in recollection stories told concerning them by parents and grandparents.

Situated upon a broad plateau, Amherst has been remarkably free from those periodical inundations that visit the lowlands of the Connecticut Valley, yet the town has suffered not a little from storm and flood. In the early part of September, 1828, there was a very heavy freshet in the Valley, the Connecticut river rising higher than before in twenty years. Rain began falling Monday evening and continued without cessation until

Friday noon. The damage to roads and bridges in Amherst was estimated at over $2,000. Aug. 11, 1863, the hardest thunder-shower known for many years passed over the town. The rain fell in torrents filling the streams to overflowing. The greatest destruction caused in Amherst was at "Factory Hollow." There were, at that point, two dams upon the Mill river. Crossing the stream directly above the lower dam was a foot-bridge. After the storm had subsided, three women and a man stood upon this bridge, watching the angry waters. Three of them resided at North Amherst, Mrs. Mary Wheelock, her daughter Miss Wealthy, and Charles Turner: the fourth was Mrs. Rachel Barrett, who resided in Connecticut, but was visiting friends in Amherst at the time. Suddenly and without warning the upper dam gave way, and the descending flood carried away the bridge. The three women were drowned but Mr. Turner was rescued. The waters wrecked the bleach-house of L. M. Hills, containing a large amount of valuable property, and other buildings in the near vicinity were badly damaged.

Oct. 3 and 4, 1869, Amherst was visited by another disastrous freshet. The rain fell continuously for 36 hours, the total precipitation amounting to six inches, as recorded by Professor Snell, the heaviest he had ever known. Fort river rose rapidly and covered much of the lowlands at East Amherst. Porter Dickinson's machine-shop was flooded and a new channel cut through the bank above the entrance to the canal. The dams at the head of canals leading to the mills of E. B. Fitts were carried away, while the canal leading to Kellogg's tool-shop was washed away in many places. The brick-yard of Roswell Howard was flooded to a depth of several feet. Considerable damage was done at North Amherst. John R. Cushman's loss was nearly $10,000. The right wing of the dam leading to his leather-mill was torn away and the mill badly damaged. The dams at Cushman's upper paper-mill and the Roberts mill were carried away. Considerable damage was done along the line of the railroad. No trains passed over the tracks at Amherst from Monday morning until Thursday noon. The damage to roads and bridges in the town was estimated at over $3,100.

June 14, 1877, two storm-clouds came together above the town of Northampton, the result being a tornado which caused great damage within a limited area. The old covered bridge crossing the Connecticut river between Northampton and Hadley was torn from its piers and completely wrecked. Eleven people and six teams went down with the bridge, one woman being fatally crushed by the falling timbers. Three residents of Amherst were upon the bridge at the time, W. W. Smith, L. A. Williams and J. C. Haskins. Mr. Haskins felt the bridge giving way and ran his horse at full speed: this probably saved his life as the falling timbers struck

the rear wheels of his wagon. Mr. Smith went down with his team, but escaped serious injury. July 16, 1879, a disastrous tornado swept across the state from west to east. The towns in the Connecticut Valley suffered severely. The weather for many days had been intensely hot and atmospheric conditions were similar to those which cause cyclones in the West. The storm was at its worst in Northampton, where many of the largest of its famous elm-trees were uprooted. In Amherst, also, the storm was severe. A heavy fall of hail destroyed crops and broke many hundred panes of glass. The Durfee Plant-house on the Agricultural College grounds was wrecked. Lightning struck many buildings, including the almshouse at South Amherst. As witnessed from Amherst, the storm presented a most imposing and awesome appearance.

Sept. 6, 1881, is known in New England annals as the "yellow day." During the early hours of the morning an intense darkness prevailed, lightening at sunrise. About 9 A. M. darkness began to settle down over the earth, the sun being completely veiled from sight. The air was thick, a sickly yellow vapor seeming to rise from the ground, and giving out a very pungent odor. Gas was lighted in the stores at an early hour in the forenoon, the scholars in the public schools were dismissed and fowls sought their roost as in the "dark days" earlier in the century. The darkness continued to increase until noon, but about 2 P. M. the sun began to show a little through the clouds and by sunset the air was fairly clear. A curious coincidence in connection with this phenomenon was the fact that the following day, Sept. 7, had been fixed upon by a certain sect as the date when the world should end, and some, even of the skeptical, were not a little alarmed at the "yellow day," which might well have ushered in some extraordinary event. The cause of this phenomenon has never been fully ascertained, but is generally supposed to have resulted from great forest fires in Canada.

New England's great and only blizzard began on March 11, 1888 and continued through two nights and one day. In Amherst, snow began to fall lightly on Sunday evening, continuing through the night and Monday morning with increasing vigor. By Monday noon the wind was blowing a gale and the air was filled with sharp ice-crystals that cut into the flesh of those who were exposed to the fury of the storm. As night drew on the storm increased in violence and nearly every road in town was rendered impassible for teams. The mingled snow and ice was piled by the wind in drifts reaching in many cases to the second-story windows of dwelling-houses. During the night, while the storm yet raged, an alarm of fire was given and in less than an hour Palmer's block and the "Cooper house" were in ashes. Snow was banked about the engine-house so that it was impossible to open the doors, but the hose was dragged out through the



AMHERST HOUSE.



WARNER HOUSE.



PALMER'S BLOCK.



MAPLE AVENUE, BEFORE 1868.

windows and an attempt made to stay the flames, but this was impossible. The storm continued through the night and, the following morning, residents of Amherst "looked upon a world unknown." The whole outline of the landscape had been changed in a day and night. Teams were at once set at work breaking out the highways but full communication was not established between the center village and the outlying districts until late on Wednesday afternoon. Some drifts at East Amherst measured over twenty feet in depth. Travel on both railway lines passing through Amherst was suspended from Monday noon until Wednesday night. A passenger train on the New London Northern road was stalled near the Amherst depot, while on the Massachusetts Central road an engine was wrecked while trying to force its way through the snowdrifts in the "cut" to the west of the station. No mails and no daily papers were received in Amherst for two days. Telegraph wires were down, and news of the fire in Palmer's block reached the New York papers by way of long-distance telephone from Northampton to Boston, and then by cable via London, England, to New York. Milkmen were unable to cover their routes, and the supply of fresh meat in town was nearly exhausted ere the blockade was broken. The expense of opening the highways for travel was more than $1,000. Many persons attempting to reach their homes from their places of business Monday evening, had narrow escapes from death by exposure or exhaustion. There were no fatal accidents caused in the town by the blizzard, but many persons were rendered ill by exposure.

Sept. 11, 1895, a tornado passed over the town. Lasting but half an hour, it did great damage to property in a limited area. At the height of the storm the wind-gauge at the Hatch Experiment station indicated a velocity of 92 miles an hour. Rain fell in torrents, and was succeeded by a fall of hail the like of which had never before been noted in this latitude. Trees were blown down, chimneys demolished, houses unroofed and thousands of panes of glass broken. Telegraph and telephone wires were broken and tangled. The fruit crop was badly damaged. In less than a half-hour after the storm began the sun was shining brightly.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE OLD CANNON.—SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—AUTHORS.—SCIENTISTS.—NATURAL FEATURES.—LOCALITY NAMES.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—SOCIETIES.

The struggle in regard to the opening of Triangle street was but an incident in the contest, long continued, for supremacy between the settlements at the East and West streets. Another feature of this contest, and a most interesting one, is found in the efforts made by the younger element in either community to secure and retain possession of the "old cannon." After the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, the American army was well supplied with new and improved brass and bronze field-pieces captured from the enemy. Some of the old iron cannon, which had previously been in use by the American troops, were presented by the government to officers who had served with distinction in the campaign. Among the officers thus honored was Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon, who was given charge of two iron field-pieces, six-pounders, with carriages and all appurtenances. The guns were forwarded to Hatfield, whence they were brought to Amherst by Oliver Clapp and Joseph Blair. One of these guns was loaned to go to New Salem, where it stood for some years on the common, being used in firing salutes on July 4th and other public occasions. It was stolen by boys and hidden for several years, but was found in the early '60s and restored to its place on the common. Soon afterwards a foot or two of the muzzle was blown away owing to overloading. After this accident the gun disappeared in a mysterious manner for the second time and has never been recovered.

Not less eventful, and even more exciting, was the history of the gun that remained in Amherst. Lieutenant, afterwards General Mattoon, willingly loaned it for use in patriotic celebrations, and it was in general demand on July 4th and similar occasions. Gen. Mattoon lived at East Amherst, but this did not prevent the West street "boys" from frequently gaining possession of the gun. Time and again it was hidden away, in anticipation of future use, by one faction, only to be discovered and stolen by the other. It is related that one Fourth of July, when the gun chanced to be in possession of the West-street faction, the young men at East street organized themselves into a regular artillery company, and having procured a cannon from Belchertown marched with it to the West street at midnight on July 3d and fired a salute, hoping that the West-street faction would bring out their gun, when it was proposed to have a pitched battle for

supremacy. Fortunately, in the interests of peace, the challenge was not accepted.

The old gun was brought forth to do duty on the night when the news was received in Amherst that the General Court had granted a charter to Amherst College. After firing several rounds, the friends of the college adjourned to the Amherst house, where they indulged in a general celebration. The next day it was noticed that one of the celebrators had an eye in mourning, and on being questioned as to how he had received the injury replied that he had "run agin the charter." With the establishment of the college, a new factor entered into the struggle for the possession of the gun: the students espoused the cause of the faction at West street and also found the gun of great assistance in college celebrations. General Mattoon, then well advanced in years, became heartily sick of the controversy. After a particularly sharp contest between the East street and West street factions, the gun mysteriously disappeared, in the summer of 1831. An extended search was made for it at the time, and was renewed at intervals for many years thereafter, but without avail. Many stories were told in regard to its disappearance and its probable hiding-place. Some said that the young men at East street had carried it away and placed it beyond the reach of their West street antagonists: others, that the latter had hidden it away and would produce it at some fitting time: others still, that the students were responsible for its disappearance. It was said it had been placed in an old well, that it had been sunk in Fort river, that it had been buried in any one of a score of places. As time passed on, and the antagonism between the East and the West villages died away, the old gun and its stirring history passed into the realms of tradition. In 1893, Dr. D. B. N. Fish, who had made a study of the history of the gun, made a determined effort to discover its hiding-place. He communicated with most of the living members of the classes who were in Amherst College at the time of the gun's disappearance, and with many former residents of the town who might be supposed to know something in regard to it. He succeeded in collecting considerable information in regard to the gun, but was unable to discover where it was buried. In the spring of 1896, parties in Amherst were notified that a letter was in existence which would reveal the resting-place of the old gun. Negotiations were entered into with the parties having this letter in their possession, with the result that it is here presented, with a few unimportant omissions, giving for the first time in print a complete and probably accurate account of the burial of the gun. The letter was written in 1858 by Robert Wilson, a member of the class of '32 at Amherst College, to his fellow classmate, Zebina C. Montague of Amherst.

KEENE, MAY 30TH, 1858.

DEAR BINA:

Your *short and sweet* epistle came yesterday and brought to mind your request conveyed in the former letter. I confess to a neglect in replying sooner, but time passed and I kept on delaying and so on, just as lazy, or busy men will do the world over. Well to begin at the beginning—Kaigar rode the gun on the evening of July 4th, 1830, and you "*fellers*" were full of your exploits concerning your prowess in Oct. of that year when one Bob Wilson first came to Amherst to dabble his confounded fingers in the mess also, and cause the faculty sleepless nights not a few. I "*arriv*" in season to take part in the *scrimmage*, we the Juniors had with the Sophs. who presumed to leave the chapel before our high mightiness etc. etc. When Old Prex called upon Hitchings to "*desist*" while handling John Burnham at the head of the stairs. During the last of June A. D. 1831, One Caleb Lyman proposed to renew the previous year's celebration and as it was considered rather unsafe for the Students to meddle that year, Cale and Bill Cutler obtained the Gun of Genl. Mattoon, and the students subscribed the money for powder etc. Several of us assisted in the firing before daylight, *in disguise*, and we made preparations to give the faculty "*especial Hell*" on the evening of the fourth but desisted at the earnest entreaty of some of the citizens on account of a young lady who was sick. But Cale and Cutler had *especial charge* to keep the gun hot as long as the powder lasted, and if Kaigar saw fit to ride it again, to put in an *extra charge*, in order to make his *seat* as *easy* as *possible*. Well July 1831 passed pretty quietly upon the whole. In the early part of June 1832 the East Street boys, who had been somewhat disappointed the year previous in not obtaining the gun of the old Genl. began to plot about stealing it, and as something of a feud had grown out of the matter, I waited on the Genl. and stated what had been whispered abroad. He was willing we should have it, but did not quite wish to disoblige his neighbors. I finally enquired if he would feel *very angry* at us, if we "*stole the gun*" before the east street boys got hands on it? The idea seemed to please him much, as the gun would then go where he desired it, and save him scatheless. It was then in the east end of his barn floor, and over it about two or three tons of straw and litter. On or near the 15th of June,—Cale Lyman,—Cutler—myself and some of the boys, went to the barn, opened the East Doors from the inside, and drew the gun from under the straw, closed the doors and left everything apparently as it was before. We took it to a barn near the Mount Pleasant Institute, disjointed, and hid the several parts in a Hay Mow. About the 1st of July the East Streeters visited the General's Barn one night and pitched off carefully all the straw to the last forkfull, and behold the Gun had *vamosed!* Genl. M. was well aware of all the proceedings, and was in perfect extasces at the fun of the thing.

There was quite a row among the horses while this was being done, and the servant girl came to the Genl. and complained about the noise, but he quieted her by saying there was nothing the matter etc. The secret of all that, is this. The Genl's Son (who lived at home then) sided with the East Streeters, and the Genl. with us; We got the Gun when the Son was away from home. And the Son left home purposely on the night that the East Streeters went for it, so as not to be privy to the stealing, or hinder them from it. The Genl. notified *Cale* when his son was to be absent, and was privy to our whole movements. He also knew that it was arranged between his son and the East Streeters for them to get possession of the gun. The next morning there was a general row in East Street, and no one

so mad as Mattoon's Son. The Genl. was perfectly calm and reconciled to the fate of the poor Gun, as nobody could eat, or pocket it! Thayer's carriage hands sent to Belchertown, got a Gun and came up to the corner near Pitkin's Store on morning of the 4th with their Gun and about sixty men armed with bludgeons lest they might be attacked, fired twice and retreated as fast as they could run to East Street again. This was about 15 minutes before 12 on the morning of the 4th while a detachment of our men had gone for our Gun. It soon came upon the ground, and played merrily until daylight. An attempt was made by an East Streeter to spike it during the day, but it was soon got in good condition again and did good service in the evening. During the day of the 4th, 1832, threats were made by the East Streeters that they would take the Gun that night and "*put it in where the College Boys should never see it again.*" Between 10 and 12 of that night the hole in Gilbert's cellar where he used to keep the *Ale Barrel* under the floor, was dug deeper and the Gun consigned to mother earth, with about five feet of good clean gravel a-top of it; We then supposed it had found a quiet resting place until the next 4th should require celebrating etc, but—alas—the instability of all sublunary things! In less than two weeks from that time, one of the Academy Students heard Cutler say to some crony of his, "that he knew where the "thing" was *pointing significantly with his* finger downwards. This conversation was reported to a certain person whose name came near the last on the catalogue of the Seniors for 1832 and the conclusion arrived at, was, that there ought to be a resurrection of the "76-er" before morning. Accordingly another member whose name began with A of that same class of Scape Goats, was called from his warm bed, and 76 was resurrected in about two hours. The fore wheels of one of Bissell's wagons were borrowed and the funeral procession consisting of the aforementioned two scape Goats and 76, started for East Street on the northern-most of those two roads, proceeded as far as Esq. Dickinson's then turned west on what is now the Main Street from Bina's to Dickinson's. Do you remember two large, old Willow Trees standing one on the south and the other on the north side of what is now the street between you and Dickinson's? The south one stood in the field, the north one then stood nearly in a line with the fence on the north side of the road.—The Gun finally was deposited about forty or fifty feet to the west of the northernmost Willow Tree, and about 10 feet south. I think a north and south line drawn about 45 feet west of where that Tree was, and an east and west one ten feet south of it (the tree) will at the intersection of the two lines nearly cover the Gun. It was not buried more than two and one-half feet deep as the ground was hard clay and daylight was fast approaching. When at Amherst, 5 years since I pointed out to Kellogg the Merchant, as near as possible the location. It might be easily found if desired either by trenching, or by probing the ground at regular distances with a sharp steel rod. I am surprised that it has not been uncovered already as the ground had been lowered somewhat from its former heighth when I saw it last. Genl. M. was privy to, and not averse to its being buried as it had been a source of annoyance to him for some years previously. I do not think he had an idea it would remain buried for a long period, but seemed pleased to have the annoyance removed for a time, and when talking the matter over, "*chuckled*" most heartily at the chagrin of his son and the "*East Streeters*" in losing it.

Truly your friend,

B. Wilson.

P. S. Bill Adams and I did that job, and worked well too. I cut a pair of new Boots clean through the Soles in digging the *holes*.

THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

Slaves were owned in Amherst as late as 1770. There was little active opposition to the institution of slavery in this section until after 1830, although few persons were held in bondage in Western Massachusetts after the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. As early as 1833, an anti-slavery society was organized among the students of Amherst College; it met with strong opposition from many of the students and from members of the faculty, who believed that it interfered with the usefulness of the institution; it was given up by command of the faculty, but was revived in 1836, with the faculty's consent and approbation. In 1838, the First parish dismissed an article contained in the warrant for a parish meeting, in relation to granting the use of the meeting-house for lectures on the subject of slavery. The "Amherst Anti-Slavery Society" was organized sometime in the later '30s. Its constitution is still in existence, the preamble reading as follows:

"The Census of the United States presents us with the fact that one-sixth part of this nation are held in bondage by their fellow citizens. We believe that Slavery in its laws and usages is a violation of the law of God and of the fundamental principles of our national government. We believe that a public sentiment may be created throughout the country which shall be so averse to Slavery as to effect its speedy Abolition, and thus restore the Slave to his rights, appease the anger of the Righteous and Supreme Judge of all men and prevent a general convulsion. And we believe that it is our duty to do all that we can lawfully in such an enterprise. We do therefore agree to form ourselves into a Society under the following Constitution."

The expressed object of the society was:

"To collect and diffuse information on the subject of Slavery, to convince our fellow citizens of its impolicy, injustice and criminality, and consequently the expediency, safety and duty of abolishing it: to use all lawful, moral, and religious measures to effect its total and immediate abolition throughout the United States; to improve the condition of people of color, remove the prejudice of public opinion against them and advance their intellectual, moral and religious improvement."

Any person might become a member of the society by signing the constitution. The signatures of 245 persons were attached to this document, the first in the list being that of Rev. W. W. Hunt. Among these names was that of Frederic D. Huntington, at that time a student in Amherst College, and those of many other students in the classes of '37, '38 and '39.

July 19, 1837, a meeting was held in the hall of the school-house at South Amherst for the purpose of forming an anti-slavery society. A constitution was adopted, the preamble reading as follows:

"Whereas the Most High God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the Earth, and hath commanded them to love their neighbors

as themselves, and whereas our national existence is based upon the principle that all mankind are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas Slavery is contrary to the principles of natural justice and of the Christian Religion, and we believe it the duty and interest of the Masters immediately to emancipate the Slaves, and whereas we believe we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow citizens who hold slaves, to our country, to posterity and to God to do all that is lawfully in our power to bring about the extinction of Slavery, we do hereby agree with a prayerful reliance on Divine aid to form ourselves into a society to be governed by the following Constitution."

The name adopted was the "Anti-Slavery Society of the South Parish in Amherst." Its object was "the entire abolition of slavery in the United States," which it was proposed to promote by circulating information in regard to slavery and by other suitable means. Any person might become a member by signing the constitution. There were 57 signatures to the document. Officers were elected as follows: President, Timothy Smith; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Read; executive committee, Erastus S. Bridgman, Joseph Dana and Jacob Stetson, Jr. At a meeting of the society held Oct. 29, 1839, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we believe the most efficient measures which we can use for bringing the public mind in this place to a correct view of Slavery will be the circulation of anti-slavery publications. That it is our duty as Abolitionists to exert our influence to secure the election of representatives to Congress who will on all occasions raise their voices in the defence of the right of petition, and use their utmost endeavors for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and also in the territories of the United States."

Feb. 17, 1840, the society voted to become auxiliary to the Hampshire County Abolition society. Feb. 19, 1840, the executive committee was instructed to select and purchase books for an anti-slavery library. The last entry in the society records bears date Jan. 11, 1842.

The "North Amherst Abolition Society," auxiliary to the Hampshire County Anti-Slavery society, was organized at North Amherst, Sept. 30, 1839, with 110 members. Its officers were: President, Ferdinand Robinson; vice-president, Ephraim Roberts, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Charles Roberts; recording secretary, Ransom Cowles; treasurer, Samuel Robbins. How long these society organizations were continued, and whether they exerted any great influence upon public sentiment cannot be stated with certainty, but the anti-slavery agitation was carried on in Amherst as in other New England communities up to the time when the arguments of writing and oratory gave place to the more convincing, if not more logical arguments of musket and sabre. June 10, 1848, Rev. Joshua Leavitt delivered a lecture in Sweetser's hall on "Slavery, and the position that the people of the North sustain to that institution." During the presidential campaign

of 1848, the "Free Soil" movement, though opposed by the *Express* on the ground that it weakened the Whig party, had many and warm friends in Amherst. Sept. 1, 1848, a meeting of the "Free Soil" advocates was held at the Amherst house to choose delegates to the state convention at Boston. At the same time and place a meeting of the "Liberty Men" was held. Many members of the college faculty, as well as pastors of the local churches, were ardent advocates of the abolition movement.

AUTHORS AND SCIENTISTS.

Amherst has given birth to no great artist, musician, inventor or scientist. The few great names in her history are those of lawyers, physicians, ministers of the Gospel, educators, men of affairs. The literature of America and of the world has been enriched by many contributions from Amherst writers, but few of these authors have attained great eminence in the literary world. The presidents of Amherst College have devoted much of their time and effort to literary work, from which the public has benefited greatly. President Humphrey had several volumes printed, of which the one having the largest circulation was that which described his "Tour in France, Great Britain and Belgium." President Hitchcock was a voluminous writer, his printed works comprising 24 bound volumes, 35 pamphlets, 94 papers in periodicals and 80 newspaper articles. His best known works were "Reminiscences of Amherst College," "Religion of Geology," "Elementary Geology" and "Phenomena of the Seasons." President Seelye revised and edited Hickok's "Mental Science" and "Moral Science," was author of "The Way, the Truth and the Life," "Citizenship" and other volumes. Many valuable text-books in science and literature have been written by professors at the college and have been adopted for use in educational institutions throughout the country. Professor W. S. Tyler wrote and published his very interesting and valuable "History of Amherst College," while engaged in his duties as a member of the college faculty. Noah Webster was a resident of Amherst while engaged in the compilation of his famous dictionary, which has well been ranked with the Bible and with Shakespeare's works as one of the three most valuable publications in the English language.

The most noted writer of fiction that Amherst can claim by right of birth was undoubtedly Helen M. Fiske, better known to the world of literature as "H. H." The daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske of Amherst College, she was born at Amherst, Oct. 18, 1831. She was educated at Ipswich female seminary and at the private school of Rev. J. S. C. Abbott in New York City. At the age of 21 she was married to Edward B. Hunt, a captain in the United States army, by whom she had two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other while but a child.

Eleven years after their marriage her husband was killed by the explosion of a sub-marine battery at Fortress Monroe. Helen Hunt began her literary career in 1866, as a contributor of short poems to the columns of the *Nation* and the *Independent*. In 1870, she printed at her own expense a volume of poems entitled "Verses by H. H." This won at once a generous recognition in the literary world, and thereafter her writings were in great demand by publishers. She was the author of two volumes published by Roberts Bros. in their "No Name" series, in 1876 and 1877, "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" and "Hetty's Strange History;" these added greatly to her reputation. It is generally believed, although she would never admit it, that she was the author of the "Saxe Holm" stories, printed in *Scribner's Monthly* in 1873 and 1878. In 1875, she removed to Colorado, where she was married the same year to William S. Jackson. In her Western home she first became impressed with the injustice which had been shown by the United States government in dealing with the Indian tribes. The result of these impressions is shown in "A Century of Dishonor," published in 1881, and in "Ramona," her latest and by many esteemed her greatest work which was published in 1884. She died in Colorado, Aug. 12, 1885. By common consent she is accorded a very high rank among the female authors of America.

Eugene Field, the well-known author, was born in St. Louis, Mo., but came to Amherst at an early age and remained here several years, attending at one time the Misses Howland's and Rev. R. B. Hubbard's schools. He ever retained an interest in the town in which he spent his boyhood days. Emily Dickinson, daughter of Hon. Edward Dickinson, was born in Amherst and was educated at Mt. Holyoke seminary. She did not write for publication, but after her death three volumes, two of letters and the other of poems from her pen, were edited by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd and published, commanding a large sale. They gave evidence of uncommon literary talent and were warmly welcomed by the public. Emeline Walker, grand-daughter of Peter Ingram, gained literary distinction under the name of "Lisle Lester."

Of the scientists who have made their home in Amherst perhaps the most noted was Edward Hitchcock. He was appointed state geologist of Massachusetts in 1830, and geologist of the First District of New York in 1836. He made the first geological survey of this section of the Connecticut Valley, beginning the work while pastor of a church in Conway. It was largely through his influence that the geological survey of the state was undertaken. In 1857, he was called on to complete the geological survey of Vermont. He was the discoverer of the famous "bird tracks" in the Connecticut Valley, and his collection of these fossil footprints, the finest in the world, is now on exhibition in the museum of Amherst Col-

lege. Charles U. Shepard, the noted mineralogist, was at one time a member of the Amherst College faculty, and the college was fortunate enough to secure his very extensive and valuable collection of minerals for its cabinets. Edward Tuckerman became connected with the college in 1854, and in 1858 was appointed professor of botany, a position which he held until his death in 1886. Having made a special study of lichens he became known as the best American authority upon this subject and was elected a member of several of the most noted American and foreign scientific societies. A pioneer in the study of the flora of the White Mountains, his name is borne by one of the most famous ravines in that region.

TOPOGRAPHY AND LOCALITY NAMES.

The scope of this work does not admit of any extended consideration of the topography of the town. President Hitchcock, in his "Reminiscences," has given in broad outline a map of the physical features of the landscape in and about Amherst. The town is situated on a broad plateau, sloping gradually on the west down to the Hadley meadows and with a sharper declination on the east to the lowlands at the foot of the Pelham hills. The division line with Granby and South Hadley to the south extends along the summit of the picturesque Holyoke mountain range. To the northwest the land slopes down to Sunderland meadows, and to the northeast rises to the "Flat hills" and the Leverett and Shutesbury division lines. Twin hills, christened by President Hitchcock "Castor" and "Pollux," are located in the south part of the town, while to the north are Mt. Pleasant and the companion eminence from which arises the marble shafts of Wildwood cemetery. A little to the south and west of the center is the sightly highland of Mt. Doma. Near to the northwest boundary line is the "Great swamp" often referred to in old Hadley records, and near the railway at South Amherst the "Lawrence swamp." Nearly all the territory comprised in the township was formerly covered by a heavy forest growth, but little of which is now standing. Two rivers pass through the town, each having its source in Shutesbury. One, known as Mill river, takes a westerly course through the north part of the town and passing through North Hadley empties into the Connecticut river. The other, known as "Fort" or "Freshman" river, takes a southerly course through the town and empties into the Connecticut at Hockanum.

The most noted landmark in the early period of the town's history was the "Hartling stake," which stood near the junction of Main and West streets, or near the northeast corner of the Amherst house. The origin of the name is unknown. Many locality names have been applied to certain sections in the town, some of which have fallen into disuse while others are yet retained. The northeast section is still known

as the "Flat Hills," as it was in 1738. "Broad Gutter," as a local name in the northern part of the town, has been forgotten. The common at South Amherst was known for many years as "Fiddler's Green," but neither memory nor tradition gives significance to the term. When in the early years of this century the East and West villages were contending for supremacy the local name for the East street was "Sodom" while the West street rejoiced in the name of "Mt. Zion." The section now known as "Mill Valley" was formerly called "Clark's Mills" and at a later date "Mill Hollow." The name of "Factory Hollow" at North Amherst is self explanatory and is of early origin. The Nutting family living in the southeast part of the town gave to that section the name of "Nuttingville." "Hawley Swamp" in the eastern part of the town derives its name from the Hawley family. Kellogg's tool-factory gave the name of "Kelloggville" to the thriving settlement about it. The woodland near the Hadley line has long been known as the "West woods." "Pine Hill" is on the Bay road near Hadley line. "Yale Hollow" and "Bartlett's Hollow" are well known to those who have hunted squirrels on the south mountain. The "Devil's Garden" on the mountain road to South Hadley must be seen if the significance of the term would be fully appreciated. "Irish Hill," the "Patch," the "Curry" and "Blackbird's Island" are terms that have a local significance.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

In matters pertaining to the public convenience Amherst has fared full as well as other communities of relative size and importance. Telegraph communication with the outside world was established in 1861, the first message from Amherst being sent Dec. 9 of that year. The town has now the service of two companies, the Western Union and the Postal. In the fall of 1895, a local telephone exchange was established in Amherst, with some forty subscribers. As early as the days of stage-coaching the town was supplied with an express service; the character of this service was changed when the first railway line was completed through the town, but has been continued, by different companies, up to the present time. A passenger transfer service between the depots and the Amherst house has been in operation for many years. The first public laundry was established in Amherst in the '70s by G. W. Arms.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.

Amherst has had an abundant quota of society organizations, many of which have already been considered in this volume under special chapter headings. Two physicians, resident in Amherst, Drs. Isaac G. Cutler and Rufus Cowles, took a prominent part in the organization of the Hampshire

District Medical society in 1833. Other Amherst physicians have been admitted to this organization as follows: In 1840, Gardner Dorrance; 1841, S. E. Strong; 1843, Seth Fish, then of North Hadley, and Israel H. Taylor, then of Pelham; 1852, Benjamin F. Smith; 1861, Lorin H. Pease; 1866, D. B. N. Fish and O. F. Bigelow; 1867, John Dole and Edward R. Lewis; 1874, William Dwight; 1878, Charles W. Cooper; 1884, H. H. Seelye; 1891, H. B. Perry; 1895, J. Stowell, Jr.; 1896, G. W. Rawson and C. F. Branch. The following Amherst physicians have been fellows of the Massachusetts Medical society: Robert Cutler, Isaac G. Cutler, Rufus Cowles, Seth Fish, Benjamin F. Smith, Edward Hitchcock, Edward Hitchcock, Jr., D. B. N. Fish.

The Knox Branch of the Washington Benevolent society was in existence in Amherst in 1815 and 1816. Ithamar Conkey, Lucius Boltwood and Austin Dickinson served as secretaries of the society in these years. Meetings were held at Boltwood's tavern. This society, while professedly instituted for benevolent objects, was in reality a secret political organization, designed to further the interests of the Federal party. There were county organizations to which the branches in the towns were auxiliary. The organization was a popular one in the New England states.

Pacific Lodge F. and A. M. was chartered June 8, 1801, by the grand lodge of Massachusetts. The petition for a charter was signed by Phineas Hubbard, Roswell Field, Edward Ruggles, Samuel Church, Joseph Willard, Caleb Hubbard, Friend Smith, Rufus Field, David Stockbridge, Cornelius Wells, John Prentiss, William Mather and Elijah Allis. Some of these parties resided in Amherst, others in Leverett, Hadley and Sunderland. The charter gave the lodge permission to hold its meetings in Sunderland, and the first place of meeting was at the hotel of Major Caleb Hubbard at the "Plum Trees." The first officers installed were: W. M., Phineas Hubbard; S. W., Roswell Field; J. W., Samuel Church, Jr.; treasurer, Caleb Hubbard; secretary, David D. Gray; S. D., Rufus Field; J. D., Beal Crocker; S. S., Joseph Watson; J. S., Friend Smith; tyler, Ezra Winslow. Dec. 13, 1802, leave was granted for the lodge to remove from Sunderland to Amherst; the first meeting-place in Amherst was at the house of Calvin Merrill. Although chartered in 1801, and working regularly from that time, the lodge was not regularly constituted until 1804; Sept. 5 of that year, its officers were installed in public by Solomon Vose, D. D. G. M. Upon the return made to the grand lodge in 1805 is this endorsement:

"The Lodge meets at Bro. Calvin Merrill's hall. Fifty members: 3 Physicians, 2 Gentlemen of Public Education, 2 Merchants, 4 Inn Keepers, 3 Majors, 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Selectmen, 2 Joiners, 2 Hatters, 2 Saddlers, 1 Goldsmith, 2 Shoemakers, 1 Clothier, 1 Cooper, 1 Papermaker, 20 Farmers, 1 Coroner."


Dr. RUFUS BELDEN.
Dr. B. F. SMITH.
Dr. TIMOTHY J. GRIDLEY.
Dr. D. B. N. FISH.
Dr. SETH FISH.

June 8, 1807, leave was granted for the lodge to remove from Amherst to Leverett, where meetings were held at Lucius Field's hotel; the lodge remained in Leverett but three months, returning to Amherst in the fall of 1807. On its return, meetings were first held at Baggs' tavern at East Amherst, then at Rufus Kellogg's tavern at the "City," and, later, at Boltwood's tavern at the center village. The lodge prospered until 1827, when, like nearly all lodges in Massachusetts, it succumbed to the Morgan excitement and suspended work, its charter being returned to the grand lodge.

In 1860, a few Masons desirous of reopening the lodge applied to the grand lodge for a dispensation, two of their number, Dr. Seth Fish and Riley Jilson, had been members of the original lodge. The dispensation being granted, the lodge was opened. Some of the furniture of the old lodge, that had been carefully stored away by Elijah Boltwood, was found by Calvin Merrill, secretary of the organization when the charter was surrendered in 1827, and by him presented to the new lodge. These relics were repaired and placed in the new hall, where they were used in the work for which they were originally designed. The lodge having worked for one year under a dispensation, the grand lodge was pleased to grant them the old charter, and Sept. 24, 1861, Pacific Lodge was again constituted, its hall dedicated and officers installed. Since that date the lodge has occupied quarters in the upper story of Phoenix Row, the lodge-rooms having been seriously damaged by fire on two occasions.

Among the earlier members of the lodge the following names are found: Major Melzar Hunt, Capt. Roswell Field, Dr. Samuel Gamwell, John Dickinson, William Delano, David Stockbridge, Zebina Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Calvin Merrill, Chester Dickinson, Dr. William F. Sellon, Dr. Silas Ball, Noah D. Mattoon, Rufus Dickinson, Capt. Roswell Dickinson, Capt. Eli Parker, Ithamar Conkey, Justus Williams, Rufus Kellogg, Cummings Fish, Elijah Boltwood.

Wells Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F. was instituted at Amherst, March 27, 1851, continuing in existence until 1858, when its charter was surrendered. The officers elected and installed for the term beginning July 1, 1851, were: Noble Grand, Joseph Colton; Vice Grand, Josiah Ayres; secretary, Newton Fitch; treasurer, Samuel Harrington. At the meeting of the grand lodge held in Boston, Aug. 7, 1851, Ithamar F. Conkey was present as the representative of Wells Lodge.

Amherst Grange No. 16, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized Nov. 26, 1873, at Grand Army hall in Amherst. It was chartered by both the State Grange and the National Grange. The number of charter members was 20. The following officers were elected Jan. 1, 1874: Master, J. A. Baker; secretary, C. S. Smith; treasurer, G. S. Hawley; overseer, E. N.

Dickinson; lecturer, Levi Stockbridge; steward, E. B. Fitts, Jr.; chaplain, P. D. Spaulding; gate-keeper, W. S. Hawley; Ceres, Mrs. A. J. Spear; Pomona, Mrs. H. D. Dana; Flora, Mrs. C. S. Smith; stewardess, Miss Anna Stockbridge. After the burning of Grand Army hall in 1879, the Grange met at Harvey White's hall for two years, then at homes of the members until 1886, since which time the meetings have been held in Grange hall. The local Grange became connected with the Connecticut Valley District Grange about 1886, with the Hampshire County Pomona Grange in 1894. The present number of members is 126. For the first year after organization meetings were held weekly; they are how held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

The Amherst Club was organized at a meeting held in the district court-room, Jan. 13, 1891, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The club is a social organization, a majority of its membership being made up of young men engaged in business in the village. The club had 51 members on organization. The following officers were the first to serve: President, H. T. Cowles; vice-presidents, E. M. Spear and L. W. Cornish; secretary, C. F. Morehouse; treasurer, E. D. Marsh; executive committee, E. W. Smith, B. H. Williams, E. B. Dickinson, F. E. Paige, George Cutler, Jr.; finance committee, G. S. Kendrick, W. A. Hunt, W. G. Towne; membership committee, J. B. Paige, Edward Dickinson, E. W. Carpenter. Rooms were engaged in Williams' block and fitted up at an expense of some $2,000. The club now occupies five rooms, handsomely furnished. It is a regularly chartered institution and its present membership is 74.

At a meeting of some 200 women held in the district court-room, Oct. 4, 1893, it was decided to organize a woman's club and a form of association was agreed upon. The organization was completed at a meeting held Oct. 11, when it was voted to call the new club the "Ramona." The officers elected were: President, Mrs. J. E. Tuttle; vice-presidents, Mrs. M. L. Todd, Mrs. S. T. Maynard; secretary, Mrs. E. C. Field; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Hunt; auditor, Mrs. Levi Stockbridge. Each member joined one or more of the several committees into which the club is divided, each meeting of the club being in charge of some one committee. A short time after organization, it was voted to change the name from the "Ramona" to the "Amherst Woman's Club." Meetings were held for a time in the Baptist church vestry, but now in the district court-room the first and third Monday afternoons in each month. The present membership of the club is about 165.

At a meeting held Feb. 19, 1890, Eagle Lodge of the New England Order of Protection was organized in Amherst. The officers chosen were: Warden, Charles E. Wilson; past-warden, F. D. Cook; vice-warden, H. L. Ufford; secretary, Howard Merritt; treasurer, Quartus Leach; chap-

lain, H. L. Macomber; guide, J. E Bement; financial secretary, M. A. Dickinson; trustees, F. D. Cook, J. F. Gilbert, Charles Parents. The organization has prospered from the beginning; its meetings are held in Grange hall the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

The Amherst Board of Trade was organized at a meeting held at the district court-room, Jan. 29, 1891. Fifty-nine persons signed the articles of association and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The officers elected were: President, F. E. Whitman; vice-president, George Cutler, Jr.; secretary, C. F. Morehouse; treasurer, Henry Adams; auditor, H. T. Cowles; directors, C. S. Smith, John Mullen, E. D. Marsh, E. M. Spear, H. M. McCloud. In the spring of 1892, the Board had printed and distributed a large edition of a finely-illustrated pamphlet, calling attention to the many attractions of Amherst as a place either for summer resort or for permanent residence. An unsuccessful attempt was made to secure the establishment in the town of some new manufacturing enterprises. Since 1892, money has been spent by the organization in advertising the town's attractions in the newspapers, and, during the past year, in determining the numbers of houses in the free postal delivery district and in carrying on the work preliminary to the organization of the Amherst & Sunderland street railway company. The Board of Trade has, however, ceased to be an active factor in the town's affairs.

The Rod and Gun club was organized March 13, 1888, with 42 members. The officers first elected were: President, H. E. Wheeler; secretary and treasurer, Henry Adams; executive committee, John C. White, J. W. Howland, C. M. Osgood.

The Nonotuck Cycle club was organized May 16, 1895. Its officers first elected were: President, M. E. Hurley; vice-president, A. F. Mitten; secretary and treasurer, G. O. Pierce; executive committee, H. D. Holland, A. F. Mitten, G. O. Pierce, M. E. Hurley; captain, Edward Fisher. The club occupies neatly furnished rooms in Kellogg's block.

The Amherst Indian Association was organized Dec. 1, 1890.

CHAPTER LIV.

AMHERST IN THE CIVIL WAR.—ACTION TAKEN BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.—THE RAISING OF TROOPS.—REGIMENTS IN WHICH AMHERST MEN SERVED.—MASS MEETINGS AND FLAG-RAISINGS IN AMHERST.—RAISING MEN AND MONEY.—DEATH OF ADJUTANT STEARNS.—AMHERST MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE EARLY BATTLES OF THE WAR.

Every citizen of Amherst may take just pride in the part borne by the town in the war for the preservation of the Union. From that day of national sorrow when the first rebel gun was fired upon Fort Sumter until that greater day of national rejoicing which gave to the name Apomattox a proud place in history, the town of Amherst responded loyally, willingly, gladfully to every demand upon its resources of men and money and supplies, to aid in crushing out the great rebellion. The descendants of men who had fought in the old French and Indian wars, and of others who had served under Putnam and Greene and Gates and Schuyler, shouldered their muskets and did valiant service in preserving the nation which their ancestors had founded. As between the war of the Revolution and the civil war there was this important point of difference: In the earlier contest, the patriots were assailed by enemies at home as well as in hostile armies; in the later, the loyalty and devotion of those who marched and bivouacked and fought in the Union armies was but the fruitage of a patriotism that pervaded the community; Amherst had no "Tories" in 1861 and the years that followed. In the succeeding pages an attempt is made to record the doings of those men who served for Amherst in the Union armies, and of the town they represented. To make this record complete and intelligible, it is necessary to refer in a general way to action taken by the state at various times during the war.

April 15, 1861, Gov. John A. Andrew received a telegram from Washington, calling upon Massachusetts to furnish 20 companies of men to serve for three months in the Union army. He at once ordered the commanders of the 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th regiments of state militia to muster their troops and report at Boston. These regiments were made up of companies located in towns and cities in the eastern part of the state; Western Massachusetts was not called upon to play a part in the opening act of the great war drama. The first troops to reach Boston in answer to this summons were three companies of the 8th regiment from Marblehead,

which arrived on the morning of the 16th. The same day came an order from the war department at Washington for Massachusetts to furnish four regiments of infantry, to serve three months. The first to leave the state was the 3d regiment, which embarked from Central Wharf in Boston on the 17th and sailed to Fortress Monroe. The same day the 4th regiment sailed from Boston, and was the first loyal regiment in the war to land on the soil of Virginia. The 6th and 8th regiments left Boston by rail, the first on the 17th, the second on the following day. The 6th was attacked by a mob in Baltimore and had to fight its way through the city, three of its men being killed, the first lives sacrificed in defence of the national capital. The 5th regiment, three-months troops, left Boston by rail April 21, arriving at Annapolis on the 24th and taking part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21.

Early in May the authorities at Washington reached the conclusion that the rebellion could not be suppressed in three months, and decided to enlist no more men for short terms of service. The next call for troops specified that they should serve for three years or during the war. Under date of May 15, Simon Cameron, secretary of war, addressed a letter to Gov. Andrew, notifying him that Massachusetts' quota of three-years' troops would be six regiments of infantry. Acting under these instructions, the 1st, 2d, 7th, 9th 10th and 11th regiments were promptly recruited, mustered in and forwarded to the front. Four of these regiments contained men who served on Amherst's quota, the 2d, 9th, 10th and 11th. The 2d regiment, recruited at West Roxbury, left Boston July 8. The 9th regiment, composed of men of Irish birth and their immediate descendants, was recruited on Long Island in Boston Harbor and left Boston June 24. The 10th regiment was recruited at Springfield, the only regiment raised in Western Massachusetts under this call, and left Boston by boat, July 25. The 11th regiment was recruited at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor and left for Washington June 24.

June 17, a letter was addressed to Gov. Andrew, under direction of the war department, giving him authority to forward ten more regiments of three-years' men. In accordance with these instructions, eighteen regiments of infantry, numbered consecutively from 12 to 29 inclusive, together with one regiment of cavalry, were organized and forwarded to Washington in 1861 and the opening months of 1862. Of these regiments the following contained men who served on Amherst's quota: 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 27th, 28th and the 1st cavalry. The 14th regiment was recruited at Fort Warren and left Boston for Washington Aug. 7. It was afterwards changed to an artillery regiment, being known during the war as the 1st regiment Massachusetts heavy artillery. The 15th regiment was recruited in Worcester county and left for Washington Aug. 8. It bore a

prominent part in the battle of Ball's Bluff. The 18th regiment was recruited at Camp Readville, near Boston, and left for Washington Aug. 24. The 19th regiment was recruited in Essex county, leaving for Washington Aug. 28. The 20th regiment, recruited at Camp Readville, left for Washington Sept. 4 and took part in the battle of Ball's Bluff. The 21st regiment was recruited at Camp Lincoln in Worcester, being one of five regiments recruited for special service; it left the state Aug. 22. The 22d regiment, recruited at Lynnfield, left the state Oct. 8. The 27th regiment, composed of troops from the four western counties, was recruited at Springfield and left the state Nov. 2d. The 28th regiment was recruited at Cambridge and did not leave the state until January, 1862. Its officers and men were chiefly of Irish birth and descent. The 1st cavalry was recruited at Readville and left for Annapolis, in December, 1861. Of the upwards of 30,000 troops which Massachusetts gave to the Union armies in 1861, 85 were residents of Amherst or credited on her quota. Of these, one was enlisted in the 2d regiment, 11 in the 10th, 2 in the 15th, 1 in the 18th, 2 in the 20th, 14 in the 21st, 49 in the 27th, 1 in the 28th, 3 in the 31st and 1 in the 1st cavalary.

When, on April 17, 1861, news was received in Amherst that the rebels had fired upon Fort Sumter, the students of Amherst College were the leaders in a patriotic demonstration. A meeting was held at the college chapel in the afternoon, which was opened with prayer by President Stearns. The Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. William S. Clark and the congregation united in singing the hymn "America." At the close of the exercises the stars and stripes were raised above the chapel tower. April 22, a citizens' mass meeting was held at Agricultural hall, at which I. F. Conkey, Esq. presided. A committee of five, consisting of George Cutler, Austin Eastman, Henry F. Hills, Capt. Simeon Clark and Harlan Pomeroy was appointed to report business for the meeting. They prepared and presented the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, That it is the duty and privilege of the citizens of this Town in the present dangerous condition of our National affairs to make immediate suitable provisions for the organization and outfit of a Military Company for the protection of our Government.

Resolved, That it is the sense that a legal meeting of the town be immediately called to take action on this subject.

Resolved, That a committee be chosen to make immediate arrangements for the enlistment of a Company of Volunteers."

Having passed these resolutions by unanimous vote, the following were appointed members of a committee to arrange for securing volunteers: Dr. H. A. Howe, A. R. Cushman, John H. Haskins, E. B. Lovett, J. E. Merrick. The meeting was addressed by Rev. George Cooke and Hon.

Edward Dickinson. April 20, Porter Dickinson raised a flag above his machine-shop at East Amherst, in presence of some 75 people, and also fired a salute of 34 guns. April 22, a beautiful American flag was raised over L. M. Hills & Son's hood-shop, in presence of fully 1,000 spectators. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. I. F. Conkey and prayer was offered by President Stearns and Prof. W. S. Tyler. The exercises were followed by a parade of the young women employed in the shop, carrying small flags, through the village streets. April 22, Prof. W. S. Clark went to Boston, to see what arrangements could be made to equip a company of volunteers if one should be raised at the college. April 23, there was a flag-raising at Cooke's female school, the flag having been made by the pupils. College students were present and took part in the exercises, which included singing and the firing of a salute. The committee appointed to raise a volunteer company met April 23 and chose H. A. Howe chairman. Posters calling for volunteers were printed and freely distributed. The committee made its headquarters at the Amherst house. Fourteen persons enlisted the first day.

A special town-meeting was held May 1, at which the selectmen were authorized to borrow $5,000 for military purposes, as recorded on page 247 of the Town Meeting Records printed in this volume. April 27, there was a flag-raising at North Amherst, a handsome banner being raised on a new staff 100 feet in height, in presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering. The buildings in the village were handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion, and patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon. Charles Delano, Rev. D. H. Rogan, Rev. George Cooke, Rev. J. O. Peck and others. The assessors in 1861 returned on the militia roll of the town 363 able-bodied men, between 18 and 45 years of age, and before the close of the year nearly 25 per cent. of this number had enlisted in the service. No bounties were paid by the town in 1861, but in July of that year Rev. J. L. Merrick of the South parish offered $5 to every single man and $10 to every married man who enlisted from his parish. Mr. Merrick paid out in the course of the year $145, others in the South parish $75, and subscriptions in other parts of the town brought the amount up to $566.50, out of which $5 was paid to every Amherst member of Co. D, 27th regiment. The earlier volunteers were unwilling to wait until a regiment should be formed in this section. The first Amherst man to be mustered into service was Charles F. Kellogg, who joined the 2d regiment, and was mustered in May 25. In June, eleven Amherst men were mustered into the 10th regiment, the first recruited in Western Massachusetts; most of these were attached to Co. C, the Northampton company. In July, two Amherst men were mustered into the 15th regiment. In August, 15 Amherst men were mustered, one in the 18th and 14 in the

21st. In September, 37 men were mustered, and in October 16, 49 of whom became members of the 27th regiment, two of the 20th, one of the 28th and one of the 1st cavalry. In December, three Amherst men were mustered into the 31st regiment. In October, occurred the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which Francis H. Dickinson of the 15th regiment was killed, the first man on Amherst's quota to give up his life for his country. Sept. 20, the members of Co. D, 27th regiment, recruited in Amherst and neighboring towns, assembled at noon in Agricultural hall. Forming in line they marched to the Amherst house, where dinner was served. From the Amherst house they were escorted to the New London Northern depot by the Amherst College class of '63. An immense crowd was in waiting to see them depart. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Edward Dickinson and Rev. C. L. Woodworth and prayer was offered by President Stearns. During the month of September, the ladies of the South and West parishes sent a large quantity of clothing and supplies to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, D. C., the first of many generous contributions which were continued all through the period of the war.

The 31st regiment, which contained four Amherst men, was recruited at Pittsfield and started for the front Feb. 21, 1862. It was one of two regiments recruited for special service by Gen. B. F. Butler, under orders of the war department, and was known at first as the Western Bay State regiment. In the spring of 1862, the Massachusetts regiments containing Amherst men were stationed as follows: The 2d regiment with the Army of Virginia, at the headwaters of the Potomac; the 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d regiments, with the Army of the Potomac; the 21st and 27th regiments, with General Burnside's army in North Carolina; the 31st regiment, in the Department of the Gulf in Louisiana; the 28th regiment and the 1st cavalry, in the Army of the South in South Carolina; the 1st artillery, in forts near Washington. July 4, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 men to serve for three years or during the war. The quota allotted to Massachusetts was 15,000 men, to form new regiments and fill the ranks of those already in the field. In accordance with this demand, ten new regiments were promptly raised and forwarded to the front, numbered consecutively from 32 to 41, inclusive. Amherst men were enlisted in the 32d, 34th, 36th and 37th regiments. The 32d regiment was recruited at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor and was known at first as the Fort Warren battalion; it left the state May 26. The 34th regiment, recruited at Worcester, left for Washington Aug. 15. The 36th regiment left the state Aug. 31. The 37th regiment was recruited at "Camp Briggs" in Pittsfield, and started for the front Sept. 7. Aug. 4, a call was issued by President Lincoln for 300,000 men to serve nine months, Massachusetts' quota being fixed at 19,090. These men were to be raised

by draft. Massachusetts furnished her contingent by voluntary enlistment within a reasonable time and the draft was avoided. The new regiments recruited and sent into the field under the call for nine-months' men were numbered from 42 to 53 inclusive, while the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th regiments of three-months men were recruited to the full number and enlisted for nine months service. Amherst had men enlisted in the 42d, 46th, 52d and 53d regiments. The 42d regiment was recruited at Readville and left the state Nov. 19, being assigned to the Department of the Gulf. The 46th regiment was recruited at "Camp Banks" near Springfield and sailed from Boston Oct. 24 for New Berne, N. C. The 52d regiment was recruited at "Camp Miller," Greenfield, leaving that town Nov. 20 for New York, where it embarked Nov. 25 and went to join the Department of the Gulf. The 53d regiment was recruited at Groton, and left Boston Nov. 18 by boat, under orders to report to Gen. Banks at New Orleans. A part of the 42d regiment reached Galveston, being the first detachment of the loyal army to land in Texas during the war.

During the year 1862, the battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, 2d Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg were fought, as well as many lesser engagements, in all of which Amherst troops took part. When in February, news was received of the capture of Fort Donelson, the first great Union victory of the war, the church bells were rung and there was general celebration of the event. The battle of Roanoke Island was fought Feb. 8, and that of New Berne March 14, the Amherst troops in the 21st and 27th regiments doing gallant service in both actions. At the battle of Roanoke Island, one Amherst man was wounded; at the battle of New Berne, one Amherst man was killed, and seven wounded, two mortally. It was at the battle of New Berne that Lieut. Frazar A. Stearns, serving as adjutant, was killed while rallying his men to charge. Lieut. Stearns was son of President Stearns of Amherst College, and was a student at the college in the class of '63, when the war broke out. He enlisted in the 21st Mass. regiment, was wounded at the battle of Roanoke Island, and his death at the battle of New Berne was deeply lamented by his comrades in the service and by all who knew him. The historian of the 21st speaks of Adjutant Stearns as "the ideal soldier of the regiment, handsome in face and person, true in his friendship, and enthusiastic in his devoted courage." Gen. Jesse L. Reno, in whose division he served, refers to him as "one of the most accomplished and gallant officers in the army." His remains were sent to Amherst in care of Lieut. Fred. Sanderson. Funeral services for Adjutant Stearns were held at the Village Congregational church March 22, the church being filled to overflowing. The students of Amherst College formed in procession and marched to the church, the members of the

junior class wearing badges of mourning. The pall-bearers were members of the class of '61. An eloquent funeral discourse was delivered by Prof. W. S. Tyler. March 25, occurred the public presentation of a sword and belt to Lieut. Sanderson. Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of North Carolina, issued under date of March 16 a special order, directing "that the six-pounder brass gun, taken in the battery where Adjutant Stearns, of the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers, met his death while gallantly fighting at the battle of New Berne, be presented to his regiment as a monument to the memory of a brave man." The regiment voted to present the gun to Amherst College, for safe keeping and having been appropriately inscribed the gun was forwarded to the college, the presentation ceremonies taking place April 14, in front of the college chapel, in presence of a large audience. Hon. Edward Dickinson presided at the meeting. Capt. J. D. Frazier of Co. H made the speech of presentation in behalf of the regiment, and the gun was accepted by Rev. Joseph Vaill, D. D., on behalf of the college trustees. Prof. Julius H. Seelye spoke a few words on behalf of the college faculty. This gun is now in Williston Hall.

In the battle of New Berne, Austin Barton of the 21st regiment and Charles K. Baker of the 27th were mortally wounded. Others wounded, but not mortally, were George W. Newell of the 21st and Charles H. Barton, James Bowman, John E. Cushman and Solomon H. Williams of the 27th. In April, at a skirmish at Wise Forks, N. C. Edmund Boltwood and Charles B. Spaulding of the 27th were wounded. In the battle of Kinston, John Shoals of the 27th regiment was wounded. In the battle of Fair Oaks, in May, George L. Putnam of the 10th regiment was killed and Ebenezer M. Johnson of the same regiment wounded. At the battle of Chantilly in September, George W. Scott was killed and Henry F. Douglass wounded, both members of the 21st. At the battle of Fredericksburg in December, Josiah Thayer of the 10th regiment was mortally wounded, while Nelson O. Ball of the 10th, Alonzo W. Latham of the 18th and Lewis R. Haskell of the 21st were wounded, but not mortally.

April 16, the parishioners and friends of Rev. C. L. Woodworth, who had accepted an appointment as chaplain of the 27th regiment, paid him a surprise visit and presented him a revolver and a sum of money to pay for his outfit. June 27, a strawberry festival was held for the benefit of wounded soldiers. July 12, a mass meeting of citizens was held at Agricultural hall to consider what could he done to promote enlistments. On motion of W. A. Dickinson, it was voted the sense of the meeting that the town should pay each volunteer $100 bounty, in addition to the United States and state bounties, and that the selectmen be requested to call a town-meeting at an early day to take action on the matter. Several prom-

inent citizens guaranteed that the $100 bounty should be paid, in case the town did not make the appropriation. William F. Stearns, son of President Stearns, offered to give $25 to each soldier who should enlist from Amherst, the number not to exceed 36. At a special meeting held July 21, the town voted to give the $100 bounty.

When in August came the call for 300,000 men to serve for nine months, with instructions that the same be raised by draft, there was great excitement in Massachusetts. A new enrollment of persons liable for military duty was ordered throughout the state. The roll in Amherst showed 403 men subject to the call. A mass-meeting was held in Agricultural hall, Aug. 20, to see if citizens would anticipate action by the town, and guarantee specific sums as bounties for men enlisting to serve for nine months. The attendance was very large. Hon. Edward Dickinson served as chairman of the meeting and H. A. Marsh as secretary. On motion, it was voted as the sense of the meeting that the town should offer a bounty of $100 to each man who should volunteer, to avoid a draft upon the citizens under the call. A guarantee fund was raised for use until the town should assume the payment of bounties. At a special meeting held Aug. 25, the town voted to pay a bounty of $100 to each man who should enlist until the town's quota was filled. The quota of Amherst was 48 men; as over 50 men enlisted in two days the draft was avoided. Sept. 5, the *Express* printed an interesting obituary notice of Col. William S. Clark, who was, wrongfully, reported killed at the battle of 2d Manassas. Sept. 30, the men enlisted for service in the 52d regiment left Amherst for Greenfield. Oct. 7 and 8, an "old folks concert," given for the benefit of wounded soldiers, met with great success. Dec. 3, a meeting was held in Amherst of delegates from several towns in the vicinity, to devise plans for the relief of soldiers in the Union armies. Dec. 12, Rev. George Cooke left Amherst for Washington, with several boxes of clothing for the 37th regiment. During the year some of the Amherst soldiers returned home on furloughs and were warmly welcomed. Letters from men who were serving in the armies were given a prominent place in the columns of the *Express*. In the fall of 1862 and spring of 1863, Amherst narrowly escaped a draft, owing to the fact that men serving for the town had not all been credited on its quota, at state headquarters. In February, 1863, Col. Conkey went to Boston and saw that the town was given its proper credits.

During the year 1862, 102 Amherst men were enlisted in the Union armies. In February, eight men were enlisted, six to serve in the 1st regiment of heavy artillery, one in the 15th regiment and one in the 31st. In March, two men were enlisted, one to serve in the 1st heavy artillery, and

one in the 27th regiment. In June, there were three enlistments, two in the 27th regiment and one in the 34th. In July, six men enlisted, all to serve in the 27th. In August, there were 63 enlistments, three in the 27th regiment, 23 in the 37th, 34 in the 52d and three in the 1st cavalry. There were 13 enlistments in September, one in the 27th, two in the 37th, nine in the 52d and one in the 46th. In October there were seven enlistments, one each in the 42d and 52d regiments, three in the 46th and two in the 53d. During the year William F. Stearns, Esq. paid bounties of $25 each to 35 men who enlisted from Amherst, amounting to $875.

CHAPTER LV.

Hard Times in 1863.—The Conscription Act.—Amherst's Enrollment.—The Draft at Greenfield.—Substitutes and Commutation.—Battles in 1863.—Measures to Avoid the Draft.—Return of the 27th.—Amherst Men Killed and Wounded in 1864.—The Roll of Honor.—Losses in Battle.—Service by Regiments.—Muster by Months.—War Expenses of the Town.

The year 1863 was a hard and trying one to the patriotic citizens of Amherst, as to those in all loyal communities throughout the Union. The excitement and enthusiasm incident to the outbreak of the war and the first call to arms had abated. A large percentage of the young and able-bodied men had enlisted and were fighting in the Union armies. The Army of the Potomac, containing the greater number of Amherst volunteers, had met with repeated reverses, each battle bringing with it a long list of killed and wounded and missing. There were no signs of an ending to the terrible struggle, little but faith to warrant a belief that the Union arms would gain ultimate success. But the year brought with it increasing demands upon the blood and treasure of the people. The depleted ranks of the armies in the field called for constant reinforcements, and a threatened invasion of the North by rebel armies necessitated the raising of new armies of defence. The limit of volunteering had been reached, and even the payment of generous bounties failed to secure the men needed for the service. Under these circumstances there was need of heroic

measures, and early in the year Congress passed the so-called "conscription bill."

This measure provided for the enrollment of all able-bodied citizens of the United States, between the ages of 22 and 45, including persons of foreign birth who had declared their intention of becoming citizens. Certain classes were declared exempt, including those physically disabled and those having others solely dependent on them for support. Persons subject to the draft were divided in two classes: the first class embraced all unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 45 and married men between the ages of 20 and 35, the second class all married men between the ages of 35 and 45. Each congressional district was constituted an enrollment district. All enrolled persons were to remain for two years subject to a call into military service and when so called to continue in the service for three years or during the war. The president of the United States was authorized to assign the number of men to be drafted from each district. In fixing the quota, the number of volunteers already furnished by each district was to be considered. Drafted men might furnish substitutes, or, in lieu of performing military service, might pay $300. Persons failing to report to the military authorities after due notice were to be treated as deserters. The president was given full power under the act to call out the national forces at any time until the rebellion had been suppressed.

Under the provisions of this act Henry A. Marsh, editor of the *Express*, was appointed in June, 1863, enrolling officer for Amherst. He completed his enrollment lists June 26. He found the whole number of males in Amherst between the ages of 20 and 45 to be 567; of these, 392 were in the first class and 175 in the second. Of those in the first class, 48 were of foreign birth and eight were colored. Of the second class, 18 were of foreign birth and five colored. Of the first class, 143 were already in the United States service, of the second class 13. But 191 of the first class were subject to draft. Early in July, President Lincoln issued a call for 600,000 men, to be raised by draft. Amherst's quota under the call was 88 men, including 50 per cent. extra for probable exemptions. July 14, the draft for the Ninth congressional district, of which Amherst formed a part, began at Greenfield. The drawing was held at the provost marshal's office in Armory hall, in presence of three commissioners who were seated on the platform. The names of the men of the first class were placed in a wheel, from which they were drawn by a man blindfolded. Amherst was the first town drawn, and the first Amherst man drafted was Amariah L. Brown, keeper of a billiard-saloon. Many prominent men of the town were drawn, including four professors at Amherst College and leading business men. While the draft was going on there was considerable disturbance in Greenfield by rebel sympathizers.

Aug. 1, the men drafted from Amherst appeared at Greenfield and took the prescribed physical examination. Several did not take the examination but furnished substitutes. Of the 68 examined, 30 were accepted. Greenfield correspondence of the *Express* stated under date of Aug. 11 that of the number accepted from Amherst not one had entered the service in person: all had furnished substitutes or paid $300 each to obtain them. The same correspondent wrote to the *Express* under date of Aug. 14, that it was surprising to learn the amount of sickness and debility existing among men between the ages of 20 and 45. The draft was based on the supposition that 50 per cent. would cover the exemption, but the result showed a great mistake in calculation. Only about 20 per cent. of the persons examined were accepted. From Amherst, a little more than half the required number was accepted out of the first quota. From some towns fully 95 per cent. of the men drafted had been exempted. At first, substitutes had commanded from $325 to $350, but the price had fallen to $300 and there was no difficulty in obtaining them at that figure. Up to Aug. 11, 197 substitutes had been accepted, clothed and sent to the rendezvous on Long Island. Many of the substitutes were deserters, if not from the service from other stations. Another large class consisted of thieves, pickpockets and rioters from New York city. They were brought to Greenfield by agents and intended to desert as soon as they had secured their pay. Several made the attempt but few succeeded, as they were kept at the station but one day and during that time were strictly guarded. The previous week an attempt had been made by substitutes to fire the barracks and thus effect an escape.

Under date of Aug. 26, the Greenfield correspondent wrote that the drafted men were beginning to come in. The first to appear from Amherst was Spencer Church, Jr., "who has concluded that he can afford to do his own fighting, without the aid of a substitute." About 33 per cent. of the men drafted had been accepted. Another draft would probably be necessary to fill the quota. Under date of Sept. 2, the correspondent wrote that the board of examiners had begun their labors July 23, continuing them to date. The whole number examined was 3,035. Of these, 788 men had been accepted and 331 substitutes had been furnished. Only 41 drafted men had responded in person. Many persons drafted were not to be found; some had been drafted from two places while others were non-residents. The whole number obtained by the draft would not exceed 850, leaving a deficiency to be supplied by supplementary draft. Of the number drafted from Amherst, 20 had furnished substitutes, seven paid commutation, one had two members of his family already engaged in military service, two enlisted before the draft, nine were aliens, two non-residents,

two over 35 and married, one under 20, one supposed to be dead, one non-resident, 38 excused for physical disability: total exemptions, 84.

Aug. 3, the Amherst members of the 52d regiment of nine-months men having completed their term of service returned to their homes in Amherst. They were warmly welcomed but there was no public reception. The Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg in July caused President Lincoln to appoint Aug. 6 as a day of public thanksgiving. The day was recognized in Amherst by a general suspension of business. A union service of the churches was held at the First Congregational church, a sermon being delivered by Rev. H. L. Hubbell. In October, a call was issued for 300,000 volunteers. Amherst's quota under the call was 44 men. Henry A. Marsh was appointed recruiting agent to see that the quota was secured. Dec. 28, a meeting was held by citizens interested in filling the town's quota. Addresses were made by Samuel C. Carter and Hon. Edward Dickinson. A committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each school district, to canvass and assist in securing volunteers. By strenuous exertions on the part of the citizens the town's quota was filled Jan. 4, 1864. The event was celebrated Jan. 6, by a supper at the Amherst house, at which the volunteers from the town were invited guests.

During the year 1863 occurred the battles of Chancellorsville, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Rappahannock Station, Gettysburg and Port Hudson, and many minor engagements in which Amherst troops took part. At the battle of Gettysburg, Henry C. Ball of the 15th regiment was killed, Edward W. Prouty of the 15th mortally wounded and Marcus T. C. Miles of the 20th wounded, but not mortally. At the assault on Port Hudson, Martin S. Johnson of the 53d regiment was killed and George P. Spear of the 52d wounded. In the fight at Irish Bend, La., John White of the 52d was wounded. In the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, Charles V. Smith of the 28th regiment was wounded. In the battle of Chickamaugua, George B. Cooley, a native of Amherst, of the 44th Ill. was wounded. During the year there were 24 enlistments from Amherst, not including re-enlistments or the men who went as substitutes for others who had been drafted. In January, one man enlisted in the 27th regiment. In March there were four enlistments, all in the 54th regiment, the first regiment of colored men raised in Massachusetts. There were six enlistments in July, one in the 9th regiment, two in the 20th, one in the 32d, two in the 54th. In August there were four enlistments, one each in the 9th, 15th, 19th and 22d regiments. Four men enlisted in November, two in the 1st heavy artillery, one each in the 37th and 54th regiments. In December there were five enlistments, one in the 21st and four in the 27th regiment. The

military record of the town, compiled by the town clerk, Samuel C. Carter, shows in but few instances the regiments in which the substitutes served.

At the beginning of the year 1894, the Massachusetts regiments in which Amherst men were serving were distributed as follows: The 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 28th, 32d and 37th regiments of infantry and the 1st cavalry in the Army of the Potomac; the 2d, 21st, and 36th regiments in the Department of the Ohio; the 27th infantry and the 2d heavy artillery in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; the 54th regiment in the Department of the South, the 31st regiment in the Department of the Gulf; the 34th infantry, 2d cavalry and 1st heavy artillery in the Department of Washington. Early in the year, the third battalion of the 1st cavalry was permanently detached from that regiment, and a new battalion was recruited in the state, attached to it and made the 4th regiment of cavalry. The 5th (colored) cavalry regiment was organized in the spring of 1864 and left for Washington in May. The 3d heavy artillery regiment was organized in the spring and went to the front in May. In March, 1864, President Lincoln issued a call for 200,000 men; Amherst's quota was 23. The draft began at Greenfield, May 13. A club was formed at North Amherst for mutual protection against the draft. When one of its members was drafted, the members subscribed a sufficient amount each to make up the sum of $300. Under date of April 15, the *Express* printed the following paragraph:

"Rev. George Cooke, agent of the America Life Insurance, presents to our people a novel way of avoiding the draft. He insures their lives for $1000, and guarantees $300 in case of their being drafted, upon payment of $100, in addition to the usual fee for insurance."

During the summer the enrolled militia of the town raised money among the members by subscription, and appointed an agent to act for them in connection with the selectmen in procuring volunteers to be credited to the town in anticipation of another call for troops. July 4, the women of the town held a very successful fair in Agricultural hall, in aid of the Christian Commission. Early in July came another call for 500,000 men. Amherst's quota was 50. C. E. Hutchinson was appointed recruiting agent and the list was made up without a draft. The personal exertions of the selectmen were largely instrumental in effecting this result. Without a dollar in the treasury, they became individually responsible for over $3,000, and also obtained $12,000, by loans on short time, from between 50 and 60 individuals. Between June 1 and Sept. 16, the town enlisted 51 men, paying $10,300 for the services of 34 men for three years, $963 for the services of four men for two years, $1,341 for the services of 13 men for one year.

Sept. 27 the members of the 27th regiment belonging in Amherst reached their homes. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of people. On the arrival of the train a salute was fired, then a procession was formed, headed by the Belchertown band: following the band came the college students and then a long line of citizens bearing banners and mottoes. The procession marched from the depot to the West village, thence to the East Congregational church where services were held. Prayer was offered by President Stearns, followed by an address of welcome by Col. W. S. Clark, and brief addresses by Prof. Vose, Capt. T. W. Sloan and others. The band played a dirge in honor of the dead, after which the soldiers and their friends repaired to the chapel, where a collation was served. Many dwellings along the route were handsomely illuminated. Twenty-one members of the regiment were present.

Announcement was made Sept. 30 that there could be no draft in the district, the quota of every town being filled. In October, a society was formed, numbering 130 members, for the relief of the soldiers suffering in the hospitals. Nov. 1, the "Unconditional Union" men held a public demonstration. Most of the dwellings, stores and public halls were illuminated. The students formed a procession on the college grounds, and marshaled by Col. W. S. Clark marched to the square in front of the post-office, where they were joined by a procession from East Amherst, marshaled by S. W. Whitney and headed by a military band. The line of march was through the principal streets to the First Congregational church, where exercises were held. The meeting was called to order by Henry F. Hills, chairman of the town committee. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Rev. Dr. Seelye of Easthampton and Prof. J. H. Seelye. At the election held Nov. 8, Amherst gave Abraham Lincoln 512 votes for president and George B. McClellan 47. At a meeting of enrolled men, held Dec. 12, H. C. Howard and W. W. Smith were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions of $10 each from men liable to draft and from other persons who might be disposed to contribute. Dec. 23, a call was issued for 300,000 troops to be furnished within 60 days: Amherst's quota was filled without a draft. In the winter of 1864, the state was divided into military company districts, Amherst and Hadley forming one district. At a meeting held at Agricultural hall, Jan. 9, Sylvester L. Stockbridge of Hadley was chosen captain of the military company raised in the two towns.

During the year 1864 occurred the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Olustee, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Charlestown, Winchester, the assault on Petersburg, and many other bloody engagements in which Amherst troops did valiant service. The battle of the Wilderness, May 6, was the most disastrous to Amherst troops of any

during the war. Five men were mortally wounded, Charles V. Smith and Michael Doyle of the 28th regiment, Henry E. Boynton and David L. Dickinson of the 1st heavy artillery and James K. Sanderson of the 37th regiment. Others wounded were, Charles F. Kellogg of the 2d regiment, Henry Coy of the 9th, Charles H. Barton of the 27th, Rufus P. Lincoln, Frederick R. Bell, Charles F. Turner and William J. Smith, all of the 37th. Before the Army of the Potomac had recovered from the effects of the battle of the Wilderness it was called upon to engage in another bloody contest with armed rebellion at Spottsylvania. In this battle the 37th regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry and suffered severely. Of the Amherst members of the regiment, George E. Cooke was mortally wounded; others wounded were Rufus P. Lincoln, William Fahay and John A. Glazier. Nelson O. Ball of the 10th regiment was wounded, and Samuel White, an Amherst man but serving in the 5th Wisconsin, was killed. Less than three weeks after the battle of Spottsylvania came the assault on Cold Harbor, one of the bravest attacks and bloodiest repulses known in the history of modern warfare. Of the Amherst troops engaged in this action, those connected with the 27th regiment suffered most severely. Of their number, Levi Edson and Charles D. Mullett were killed, Ptolemy P. Cutter mortally wounded, and E. Baxter Dickinson, Simeon E. Preston, Chester Dickinson, Jr., Medad Vinton, Henry E. Hawley, Cornelius O'Connor, Jacob L. Rust and Henry B. Sears wounded. From Cold Harbor, the Army of the Potomac followed the rebel army to the intrenchments before Petersburg, where for ten months the hostile forces faced each other, engaging in countless skirmishes and more than one severe engagement. In the operations about Petersburg, the 27th regiment suffered severely; of the Amherst men in this regiment, Levi M. Bolio and William W. Latham were killed, George A. Draper mortally wounded and James A. Preston wounded. Richard B. Loomis of the 21st regiment and Frederick R. Bell of the 37th were wounded. At the battle of Olustee, Jason Champlin was killed and Charles A. Finnemore wounded; both were members of the 54th regiment. In the engagement at Arrowfield Church, Eugene P. Hervey of the 27th regiment was mortally wounded, and John Shoals and William J. Hopkins of the same regiment wounded. At the battle of Drury's Bluff, James W. Spear of the 27th regiment was mortally wounded and Charles B. Spaulding of the same regiment wounded. In the skirmish at Charlestown, Joseph K. Taylor of the 37th regiment was mortally wounded and Patrick Beston of the same regiment wounded. At the battle of Winchester, Mason W. Tyler, John A. Leggett and Timothy Spellman, all of the 37th regiment, were wounded. In the fight at City Point, Henry Bowman of the 20th regiment was mortally wounded. In the battle of Boynton Plank Road, James A. Pierce of the 1st heavy

artillery was wounded. In the assault on Fort Stevens, John Sandling of the 37th regiment was wounded.

During the year 1864, there were 61 enlistments from Amherst, not counting re-enlistments. In January, 15 men enlisted, four in the 27th regiment, and 11 in the 5th cavalry. In February, one man enlisted in the 28th regiment. In May, there were three enlistments, two in the 19th regiment and one in the 3d heavy artillery. In June, one man enlisted in the 22d regiment. In July, there were 13 enlistments, two in the 37th regiment, one in the 13th battery of light artillery, two in the 2d heavy artillery, three in the 4th cavalry, five in the 36th regiment and one in the Veteran Reserve Corps. In August, there were three enlistments, two in the 2d heavy artillery and one in the 60th regiment. In September, 15 men enlisted, two in the 2d heavy artillery, one in the 29th unattached company of heavy artillery, one in the 2d cavalry, one in the 4th cavalry, three in the 5th cavalry, one in the 11th regiment, one in the 1st heavy artillery, five in the Veteran Reserve Corps. In December, there were 10 enlistments, one in the 13th battery of light artillery, four in the first cavalry, one in the 4th cavalry, two in the 19th regiment, one in the 20th regiment, one in the Veteran Reserve Corps. There was but one enlistment from Amherst in 1865, and that in the 1st battalion of frontier cavalry.

In the spring of 1865, Amherst troops were engaged in the assault on Petersburg, the battle of Fort Fisher and the battle of Sailors' Creek, the last great battle of the rebellion. In the battle of Sailors' Creek William F. Leggett of the 37th regiment was killed. In the assault on Fort Fisher, Mason W. Tyler of the 37th regiment was wounded.

When news was received in Amherst, April 3d, of the fall of Richmond, there was great public rejoicing: when, less than two weeks later, came the tidings of Lee's surrender, preparations were made for a celebration worthy the event. The church bells were rung and a four-horse team was sent to Northampton to procure a cannon. Early in the evening the team returned, drawing a piece of cast-iron, "as large around as a stove-pipe and as long as a string" all that could be procured. This was loaded up and fired until it burst, about midnight. All the dry-goods boxes that could be found were captured and furnished food for mammoth bon-fires. The celebration was continued through the night and was taken part in by citizens both young and old.

The following lists will serve to show the names of troops who served on Amherst's quota who were killed in battle, died from wounds, died of disease contracted in the service, suffered from wounds or imprisonment. It is, in the highest meaning of the words, a roll of honor:

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Henry C. Ball,
Levi M. Bolio,
Jason Champlin,
Francis H. Dickinson,
Levi Edson,
Martin S. Johnson,
William W. Latham,
William F. Leggett,
Charles D. Mullett,
George L. Putnam,
George W. Scott,
Frazar A. Stearns.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Charles K. Baker,
Austin Barton,
Henry Bowman,
Henry E. Boynton,
George E. Cooke,
Ptolemy P. Cutter,
David L. Dickinson,
Michael Doyle,
George A. Draper,
Eugene P. Hervey,
Edward W. Prouty,
James K. Sanderson.
Charles V. Smith,
James W. Spear,
Joseph K. Taylor,
Josiah Thayer,
Samuel White.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

Charles B. Adams,
Sylester H. Adams,
Milo A. Bartlett,
Morrison Barton,
Cephas B. Bolio,
John W. Dickinson,
Joseph Grover,
Jarvis Jackson,
Sanford Jackson,
Ezra Kelsey,
Alonzo W. Latham,
Murray B. Lovett,
Edward Lyons,
Edward W. Manley,
Marcus T. C. Miles,
Reuben Miles,
Lyman D. Phelps,
Henry C. Plumb,
Norman Roberts.
Arthur Sears,
Lyman W. Skinner,
George W. Sloan,
Edward H. Stanley,
Ethan A. Taft,
Henry Thompson,
John Thompson,
John P. W. Wheelock,
Robert Wilson,

WOUNDED.

Ezra Baker,
Nelson O. Ball,
Charles H. Barton,
Frederick R. Bell,
John Beston, Jr.,
Patrick Beston,
Edmund Boltwood,
James Bowman,
Albert Cates,
Spencer Church, Jr.,
George B. Cooley,
Henry Coy,
John E. Cushman,
Chester Dickinson, Jr.,
E. Baxter Dickinson,
Henry F. Douglass,
William Fahay,
Charles A. Finnemore,
John A. Glazier,
Lewis R. Haskell,
Henry E. Hawley,
William J. Hopkins,
Ebenezer M. Johnson,
Charles F. Kellogg,
John A. Leggett,
Rufus P. Lincoln,
Richard B. Loomis,
George W. Newell,
Freeman E. Nutting,
Cornelius O'Connor,
James A. Pierce,
Edwin H. Potwin,
James A. Preston.
Simeon E. Preston,
Dwight Russell,
Jacob L. Rust,
John Sandling,
Henry B. Sears,
John Shoals,
William J. Smith,
Charles B. Spaulding,
George P. Spear,
Timothy Spellman,
Charles F. Turner,
Mason W. Tyler,
Medad Vinton,
John White,
William H. White,
Solomon H. Williams.

CAPTURED AND IMPRISONED.

Ashley W. Barrows,
Eli H. Johnson,
Ezra Kelsey,
Warren F. King,
Cornelius O'Connor,
John Shoals,
J. Leander Skinner,
Linneus C. Skinner,
Medad Vinton.

The losses in the various engagements with the enemy may be summarized as follows: Wilderness, 12 wounded, five mortally; Cold Harbor, two killed, eight wounded, one mortally; New Berne, one killed, eight wounded, two mortally; Petersburg, two killed, four wounded, one mortally; Spottsylvania, six wounded, two mortally; Gettysburg, one killed, four wounded, one mortally; Fredericksburg, three wounded, one mortally; Winchester, three wounded; Arrowfield Church, three wounded, one mortally; Fair Oaks, one killed, one wounded; Ball's Bluff, one killed, one wounded; Chantilly, one killed, one wounded; Olustee, one killed, one wounded; Port Hudson, one killed, one wounded; Drury's Bluff, two wounded, one mortally; Charlestown, two wounded, one mortally; Wise Forks, two wounded; Sailor's Creek, one killed; City Point, one mortally wounded; Roanoke Island, one wounded; Shenandoah Valley, one wounded; Boynton Plank Road, one wounded; Chickamaugua, one wounded; Fort Fisher, one wounded; Fort Stevens, one wounded; Irish Bend, one wounded; Kinston, one wounded. Benjamin P. Allen of the 1st heavy artillery, Charles Smith of the 4th cavalry, Spencer Church, Jr. of the 9th regiment and George Dickinson of the 52d regiment died from disease contracted in the service, after their discharge.

In addition to the above list, Amherst soldiers took part in the following engagements, in which no casualties were reported among their number: Battles of Gum Swamp, Swift Creek, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, North Anna, Brashear City, Franklin, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Second Manassas, South Mountain. In addition to these were many skirmishes and minor engagements.

Of those who enlisted on Amherst's quota in 1861, 29 were of Amherst birth; in 1862, 34; in 1863, 12; in 1864, 2. The following tables will show the number of men on Amherst's quota serving in different organizations, and the date of their muster by months:

SERVICE BY REGIMENTS.

2d Reg't, 1	31st Reg't, 4	1st Heavy Artillery, 10
9th Reg't, 2	32d Reg't, 1	2d Heavy Artillery, 6
10th Reg't, 11	34th Reg't, 1	3d Heavy Artillery, 1
11th Reg't, 1	36th Reg't, 4	29th Unat. Artillery, 1
15th Reg't, 4	37th Reg't, 28	13th Light Battery, 2
19th Reg't, 5	42d Reg't, 1	1st Cavalry, 8
18th Reg't, 1	46th Reg't, 4	2d Cavalry, 1
20th Reg't, 5	52d Reg't, 44	4th Cavalry, 5
21st Reg't, 15	53d Reg't, 2	5th Cavalry, 14
22d Reg't, 2	54th Reg't, 7	1st Frontier Cavalry, 1
27th Reg't, 71	60th Reg't 1	Veteran Reserve Corps, 7
28th Reg't, 2		

MUSTER BY MONTHS.

1861		1862		1863		1864		1865	
May,	1	Feb.,	8	Jan.,	1	Jan.,	15	Jan.,	1
June,	11	March,	2	March,	4	Feb.,	1		
July,	2	June,	3	July,	6	May,	3		
Aug.,	15	July,	6	Aug.,	4	June,	1		
Sept.,	37	Aug.,	63	Nov.,	4	July,	13		
Oct.,	16	Sept.,	13	Dec.,	5	Aug.,	3		
Dec.,	3	Oct.,	7			Sept.,	15		
						Dec.,	10		

The Town Meeting Records in Part Second of this volume contain the votes passed by the town in regard to military matters during the war. The following statistics are taken from the Military Record of the town, compiled by Samuel C. Carter, town clerk. The men who enlisted in 1861 received no bounties from the town, but after two years of service twenty of them re-enlisted and received $100 bounty extra, as veterans, from the United States government. In 1862, the town paid a bounty of $100 to each volunteer, which was legalized by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 27, 1863. The act of March 17, 1863, prohibited towns paying any more bounties, as all bounties had been equalized. The act of March 18, 1864, authorized towns to raise money for paying or refunding money paid by towns or individuals, for filling the quota under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864. Under this act, $2000 was assessed and refunded to individuals in 1864. The act of March 28, 1864, authorized towns to raise money for the purpose of procuring their proportion of the quota of volunteers, for one year from March 1, 1864, but not to exceed $125 per man. The act of March 27, 1865, authorized raising money to apply under any call to March, 1866. The act of April 25, 1865, allowed towns to raise money and repay towns or individuals, under any call in 1864, if assessed in three years.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Expenses of the town in 1861,	$535.17
Expenses of individuals in 1861,	566.50
Expenses of the town in 1862,	8,356.00
Expenses of William F. Stearns, Esq.,	875.00
Expenses of the town in 1863,	61.25
Expenses of drafted men for substitutes in 1863–4,	14,275.00
Expenses of the town in 1864,	11,738.85
Expenses of individuals in 1864,	8,063.00
Expenses of the town in 1865,	406.00
Interest on state aid,	1,350.50
	$46,237.27

Deducting $1,641.27 received from the state on equalization of bounties, the total military expenses of the town and individuals would appear to be $44,596, in reality but a fraction of the actual money cost to the town of the war for the preservation of the Union. During the continuance of the war state aid was furnished to 114 families.

CHAPTER LVI.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY.—TWENTY-SEVENTH.—THIRTY-SEVENTH.—FIFTY-SECOND.—TENTH.—TWENTY-FIRST.—FIFTY-FOURTH.

Of the less than 300 men who served on Amherst's quota, whose names appear on the marble tablets in the town hall, 176 did service in the 10th, 21st, 27th, 37th, 52d and 54th regiments. A brief sketch of the service of these regiments is here given, compiled from the regimental histories. As the 27th, 37th and 52d regiments contained companies raised in Amherst and adjoining towns, precedence is here given them.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sept. 3, 1861, Horace C. Lee, city clerk of Springfield, a man of experience in affairs connected with the state militia, received written authority from Gov. Andrew to recruit a regiment in the four western counties of the state. Sept. 10, recruiting offices were opened in Northampton, Amherst, Greenfield, Athol, Ludlow, Chicopee, Springfield, Westfield, North Adams and Pittsfield. The companies raised at Northampton and Westfield had their ranks filled by the 15th. Sept. 17, the companies from Amherst, Adams, Chicopee and Ludlow were ordered into camp about one mile east of the armory at Springfield. The Amherst and Pittsfield companies arrived at Springfield Sept. 19, and owing to a lack of camp equipage made use of the armory of the City Guards for the first night. Tents arrived the following day, and Sept. 20 the Amherst, Westfield and Pittsfield companies took up their quarters at "Camp Reed."

Sept. 27, the men were mustered into the United States service, to serve for the term of three years. Sept. 29, Rev. C. L. Woodworth of Amherst conducted divine services at the camp, assisted by a choir organized by J. L. Skinner of Amherst. Rifles and uniforms were issued to the troops Oct. 10. To the Amherst company was assigned the company letter D. The line officers were: Captain, Timothy W. Sloan of Amherst;

1st lieutenant, Ami R. Dennison of Amherst; 2d lieutenant, John S. Aitcheson of Chicopee. The regiment broke camp Nov. 2, and went by Boston & Albany railroad to Hudson, N. Y., thence by boat to Jersey City, and from the latter place by rail to Annapolis, Md. Here the regiment was attached to the 1st brigade, Gen. John G. Foster commanding, of the troops assembled for the Burnside expedition. The regiment sailed from Annapolis, Jan. 11, and took part in the capture of Roanoke Island. Although Amherst troops were engaged in the battle they suffered no casualties. At the battle of New Berne, March 14, the 27th regiment suffered severely, having seven men killed and 78 wounded. Ten men were wounded in company D, including six from Amherst. It was in this battle that J. E. Cushman lost his arm. Rev. C. L. Woodworth joined the regiment as chaplain, May 1. Dec. 14, the regiment assisted in the capture of Kinston, and a little later took part in the battle of Goldsboro. In the latter part of March and the first part of April, 1863, the regiment was besieged for 18 days at Washington, N. C., by an overwhelming rebel force, but held the place until the siege was abandoned. April 28, companies D and E assaulted and carried an intrenchment at Dover X Roads. The Amherst company was first in the works. During the charge Sergeant Edmund Boltwood was severely wounded in the leg. May 22, the regiment aided in the capture of the rebel fortifications at Gum Swamp, N. C. Two men, one of them Wheaton Lovett of Co. D, captured a lieutenant and 26 men. The remainder of the year the regiment did provost duty at New Berne, Norfolk and Portsmouth.

In January, 1864, 220 men who had re-enlisted were granted a thirty-days furlough. On their return the regiment was placed on provost duty at Norfolk. Here L. C. Skinner of Amherst organized a drum corps which attained great efficiency. Rev. C. L. Woodworth assumed charge of the First Presbyterian church, by appointment of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. In March, the regiment moved to Julian's Creek. Here they were attached to Heckman's Red Star brigade, forming a part of the Army of the James. April 26, the regiment moved to Yorktown. From Yorktown they were sent up the peninsula to a point near Williamsburg, returning May 4 to Fortress Monroe. May 5, they sailed up the James river to Bermuda Hundreds. Disembarking, the regiment took possession of Cobb's Hill. At that time Petersburg might have been captured almost without a struggle, as it was weakly garrisoned and Butler's army of 35,000 veterans was in sight of its church-spires. Delay in action enabled the rebels to strengthen the garrison and the opportunity was lost. The regiment took part in the battle at Arrowfield Church, in which engagement five members of Co. D were wounded, two of them, Eugene P. Hervey and W. J. Hopkins, from Amherst. Hopkins was wounded by a bullet in the

right eye. In the engagement at Walthall Junction, George A. Draper of Co. D was mortally wounded.

The battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, proved most disastrous to the 27th, and that through no fault of the men or their regimental commander. Ordered to an exposed position at the extreme right of the army, the regiment was not properly supported and was assaulted in front and flank by an overwhelming force of rebels. The regiment defended its position with great gallantry, but was completely surrounded by the enemy and 249 officers and enlisted men were captured. Co. D was fortunate in losing but five men as prisoners. The Amherst men captured were Lieut. J. Leander Skinner and Ezra Kelsey: the latter died of starvation in Andersonville prison. In the battle Co. D had one man killed and six wounded. James W. Spear and Charles B. Spaulding of Amherst were wounded, the former mortally.

The regiment, sadly depleted in numbers, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, May 29, and attached to the 18th army corps under command of W. F. (better known as "Baldy") Smith. It accompanied the army to Cold Harbor, where it took part in the opening battle June 2, and in the general assault June 3. In the first day's battle the regiment lost four men killed and 14 wounded. Charles D. Mullett of Amherst was killed, Serg't Ptolemy P. Cutter mortally wounded, Sergeants E. Baxter Dickinson and Simeon E. Preston and Privates Henry E. Hawley and Henry B. Sears wounded. In the general assault on the rebel works June 3, the Star Brigade led the advance and the 27th regiment was in the first line of battle. The brigade lost more than one-half its effective strength, while the 27th lost 15 killed, 65 wounded and four prisoners. The Amherst men wounded were Sergeant E. Baxter Dickinson, Corporal Chester Dickinson, Jr., Corp'l Medad Vinton, Cornelius O'Connor and Jacob L. Rust. June 12, the regiment marched to White House landing and thence to a position near Petersburg. June 18, the 27th made a desperate assault on the enemy's lines. All the officers were killed or wounded and the men sought shelter in a grain field. Three men were killed and five wounded in Co. D. Of the Amherst men in the regiment, Levi M. Bolio was killed and James A. Preston wounded. At the close of the engagement the regiment could muster but one officer and 80 men. The surviving members of the regiment spent the summer in the trenches in front of Petersburg. During the months of June and July, William W. Latham of Amherst was killed and Cornelius O'Connor, Albert Cates and Edwin H. Potwin wounded. In "Bearing Arms," the regimental history, the author, William P. Derby of Springfield, says:

"The demands of the campaign were so exacting and incessant that none but men of iron constitution could meet them without sooner or later requiring hospital

care. As a fact, the only officers who did meet this strain were Surgeon D. B. N. Fish and Lieut. Edwin L. Peck, both of whom were always present for duty."

Aug. 25, the regiment was transferred to Point of Rocks. The terms of enlistment of many of the men expired in September, and 259 were reported for discharge, but only 179 were able to attend the column on its homeward journey. The officers and men remaining, whose terms had not expired, numbered 304. The veterans reached Springfield Sept. 28, and were accorded a grand public welcome. An address was made by the mayor of the city and there was an imposing street parade. The members of the 27th regiment captured at Drury's Bluff remained in Richmond until May 23, when they left for Andersonville, Ga., arriving there the 30th. Of the 235 members of the regiment committed to this prison, 128 died within one year, including three members of Co. D.

Sept. 19, 1864, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired started for North Carolina. They took part in the movement against Fort Fisher. March 8, 1865, occured the battle at Southwest Creek, in which the regiment as a fighting force was practically annihilated. Cut off from all support, fighting desperately for hours against overwhelming odds, the regiment was surrounded and captured, but seven men escaping, including Surgeon Fish. During the engagement seven men of Co. D were wounded, none from Amherst. The Amherst men among the captured were Corp'l Warren F. King, Corp'l Medad Vinton, Eli H. Johnson and Cornelius O'Connor. The prisoners were taken to Richmond, but were released on parole March 26 and arrived in Springfield April 3. The regiment was mustered out of service June 26, at New Berne.

Of Chaplain Woodworth and Surgeon Fish, brief historical sketches are given in other chapters of this volume. Capt. Timothy W. Sloan had been an officer in the state militia, and when the town decided to raise a company for the 27th regiment he was selected as its leader. He took part in the battles of Roanoke Island and New Berne, and resigned, owing to disability, Nov. 15, 1862. Capt. J. L. Skinner was clerk in M. A. & B. W. Allen's store when the war broke out. In company with three associates he raised a company in Amherst and surrounding towns. Enlisting as 1st sergeant, he was promoted successively to be 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Drury's Bluff, and confined at Macon, Ga. and Charleston and Columbia, S. C. He escaped from Columbia Nov. 4, was recaptured, and again made his escape Nov. 29.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

When, in July, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers, the 34th regiment, with ranks partially filled, was in camp at

Worcester. When its organization was completed, fragments of companies remaining, from the four western counties, rendezvoused in Pittsfield where "Camp Briggs" was established in August. There the 37th regiment was recruited, its ranks being filled Sept. 4, the three years' term of service counting from that date. The officers received their commissions Aug. 27. Oliver Edwards of Springfield was commissioned colonel. The Amherst officers were: Rufus P. Lincoln, 2d lieutenant Co. C; Mason W. Tyler, 1st lieut. Co. F. The regiment broke camp Sept. 7, marching to the Boston & Albany depot at Pittsfield. The journey was made by rail to Hudson, N. Y., by boat to Jersey City, thence by rail to Washington. On arriving at the latter city the regiment was first stationed at Camp Chase in Arlington, among the reserves intended for the defence of Washington. A few days later the battle of Antietam was fought, when the reserves were ordered to the front, the 37th leaving Washington Oct. 1.

The regiment was attached to Devens' brigade of Couch's division of the 4th army corps. Its first engagement was at the battle of Fredericksburg in December. Devens' brigade was the first to cross the Rappahannock and, after the bloody repulse, covered the army on its withdrawal across the river, being the last command to cross. The regiment was not in active service during the battle, but was under fire, one member being killed. The regiment went into winter camp near Falmouth, Va.; it took part in the famous "mud march" in January, when Burnside's army attempted to cross the Rappahannock but was prevented by rain. April 28, the first movement was made in the campaign which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville. The regiment was attached to the 6th corps, under General Sedgwick. It took part in the gallant and successful assault on Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, May 3, and later in the day in the battle of Salem Church. In both these engagements it did valiant service, having many members killed and wounded. When the corps was forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat, Co's D and F of the 37th, acting as skirmishers, held the enemy in check. After the battle of Salem Church the regiment remained in camp until early in June, when the rebel army under Lee invaded Pennsylvania. June 14, the regiment began one of the most severe and exhausting marches that occurred during the war, ending on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Out of 600 men in the regiment only seven men were absent on roll-call at the end of the march. At Gettysburg the 6th corps had no sooner arrived on the field than it was sent to reinforce General Sickles. The regiment was on reserve duty during the battle, but was exposed at one time to a terrible artillery fire, causing a loss of six killed and 25 wounded. July 5, the 6th corps was started in pursuit of the enemy.

When in the latter part of July the disgraceful draft riots occurred in New York city, the 37th was one of four regiments sent to the city to maintain order while the draft was taking place. The regiment arrived in New York Aug. 2, and went into camp at Fort Hamilton. Aug. 19, it was stationed in the city to guard the rooms where the draft was held. It left New York Oct. 14, rejoining the Army of the Potomac near Chantilly. It took part in the fruitless expedition to Mine Run, and spent the winter of 1863-4 at "Camp Sedgwick." May 4, 1864, Gen. Grant inaugurated the famous campaign which, opening with the battle of the Wilderness, closed in the trenches before Petersburg. In the battle of the Wilderness the 37th was called upon to make an heroic charge against the entire corps of Hill and Longstreet; it checked their advance, giving time for the other troops to form. In that one charge 34 enlisted men belonging to the regiment were killed and over 100 officers and men were wounded. Capt. Rufus P. Lincoln, Corp'l Frederick R. Bell, Corp'l Charles F. Turner, James K. Sanderson and William J. Smith were wounded. The series of battles at Spottsylvania was opened by Sedgwick's corps, May 8. On the 9th, a skirmish line from the 37th was hotly engaged. In the battle of the 12th, the 37th supported Hancock's corps at the "Bloody Angle," where occurred the most desperate and deadly engagement of the campaign, if not of the entire conflict. The regiment was on duty all day and night, firing over 400 rounds of ammunition per man. Lieut. George E. Cooke was wounded mortally and Capt. Lincoln seriously. Other Amherst troops wounded were William Fahay and John A. Glazier. May 18, the 37th took part in another assault upon the rebel lines at Spottsylvania losing two men killed and 19 wounded. In the assault on Cold Harbor, the 37th did not take part in the charge being in supporting line: one man was killed and several wounded in the regiment. For several days after the battle the regiment was employed in skirmish and picket duty.

July 9, the 6th corps was summoned to Washington, then threatened by the rebel troops under General Early. It took part in the battle of Fort Stevens, among the wounded in that engagement being John Sandling of Amherst. July 14, the regiment started with General Sherman's command in pursuit of Early, serving as wagon-guard. It was engaged in the battle of Charlestown, having five men killed and 12 wounded. Of the Amherst men in the regiment, Joseph K. Taylor and John Beston, Jr. were wounded, the former mortally. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19. During the battle it distinguished itself in many ways, capturing the greater part of "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade. Entering on the battle with 296 men, it lost 15 men killed and seven officers and 72 men wounded. Capt. Mason W. Tyler was

wounded in the neck. Other Amherst soldiers wounded were John A. Leggett and Timothy Spellman.

Dec. 12, the regiment was ordered to proceed to the trenches in front of Petersburg. It was engaged in the battle of Five Forks, and on the surrender of Petersburg was stationed in the city to preserve order. While leading a charge at the battle of Sailor's Creek, it penetrated the enemy's lines so far that it became isolated and was compelled to defend itself against greatly superior numbers. In this engagement the 37th captured over 300 prisoners, a greater number of men than it took into the battle. Its losses were nine killed and 31 wounded. The regiment was mustered out of service June 21, 1865. Returning home, Springfield was reached June 24, where the veterans were greeted with a public ovation.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Under the call issued in August, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers to serve nine months, Massachusetts was required to furnish 19,090 men. To Hampshire and Franklin counties was allotted the task of raising one regiment. War meetings were held in every town and village in the two counties to arouse enthusiasm and promote enlistments. Sept. 13, "Camp Miller" was established at Greenfield. The ranks of the companies in the regiment were rapidly filled. To the Amherst company was assigned the company letter G. H. S. Greenleaf of Shelburne Falls was commissioned colonel and Samuel J. Storrs of Amherst lieutenant-colonel. The officers of company G were: Captain, George L. Bliss of Northampton; 1st lieutenant, Justin P. Kellogg of Amherst; 2d lieutenant, Asa A. Spear of Amherst. Co. G mustered 86 men, of whom 42 were credited to Amherst, 24 to Sunderland, 11 to Pelham, two to Leverett, two to Montague, one each to Shutesbury, Wendell, Conway, Bernardston and Northampton. The regiment left Greenfield Nov. 20, traveling by rail and boat to New York city, from which place they embarked, Nov. 25, on the steamer "Illinois," bound for Louisiana where they were to take part in the expedition commanded by Gen. N. P. Banks. Sailing from New York Dec. 2, they arrived at Ship Island Dec. 11, reaching Baton Rouge Dec. 17, where they went into camp. Many members of the regiment were on the sick list owing to their confinement on shipboard. The regiment was assigned to the 2d brigade, Grover's division of the 19th army corps.

Jan. 3, 1863, four companies of the regiment, including Co. G, were sent to Plaquemine, twenty miles down the river, where a rebel attack had been made; they remained there until Feb. 8. March 13, the regiment marched to a position near Port Hudson, remaining there until the 16th and then returning. March 27, the brigade sailed down the river to Donaldsville, marched from there to Terre Bonne, were carried by rail to

Bayou Boeuf and marched from thence to Brashear City. The brigade remained at Brashear City till April 11, then sailed to Irish Bend to take part in the attack on Fort Bisland. At the battle of Irish Bend the brigade was held in reserve, but the troops came under fire, among the wounded being John White of Amherst. The rebels escaping from Fort Bisland made their way up the Bayou Teche, closely pursued by the Union forces. Four companies of the 52d, including Co. G, were stationed at New Iberia, remaining there until May 13 and rejoining the regiment May 19. In the assault on Port Hudson, June 14, the 52d served in the skirmish line of a flanking column. In this engagement Martin S. Johnson was killed and George P. Spear wounded. The regiment assisted in the siege of Port Hudson until its surrender, July 9. The homeward journey was made by boat to Cairo, Ill. and thence by rail to Massachusetts. The Amherst men reached their homes Aug. 3. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 14.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Of the six regiments of three years' volunteers, allotted to Massachusetts by instructions to Governor Andrew from the war department at Washington, dated May 16, 1861, but one, the 10th, was raised in the four western counties. The nucleus for the 10th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers was found in the old 10th regiment of state militia. Some of the old companies were disbanded, new ones taking their place. The companies assembled at Springfield June 14, the men being mustered into the United States service June 21. The regiment left Springfield July 16 for Medford, where it went into camp. July 25, the regiment embarked at Boston for Washington. The winter was spent in camp at Brightwood, near Washington. The regiment took part in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and sustained heavy losses, 27 being killed and 95 wounded, six mortally. Of the Amherst members of the regiment, Serg't George L. Putnam was killed and Ebenezer M. Johnson wounded. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, the regiment sustained a loss of eight killed and 73 wounded. The regiment was present at the battle of Antietam, but not in active service. It took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, but sustained no losses. In the battle of Salem Church, May 3, 1863, the regiment took a prominent part, sustaining a loss of 10 killed and 56 wounded. Among those mortally wounded was Josiah Thayer of Amherst. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, the regiment was held in reserve. It took part in the battle at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7.

In the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, the 10th was hotly engaged and sustained a loss of 18 killed and 93 wounded. The regiment was in the hardest of the fighting at Spottsylvania, May 12, being engaged in active service for 23 hours and firing an average of 300 rounds of

ammunition for each man. The losses of the regiment in this engagement were 11 killed and 41 wounded; among the wounded was Corp'l Nelson O. Ball of Amherst. The regiment took part in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 18, and in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3. Its losses in the latter engagements were one killed and four wounded. The regiment left the front on its homeward trip June 21, arriving in Springfield June 25, where it was granted a public reception.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The 21st regiment was recruited at Camp Lincoln, Worcester, in July and August, 1861; it was mustered in Aug. 16. Leaving Worcester by rail Aug. 23, it took boat at New London and proceeded to Jersey City, traveling thence by rail to Washington. It was stationed for some months at Annapolis Junction, Md., and Jan. 6, 1862, embarked as a part of the expedition under General Burnside. In the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862, the regiment lost 13 men killed and mortally wounded and 44 wounded. In the battle of New Berne, March 14, 23 were killed or mortally wounded and 44 wounded. 1st Lieut. Frazar A. Stearns of Co. I was killed while leading his company in a charge. Austin Barton of Amherst was mortally wounded. At the battle of Camden, N. C., April 19, the regiment lost four killed and eleven wounded. At the battle of Second Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862, seven members of the regiment were wounded. The regiment was hotly engaged at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1 and 2, losing 38 men killed or mortally wounded and 76 wounded. Of the Amherst men in the regiment, George W. Scott was killed, Henry F. Douglass wounded and William H. White captured. At the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, five members of the regiment were wounded. At the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 10 were killed and 35 wounded. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 13 were killed and 52 wounded. The regiment took part in the assault on Marye's Heights. Among the wounded was Lewis R. Haskell of Amherst. In October, November and December of 1861, the regiment took part in the campaign in East Tennessee, being present at the battles of Blue Springs and Campbell's Station and at the siege of Knoxville; the losses in this campaign were four killed and 11 wounded.

Returning to the Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864, the regiment was engaged in all the battles of that army during the spring and summer months. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, it lost three men killed and seven wounded. In the engagements at Spottsylvania, May 10, 12 and 18, its losses were five killed and 32 wounded. At Cold Harbor, June 2, 13 were killed and 21 wounded. In the assault on Petersburg, June 16 and 17, six were killed and 27 wounded. In the

battle of the mine or "crater," July 30, seven were killed and 14 wounded. During the siege of Petersburg, from June 18 to Aug. 18, three were killed and 14 wounded. Corp'l Richard B. Loomis of Amherst was severely wounded Aug. 8. In the battle of Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, three were killed and four wounded. In the engagement at Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30, four were killed and 10 wounded. In October, 1864, the regiment, greatly depleted in numbers, was consolidated with the 36th Mass. regiment, as Co's H, I and K. In June, 1865, another transfer of the survivors of the 21st was made, this time to the 56th Mass. regiment, with which organization they were mustered out, July 12, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The 54th was the first regiment of colored troops to be raised in Massachusetts, the war department having granted permission to raise such a regiment, Jan. 26, 1863. The regiment was recruited at Readville, and the men were enlisted for three years' service. The regiment embarked at Boston, May 28, for South Carolina. Its first engagement was at James Island. July 18, the regiment led the assault on Fort Wagner, behaving with conspicuous gallantry. The losses were three officers and nine men killed, 11 officers and 147 men wounded. This was one of the most important engagements of the war, demonstrating, as it did beyond question, that the colored men would fight bravely for their country if given opportunity. The regiment assisted in the siege of Fort Wagner and took part in the bombardment of Charleston. Other engagements in which the regiment took part were the battles of Olustee and Morris Island, the attack on James Island, the siege of Charleston, the battle of Honey Hill, the operations about Pocotaligo, Charlestown and Savannah, and Potter's raid. Of the Amherst members of the regiment, Jason Champlin was killed at the battle of Olustee and Charles A. Finnemore was wounded in the same engagement.

CHAPTER LVII.

Service Record, by Regiments, of Each Man who Served on Amherst's Quota, and Others Whose Names Appear on the Marble Tablets in the Town Hall.

In succeeding pages, a brief sketch is given of the service of each man who served on Amherst's quota during the war. These sketches are compiled from the "Rebellion Record" of the town of Amherst, from regimental histories and from the records of the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth. They are as complete as space will permit and as accurate as care and effort can make them. Where there has appeared a conflict of authorities, preference has been given to that which has appeared most uniformly correct.

[In the following record of individual service, the date at the left of each man's name is that of muster. Following the name is the place of birth, the company in which service was performed and the date when service terminated. In the smaller type below each name is given a list of promotions, if above the rank of private, lists of battles engaged in, records of wounds and imprisonment, and cause for termination of service.]

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Jan. 5, 1863. Dyer B. N. Fish, Amherst, June 26, 1865.
Assistant surgeon; com. surgeon Sept. 20, '64. Siege of Little Washington, N. C.; battles of Gum Swamp, N. C., Cold Harbor, Va., Swift Creek, N. C.; siege of Petersburg, Va. Term exp.

April 21, 1862. Charles L. Woodworth, Somers, Conn., June 20, 1864.
Chaplain. Resigned.

Oct. 3, 1861. Ami R. Dennison, Wilton, Me., Co. D. Nov., 1864.
Com. 1st lieut., Oct. 16, '61; capt., Nov. 16, '62; maj., 2d U. S. colored cav. Participated in all the battles of the 27th reg't while with that command.

Sept. 20, 1861. J. Leander Skinner, Jamaica, Vt., Co. D. Dec. 31, 1864.
Com. 1st serg't, Sept. 20, 1861; 2d lieut., July 1, '62; 1st lieut., May 29, '63; capt., Sept. 29, '64. Captured at Drury's Bluff, May 16, '64; imprisoned at Macon, Ga. and Charleston and Columbia, S. C. Escaped from Columbia, Nov. 4, '64, was recaptured and again escaped. Mustered out by special order war dep't.

Oct. 16, 1861. Timothy W. Sloan, Prescott, Co. D. Nov. 15, 1862.
Com. capt., Oct. 16, '61. Battles of Roanoke Island and New Berne, N. C. Resigned on account of sickness.

Sept. 20, 1861. Ptolemy P. Cutter, Amherst, Co. D. June 5, 1864.
Corp'l, Sept. 11, '62; serg't, '64. Was in all the battles of the reg't, including that of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, '64, when he was mortally wounded, dying June 5.

Sept. 20, 1861. E. Baxter Dickinson, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Serg't, July, '62. Wounded slightly at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64; wounded twice in head, severely, June 3, '64, at Cold Harbor. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1862, Simeon E. Preston, Granby, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Corp'l, Feb. 25, '63; serg't. Wounded June 2, '64, Cold Harbor, Va. Term exp.

Oct. 14, 1861. Henry B. Prince, Amherst, Co. D. March 23, 1863.
Corp'l, serg't. Resigned owing to disability from sickness.

Oct. 16, 1861. J. Franklin Simonds, Co. I. Oct. 16, 1864.
Serg't. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Charles L. Storrs, Holliston, Co. D. Aug. 22, 1865.
Serg't, Sept. 20, '61; 1st serg't, July 1, '62. Re-enlisted, Nov. 25, '63. Com. capt. 32d U. S. colored troops, March 1, '64. Took part in all battles of 27th reg't while with that command. Mustered out Aug. 22, '65.

Sept. 20, 1861. Chester Dickinson, Jr., Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Corp'l. Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64, Term exp.

Sept. 18, 1861. Edmund Boltwood, Amherst, Co. D. Feb. 6, 1866.
Corp'l; serg't, July 11, '62. Wounded in battle of Wise Forks, N. C., April 28, '63. Re-enlisted, Dec. 7, '63. Com. 2d lieut. 1st U. S. colored cav., Feb., '64. Discharged.

Sept. 20, 1861. George M. Hobart, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 10, 1862.
Corp'l. Discharged for disability from sickness.

Dec. 30, 1863. Warren F. King, Shutesbury, Co. D. June 19, 1865.
Corp'l. Captured March 8, '65, at South-west Creek, N. C., and imprisoned. Term exp.

Oct. 19, 1861. Freeman E. Nutting, Co. G. June 26, 1865.
Corp'l. Wounded. Re-enlisted, Dec. 24, '63. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. John D. Parsons, Willington, Conn., Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Corp'l, Nov., '61. Term exp.

Oct. 1, 1861. John Shoals, Boston, Co. C. Sept. 4, 1865.
Corp'l. Re-enlisted Dec. 24, '63. Captured and imprisoned. Wounded May 9, '64, at Arrowfield Church, Va., and again, March 8, '65, at battle of Kinston, N. C. Discharged for disability.

Sept. 20, 1861. Linneus C. Skinner, Jamaica, Vt., Co. D. June 16, 1865.
Corp'l. Principal musician, Nov. 21, '64. Captured at South-west Creek, N. C., March 8, '65. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. George W. Sloan, Prescott, Co. D. July 2, 1865.
Corp'l. Discharged for disability, Sept. 30, '62. Re-enlisted, '64. Died at New Berne, N. C.

Sept. 23, 1861. Medad Vinton, Co. D. June 26, 1865.
Corp'l. Re-enlisted, Nov., '63. Wounded June 3, '64, at Cold Harbor, Va. Captured at South-west Creek, N. C., March 8, '65. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Asahel Baker, Canada, Co. D. Feb. 19, 1863.
Discharged for disability.

Sept. 20, 1861. Charles K. Baker, Amherst, Co. D. April 7, 1862.
Mortally wounded at battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14, '62. Died in Amherst, April 7.

Oct. 16, 1861. Ezra Baker, Canada, Co. D. Nov. 1, 1864.
Wounded. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Henry J. Bardwell, Troy, N. Y., Co. D. Oct. 6, 1864.
Served with signal corps. In '63 was transferred to army of the Ohio. Term exp.

Sept. 5, 1862. Ashley W. Barrows, Mansfield, Conn., Co. G. Sept. 27, 1864.
Captured April 20, '64, and imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., from whence he escaped and made his way to the Union lines at Pensecola, Fla. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Charles H. Barton, Leverett, Co. D. July 30, 1865.
Wounded in battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14, '62; discharged July 29, '62, from disability. Re-enlisted, April 6, '64, in Co. G, 57th reg't. Wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, Va. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Charles C. Bolio, Canada, Co. D. Feb. 5, 1862.
Discharged for disability caused by sickness.

Sept. 20, 1861. Levi M. Bolio, Kirby, Vt., Co. D. June 18, 1864.
Re-enlisted, Dec., '63. Killed in battle near Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 20, 1861. Frank E. Bolster, Shutesbury, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Term exp.

Oct. 28, 1861. James Bowman, Montague, Co. D. Nov. 1, 1864.
Wounded at battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14, '62. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Albert Cates, Salem, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Was in twelve battles besides skirmishes. Wounded. Term exp.

Oct. 21, 1861. Barton E. Crossman, Shutesbury, Co. D. June 17, 1863.
Discharged for disability caused by sickness.

Sept. 20, 1861. John E. Cushman, Amherst, Co. D. July 29, 1862.
Wounded and lost one arm at battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14, '62. Discharged for disability.

Oct. 20, 1861. Thomas Devine, Co. E. July 14, 1865.
Re-enlisted. Order War Department.

July 28, 1862. Eli O. Dickinson, Co. C. Sept 27, 1864.
Term exp.

July 17, 1862. Willard R. Dickinson, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Term exp.

Aug. 6, 1862. George A. Draper, Belchertown, Co. D. July 23, 1864.
Mortally wounded, May 6, '64, near Petersburg, Va., and died July 23.

Aug. 11, 1862. Levi Edson, Ashfield, Co. D. June 3, 1864.
Killed in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64.

Sept. 20. 1861. Joseph Grover, Boston, Co. D. Nov. 3, 1862.
Died from congestive chills, at Newport, N. C., Nov. 3, '62,

July 28, 1862. Henry B. Hastings, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Willard D. Hastings, Amherst, Co. F. Sept. 27, 1864.
Was engaged in twelve battles and many skirmishes from Roanoke Island to Petersburg, Va. Term exp.

July 30, 1862. James F. Hawes, Co. D. Aug. 14, 1863.
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sept. 20, 1861. Henry E. Hawley, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64. Term exp.

Jan. 9, 1864. Eugene P. Hervey, Shutesbury, Co. D. July 12, 1864.
Wounded May 9, '64, at Arrowfield Church, Va. Died at Point Lookout, Md., July 12, '64.

June 17, 1862. Dwight N. Hill, Amherst, Co. F. Aug. 14, 1863.
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sept. 17, 1861. William J. Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wounded at Arrowfield Church, Va., May 9, '64, right eye being destroyed. Term exp.

Oct. 13, 1861. Eli H. Johnson, Amherst, Co. D. June 15, 1865.
Re-enlisted March 29, '64. Captured at South-west Creek, N. C., March 8, '65. Discharged by order of War Department.

Oct. 21, 1861. James B. Kellogg, Co. D. June 24, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability from sickness.

Jan. 2, 1864. Ezra Kelsey, Brattleboro, Vt., Co. D. Aug. 20, 1864.
Taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, '64, and died from starvation at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, '64.

Aug. 21, 1862. William W. Latham, Ludlow, Co. D. July 24, 1864.
Re-enlisted, March 30, '64. Killed in battle near Petersburg, Va., July 24, '64.

Sept. 20, 1861. Wheaton Lovett, Cumberland, R. I., Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Was engaged in all the battles of the regiment from Roanoke Island to Petersburg. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Edward W. Manley, Pelham, Co. D. Jan. 30, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability from sickness and died in hospital at Washington, N. C., Feb. 21, '63.

Dec. 30, 1863. Charles D. Mullett, Barre, Co. D. June 2, 1864.
Killed in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64.

Jan. 4, 1864. Cornelius O'Connor, Ireland, Co. D. June 15, 1865.
Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Captured at South-west Creek, N. C., March 8, '65. Discharged by order of War Dep't.

Oct. 11, 1861. Henry C. Packard, Amherst, Co. D. Aug. 8, 1862.
Discharged owing to disability from sickness.

Sept. 20, 1861. Edwin H. Potwin, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wounded. In all but three battles of reg't until Sept., '64. Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. James A. Preston, Shutesbury, Co. D. Jan. 20, 1865.
Re-enlisted, Nov. 23, '63. Wounded in battle before Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64. Discharged owing to disability from wounds.

Dec. 19, 1863. Dwight Russell, Sunderland, Co. C. June 26, 1865.
Wounded, July, '64. Re-enlisted in 23d N. Y. Independent Battery. Term exp.

Oct. 21, 1861. Jacob L. Rust, Amherst, Co. D. Oct. 21, 1864.
Wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Term exp.

Oct. 1, 1861. Michael Salois, Canada, Co. C. Oct. 5, 1864.
Term exp.

Dec. 29, 1863. Arthur Sears, Amherst, Co. D. June 23, 1864.
Died in Amherst while on a furlough granted on account of sickness.

Sept. 20, 1861. Henry B. Sears, Prescott, Co. D. Feb. 17, 1865.
Re-enlisted, Dec. 23, '63. Severely wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sept. 20, 1861. Lyman W. Skinner, Brookfield, Co. D. June 1, 1862.
Died of fever at New Berne, N. C.

June 12, 1862. George E. Slate, Co. C. Aug. 1, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability.

Sept. 20, 1861. Charles B. Spaulding, Rutland, Vt., Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wounded at Wise Forks, April 28, '63, and at battle of Drury's Bluff, May 15, '64. Term exp.

Jan. 14, 1864. James W. Spear, Shutesbury, Co. D. July 6, 1864.
Wounded in battle near Drury's Bluff, May 14, '64, had left leg amputated. Died at Point Lookout, Md., July 6, '64.

Sept. 20, 1861. John Stearns, Ashby, Co. D. March 31, 1864.
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

July 28, 1862. Lyman R. Thayer, Hadley, Co. G. Feb. 8, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability.

July 28, 1862. George H. Tufts, Westhampton, Co. A. Sept. 27, 1864.
Term exp.

Sept. 20, 1861. Solomon H. Williams, Amherst, Co. D. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wounded at battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14, '62. Term exp.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Aug. 27, 1862. Rufus P. Lincoln, Belchertown, Co. C. July 29, 1865.
Capt., Oct. 15, '62; maj., July 27, '64; lieut. col., March 4, '66; col., May 19, '65. Took part in battles of Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, assault on Petersburg and Sailor's Creek, besides many skirmishes. Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, '64, and severely at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. June 19, '65, transferred to and assumed command of the 20th Mass reg't. Mustered out.

Aug. 13, 1862, Mason W. Tyler, Amherst, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Capt., Jan. 17, '63; maj., March 4, '65; lieut. col., May 19, '65; col., June 26, '65. Took part in battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Winchester, and many skirmishes. Wounded at battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64, and wounded twice in skirmish at Fort Fisher, March 25, '65. June 21, '65, transferred to 20th Mass. reg't and mustered out as supernumerary. Com. col. 37th reg't, June 26, '64.

Aug. 30, 1862. George E. Cooke, Amherst, Co. F. May 16, 1864.
Lieut., Dec. 25, '63. Wounded in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Died in hospital at Fredericksburg, May 16.

Aug. 30, 1862. John Beston, Jr., Ireland, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Serg't, May 6, '64. In all but one battle of the reg't. Wounded three times in battle at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Joseph K. Taylor, Granby, Co. F. Aug. 30, 1864.
Serg't. Mortally wounded in battle at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64. Died Aug. 30.

Sept. 2, 1862. Frederick R. Bell, New York city, Co. A. June 21, 1865.
Corp'l, '64. Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, '64, and again in assault on Petersburg, April 2, '65. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Willard S. Cooke, Granby, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Corp'l. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Francis W. Fish, Pelham, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Corp'l. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Charles F. Turner, Worcester, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Corp'l. Took part in sixteen battles. Wounded in battle of the Wilderness. Term exp.

July 2, 1864. Dennis Beston, Ireland, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Patrick Beston, Ireland, Co. F. May 16, 1865.
Wounded in battle at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, '64. Discharged on account of disability.

July 26, 1864. John Connors, Ireland, Co. D. June 21, 1865.
Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Levi P. Dickinson, Hadley, Co. F. June 17, 1864.
Discharged owing to disability caused by sickness.

Aug. 30, 1862. William Fahay, Ireland, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Took part in 17 battles besides many skirmishes. Wounded in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Benj. R. Franklin, Phoenix, N. Y., Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Took part in 15 battles. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. John A. Glazier, Leverett, Co. F. May 17, 1865.
Wounded in skirmish near Spottsylvania, May 21, '64. Discharged owing to disability.

Aug. 30, 1862. William O. Graves, Hatfield, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Term exp.

Sept. 2, 1862. Charles S. Gunn, Leverett, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Albert H. Kellogg, Montague, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Musician. Took part in all battles of the reg't. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. John A. Leggett, West Haven, Conn., Co. F. June 18, 1865.
In all the battles of the reg't up to and including battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64. Wounded in battle of Winchester. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Aug. 30, 1862. William F. Leggett, W. Haven, Ct., Co. F. April 6, 1865.
Killed in battle at Sailor's Creek.

Aug. 30, 1862. Charles E. Munsell, Co. F. Feb. 22, 1863.
Discharged.

Aug. 30, 1862. James K. Sanderson, Amherst, Co. F. May 12, 1864.
Wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64, had one leg amputated and died in hospital May 12.

Nov. 10, 1863. John Sandling, Boston, Co. H. May 16, 1865.
Wounded in battle at Fort Stevens, July 12, '64. Discharged owing to disability.

Aug. 30, 1862. William J. Smith, Montague, Co. F. June 21, 1865.
Wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64, and again May 6. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Timothy Spellman, Ireland, Co. F. Jan. 17, 1865.
Wounded at battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, '64. Discharged on account of disability.

Aug. 30, 1862. Ethan A. Taft, Montague, Co. F. Feb. 3, 1863.
Died in Virginia, from disease.

Aug. 30, 1862. Samuel M. Thayer, North Hadley, Co. F. March 30, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability caused by sickness.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Sept. 17, 1862. Samuel J. Storrs, Holliston, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Capt., lieut. col., Oct. 13, '62. Term exp.

Sept. 1, 1862. Justin P. Kellogg, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
2d lieut., Sept. 12, '62; 1st lieut., Oct. 28, '62. Term exp.

Aug. 30, 1862. Asa A. Spear, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
2d lieut. After assault on Port Hudson, when Capt. Bliss was killed and Lieut. Kellogg sick in hospital, he commanded company until mustered out of service.

Aug. 26, 1862. James A. Baker, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Corp'l; serg't, June 11, '63. In battles of Brashear City, Franklin, Irish Bend and siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 26, 1862. Cephas W. Gunn, Montague, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Serg't. Took part in siege of Port Hudson.

Oct. 11, 1862. George E. Howes, Austerlitz, N. Y., Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Serg't.

Aug. 30, 1862. William L. Bliss, Maysville, Va., Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Corp'l. Took part in all the battles of the reg't.

Aug. 30, 1862. Watson W. Cowles, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Corp'l.

Aug. 25, 1862. Silas O. Johnson, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Corp'l. At siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 27, 1862. Lewis A. Bartlett, Shutesbury, Co. G. May 25, 1863.
Discharged on account of disability from sickness at Baton Rouge, La.

Aug. 30, 1862. Milo A. Bartlett, Granby, Co. G. July 15, 1863.
Died of diphtheria at Port Hudson, La.

Oct. 11, 1862. George H. Barton, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Sept. 8, 1862. George H. Bell, New York City, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all the battles of the reg't.

Aug. 13, 1892. Truman Bowman, Montague, Co. F. Sept. 9, 1863.
In all the battles of the reg't.

Aug. 30, 1862. Charles Clapp, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Aug. 25, 1862. Amariah Dickinson, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all the battles of the reg't.

Aug. 30, 1862. George Dickinson, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all the battles of the reg't. Died March 22, 1864, of disease contracted while in the army.

Aug. 27, 1862. John W. Dickinson, Amherst, Co. G. June 18, 1863.
Died from typhoid fever, in hospital at New Orleans, La.

Aug. 27, 1862. William B. Fales, Pelham, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In battles of Oak Ridge and Irish Bend and siege of Port Hudson.

Sept. 15, 1862. Horace Haling, Portland, Conn., Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Aug. 30, 1862. James Hardaker, England, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
At siege of Port Hudson, La.

Aug. —, 1862. Joseph C. Hastings, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Cook. In battle of Irish Bend and siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 25, 1862. Charles E. Hayward, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Sept. 1, 1862. Freeman L. Holden, Hawley, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Aug. 25, 1862. Charles O. Howes, Austerlitz, N. Y., Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In battle of Irish Bend and at siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 30, 1862. Henry Hubbard, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Nov. 12, 1862. Dwight H. Johnson, Amherst, Co. C. Aug. 14, 1863.
In battle of Franklin and siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 25, 1862. William F. Johnson, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
At siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 20, 1862. Benjamin F. Kellogg, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
At siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 25, 1862. Michael Maloney, Ireland, Co. C. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all battles of reg't and at siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 30, 1862. Edward O'Callahan, Ireland, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In battle of Irish Bend and at siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 30, 1862. Jeremiah O'Callahan, Ireland, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all battles of reg't and at siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 25, 1862. Patrick F. O'Toole, Ireland, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Sept. 1, 1862. Albert Roberts, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Aug. 25, 1862. George H. Roberts, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
At siege of Port Hudson.

Aug. 27, 1862. Norman Roberts, Amherst, Co. G. Jan. 12, 1863.
Died of typhoid fever in hospital at Baton Rouge, La.

Aug. 25, 1862. Edward M. Rolph, Westminster, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Aug. 27, 1862. Charles C. Smith, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Died in Amherst, Sept. 6, '63, of disease contracted in army.

Aug. 24, 1862. George P. Spear, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
In all the battles of the reg't. Wounded, June 14, '63, in assault on Port Hudson.

Aug. 27, 1862. James H. Wheelock, Burrillville, R. I., Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

Sept. 1, 1862. John P. W. Wheelock, Amherst, Co. G. Aug. 4, 1863.
Died in hospital at Mound City, Ill.

Aug. 27, 1862. John White, New York City, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.
Wounded in battle of Irish Bend, April 14, '63.

Sept. 1, 1862. Robert Wilson, Scotland, Co. G. June 14, 1863.
Died in hospital at New Orleans, La.

Aug. 30, 1862. Perez R. Brown, Co. G. Aug. 14, 1863.

SECOND REGIMENT.

May 25, 1861. Charles F. Kellogg, Amherst, Co. H. July 20, 1865.
Discharged Feb. 14, '63, for disability. Mustered into Co. C, 57th Mass. reg't, Jan. 10, 1864, with rank as serg't. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness in May, '64. Disability.

NINTH REGIMENT.

July 14, 1863. Spencer Church, Jr., Amherst, Co. I. June 29, 1865.
Wounded in '64. Trans. June 10, '64, to 32d Mass. reg't, Co. H. Died in Amherst, Oct. 27, '65, from disease contracted in service.

Aug. 18, 1863. Henry Coy, Amherst, Co. I. May 22, 1865.
Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 5, '64. Trans. June 10, '64, to 32d Mass. reg't, Co. H. Discharged by order of War Dep't.

TENTH REGIMENT.

June 21, 1861. Joseph F. Bartlett, Ware, Co. H. July 16, 1865.
Corp'l, Nov. 1, '62; serg't, May 1, '63; 2d lieut., May 24, '65; 1st lieut., June 1, '65. Re-enlisted, Dec. 20, '63. Wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, '64. Trans. June 20, '64, to 37th Mass. reg't, Co. I. Trans. June 20, '65, to 20th Mass. reg't.

June 21, 1861. Nelson O. Ball, Amherst, Co. C. July 16, 1865.
Promoted on the field as corp'l for bravery at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, '62; was wounded in the battle. Re-enlisted, Dec. 21, '63. Wounded at battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Trans. June 21, '64, to 37th Mass. reg't, Co. F. Trans. Feb. 2, '65, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Afterwards attached to 20th Mass. reg't, Co. K.

June 21, 1861. John D. Ball, Montague, Co. E. July 16, 1865.
Appointed hospital steward. Re-enlisted, Dec. 20, '63. Trans. to 37th Mass. reg't, Co. K, June 19, '64. Trans. June 21, '65, to 20th Mass. reg't, Co. K.

June 21, 1861. Austin S. Cook, Amherst, Co. I. 1865.
Discharged Nov. 11, '62, to enlist in Battery G, U. S. artillery.

June 21, 1861. Benjamin O. Cook, Pelham, Co. G. Feb. 18, 1862.
Discharged on account of disability.

June 21, 1861. Charles Dunakin, South Hadley, Co. C. Dec. 26, 1865.
Was in nearly every battle of the reg't for three years. Re-enlisted, Dec. 26, '64, in Hancock's special corps, 2d company.

June 21, 1861. Ebenezer M. Johnson, Amherst, Co. C. July 16, 1865.
Wounded in battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, '62. Re-enlisted, Jan. 20, '64, in 37th Mass. reg't, Co. F. Transferred June 21, '65, to 20th Mass. reg't, Co. K.

June 21, 1861. Murray B. Lovett, Amherst, Co. K. June 4, 1862.
Died in hospital at Fair Oaks, Va.

June 21, 1861. George L. Putnam, Palmer, Co. C. May 31, 1862.
Killed in battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

June 21, 1861. Edward H. Stanley, Amherst, Co. C. July 27, 1862.
Took part in battles of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, Va. in '62. Died of typhoid fever in a field hospital near Harrison's Landing, Va.

June 21, 1861. Josiah Thayer, Belchertown, Co. C. May 25, 1863.
Wounded at battle of Salem Heights, May 4, '63, and died in hospital at Washington.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sept. 12, 1864. Stephen R. Westcott. Oct. 27, 1864.
Discharged owing to disability.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

July 12, 1861. Henry C. Ball, Sunderland, Co. F. July 3, 1863.
Serg't, Aug. 1, '61; 1st reg't, Jan. 8, '63. Took part in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Was wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, '62, and killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, '63, while gallantly leading his men.

Aug. 3, 1863. Edward Bartlett, Co. A. July 16, 1865.
Transferred July 27, '64 to 20th Mass. reg't, Co. E.

July 12, 1861. Francis H. Dickinson, Belchertown, Co. F. Oct. 21, 1861.
Killed at battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, both legs being shot away.

Feb. 7, 1862. Edward W. Prouty, Shutesbury, Co. F. July 15, 1863.
Mortally wounded at battle of Gettysburg, July 3, '63.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Aug. 24, 1861. Alonzo W. Latham, Greenwich, Co. H. May 17, 1863.
Took part in all the battles of the reg't until Nov. 17, '62, when he was severely wounded at battle of Fredericksburg. Afterwards took part in battle of Chancellorsville. Died in hospital at Potomac Creek.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

May 13, 1864. William Anderson, Co. D. June 30, 1865.

Dec. 29, 1864. Owen Cannon, Co. B. June 30, 1865.

Aug. 3, 1863. George Jones.

Dec. 30, 1864. Frederick Schatz. Co. B. June 30, 1865.

May 13, 1864. George Wheeler, Co. I. June 30, 1865.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Sept. 4, 1861. Henry Bowman, Montague, Co. K. June 26, 1864.
Re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64. Died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at battle of City Point, Va.

Sept. 4, 1861. Marcus T. C. Miles, Co. K. June 3, 1864.
Corp'l, '62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, July 2, '63. Re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64. Died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., June 2, '64.

1863. Thomas Moran.

July 18, 1863. Robert Slocumb, Co. F. July 16, 1865.

Dec. 30, 1864. John Taumann.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Aug. 19, 1861. William S. Clark, Ashfield. April 22, 1863.
Maj., Aug. 19, '61. Lieut.-col., Feb. 28, '62. Col., May 16, '62. Took part in battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne, Camden, 2d Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam.

Aug. 21, 1861. Frazar A. Stearns, Cambridge, Co. I. March 14, 1862.
1st lieut., Aug. 12, '61. Wounded Feb. 8, '62, at battle of Roanoke Island. Killed March 14, '62, in battle of New Berne, N. C.

Aug. 5, 1861. Henry C. Plumb, Halifax, Vt., Co. H. April 20, 1862.
Serg't, Aug. 5, '61. Died April 20, '62, in hospital at New Berne, N. C.

Aug. 5, 1861. Richard B. Loomis, Amherst, Co. H. July 21, 1865.
Corp'l, Aug. 5, '61. Re-enlisted Jan. 2, '64. Wounded at siege of Petersburg, Aug. 8, '64. Trans. to 56th Mass. reg't, Co. H. Trans. June 8, '65, to 56th Mass. reg't, Co. A.

Aug. 5, 1861. William H. White, Amherst, Co. H. 1865.
Corp'l, July 14, '63. Wounded at battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64. Captured at battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, '62. Re-enlisted Dec. 19, '64, in Hancock's Special Corps.

Aug. 5, 1861. Sylvester H. Adams, New Bedford, Co. H. Dec. 31, 1861.
Died at Annapolis, Md., of typhoid fever.

Aug. 5, 1861. Austin Barton, Belchertown, Co. H. March 18, 1862.
Mortally wounded March 14, '62, in battle of New Berne. Died March 18, '62, at New Berne.

Aug. 5, 1861. Francis E. Dickinson, Amherst, Co. H. July 12, 1865.
Corp'l, April, '64. Serg't, Oct., '65. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64. Trans. Jan. 2, '64, to 36th Mass. reg't, Co. H. Trans. June 8, '65, to 56th Mass. reg't, Co. F.

Aug. 5, 1861. Charles L. Goodale, Amherst, Co. H. June 8, 1865.
Corp'l, July 1, '63. Serg't, Feb. 11, '64. 2d lieut., Nov. 1, '64. Re-enlisted Jan. 2, '64. Trans. to 36th Mass. reg't. Took part in battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne, Blue Springs, Tenn., siege of Knoxville, and in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and before Petersburg.

Oct. 16, 1861. Henry F. Douglass, Hanover, N. H., Co. H. Sept. 24, 1864.
Drum-major. Wounded at battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, '62.

Aug. 5, 1861. Lewis R. Haskell, Shutesbury, Co. H. Sept. 8, 1865.
Wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, Oct. 13, '62. Discharged Oct. 16, '63, for disability from wounds. Re-enlisted Dec. 19, '64, in Hancock's Veteran Corps.

Aug. 5, 1861. George W. Newell, Amherst, Co. H. Oct. 21, 1862.
Injured by a cannon-ball at battle of New Berne. Discharged on account of disability caused by sickness and wounds.

Dec. 31, 1863. Lyman D. Phelps, Belchertown, Co. H. Aug. 22, 1864.
Trans. Dec. 31, '63, to 36th Mass. reg't, Co. K. Died Aug. 22, '64, in hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Aug. 5, 1861. George W. Scott, South Hadley, Co. H. Sept. 1, 1862.
Killed at battle of Chantilly, Va.

Aug. 5, 1861. Farrell Welch, Co. I.
Trans. Oct. 23, '62, to U. S. cavalry.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Aug. 28, 1863. Edward Lyons, Co. E. July 14, 1864.
Died at a hospital in New York harbor.

June 14, 1864. John McDonald.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

1861. Charles V. Smith, Amherst, Co. I. May 21, 1864.
Corp'l, '61. Lieut., Dec. 4, '62. Capt., June 4, '63. Wounded at Shenandoah Valley, Sept. 19, '63. Lost an arm in battle of the Wilderness, in May, '64. Died in hospital at Fredericksburg, Md.

Feb. 29, 1864. Michael Doyle, Co. D. May 6, 1864.
Mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Dec. 10, 1861. G. L. Fisher, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Co. D. Dec. 9, 1864.

Dec. 3, 1861. Homer L. Fisher, Cummington, Co. D. Dec. 3, 1864.
Took part in 13 battles and skirmishes.

Feb. 10, 1862. Charles Matthews, Amherst, Co. B. April 9, 1862.
Discharged owing to disability.

Dec. 19, 1861. Patrick Shea, Ireland, Co. H. April 11, 1862.
Discharged owing to disability.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

July 14, 1863. Charles A. Heald, Amherst, Co. F. June 29, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Aug., 1862. Francis J. Matthews, Amherst, Co. D. June 16, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

July 13, 1864. Moses L. Flanders, Co. H. Dec. 10, 1864.
Discharged owing to disability.

July 20, 1864. Henry C. Kendall, Co. H. July 12, 1865.
Trans. June 8, '65, to 56th Mass. reg't, Co. F.

July 7, 1864. Charles Riley, Co. H. May 25, 1865.
Discharged by order of War Dep't.

July 12, 1864. Joseph Richards, Co. K.
Trans. to 56th Mass. Reg't.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

July 13, 1863. Jason Champlin, Co. K. Feb. 20, 1864.
Killed in battle of Olustee, Fla.

March 10, 1863. Charles A. Finnemore, Amherst, Co. C. Aug. 20, 1865.
Took part in battles of James Island, Morris Island and Olustee. Wounded Feb. 24, '64, in battle of Olustee.

March 30, 1863. Sanford Jackson, Amherst, Co. A. Sept. 13, 1863.
Died at Beaufort, S. C.

Nov. 23, 1863. Francis N. Jennings, Amherst, Co. H. Aug. 20, 1865.
Took part in battle of Honey Hill, S. C.

March 14, 1863. William Jennings, Ludlow, Co. C. June 21, 1865.
Discharged April 10, '63, owing to disability. Re-enlisted Jan. 29, '64, in 5th Mass. cavalry.

March 10, 1863, William H. H. Jennings, Amherst, Co. C. Aug. 20, 1865.
Took part in battle of James Island.

July 18, 1863. Alexander Taylor, Co. C. Aug. 20, 1865.

March 10, 1863. James Thompson, Whately, Co. C. Aug. 20, 1865.
Took part in battle of James Island, Fort Wagner and all the engagements of the reg't.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Oct. 14, 1862. George L. Johnson, Co. K. Aug. 20, 1863.
1st serg't.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Sept. 25, 1862. James W. Roberts, Co. C. July 29, 1863.
Corp'l.

Oct. 15, 1862. Charles I. Albee, Co. H. July 29, 1863.

Oct. 15, 1862. Benjamin F. Conkey, Co. H. July 29, 1863.

Oct. 15, 1862. Peter King, Jr., Co. H. July 29, 1863.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Oct. 17, 1862. Martin S. Johnson, Amherst, Co. F. June 14, 1863.
Killed at battle of Port Hudson, La.

Oct. 17, 1862. George H. Parmenter, Co. F. Sept. 2, 1863.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Feb. 20, 1862. Erasmus W. Percival, Amherst, Co. L. Aug. 16, 1865.
Corp'l, Jan 1, '65. Serg't, March 20, '65. Re-enlisted, Feb., '64.

Feb. 20, 1862. James A. Pierce, Amherst, Co. L. Aug. 16, 1865.
Serg't Feb. 23, '64. Took part in nine battles. Wounded Oct. 27, '64, at battle of Boynton Plank Road. Re-enlisted in '64.

March 18, 1862. Benj. P. Allen, East Windsor, Conn., Co. L. June 17, 1862.
Discharged for disability.

Feb. 20, 1862. Edwin W. Ball, Co. L. Feb. 22, 1864.
Re-enlisted.

Feb. 28, 1862. Morrison Barton, Amherst, Co. L. Nov. 2, 1862.
Died at Fort Albany, Va. of disease contracted in service.

Feb. 28, 1862. Henry E. Boynton, Shutesbury, Co. L. June 23, 1864.
Re-enlisted Feb. 22, '64. Wounded May 19, '64, in battle of the Wilderness. Died of wounds in hospital at Washington, D. C.

Feb. 20, 1862. David L. Dickinson, Amherst, Co. L. May 20, 1864.
Re-enlisted Feb. 21, '64. Mortally wounded May 19, '64, in battle of the Wilderness.

Sept. 7, 1864. Frederick Grover, Co. C. June 4, 1865.

Nov. 2, 1863. Wesley W. Horton, New Salem, Co. E. Aug. 16, 1865.
Took part in seven battles.

Nov. 16, 1863. Francis B. Smith, Lanesboro, Co. I. March 2, 1864.
Discharged owing to disability.

SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Sept. 10, 1864. John Hills, Co. A. Sept. 3, 1865.
Corp'l.

Aug. 25, 1864. Edward P. Dickinson, Amherst, Co. A. June 2, 1865.

Sept. 12, 1864. Robert Hock, Co. A. July 11, 1865.
Trans. Dec. 16, '64, to 17th Mass. reg't, Co. H.

Aug. 25, 1864. Henry C. Lovett, Co. A. June 2, 1865.

July 19, 1864. Thomas F. Murphy, Ireland, Co. K. Sept. 3, 1865.

July 15, 1864. Redmond Welch, Co. B. June 16, 1865.

THIRD HEAVY ARTILLERY.

May 31, 1864. James Kelly. Nov. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH UNATTACHED COMPANY, HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Sept. 12, 1864. Henry C. Dickinson, Amherst. June 16, 1865.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

July 30, 1864. John Kennedy. July 28, 1865.

Dec. 30, 1864. Nicholas Stankoff. July 28, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Sept. 17, 1861. John W. Howland, Amherst, Co. C. June 26, 1865.
Serg't, Sept. 17, '61. 2d lieut., Jan. 16, '64. 1st lieut., Nov. 13, '64. Brevet. capt't. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64.

Aug. 13, 1862. Edwin H. Pierce, Amherst, Co. B. June 26, 1865.
Corp'l. Re-enlisted Dec. 29, '63.

Aug. 18, 1862. Edward P. Gray, New York City, Co. A. Nov. 18, 1864.
Serg't Dec. 23, '63. Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 18, '63.

Dec. 27, 1864. Cephas B. Bolio, Holyoke, Co. E. Jan. 27, 1865.
Died at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor.

Dec. 27, 1864. William E. Hobart, Amherst, Co. H. June 26, 1865.
Bugler.

Dec. 27, 1864. G. W. Shattuck, Winchester, N. H., Co. H. June 26, 1865.

Dec. 27, 1864. Andrew J. Ufford, Moodus, Conn., Co. H. June 26, 1865.
Bugler.

Aug. 18, 1862. Byron H. Williams, Norwich, Co. C. Sept. 21, 1863.
Discharged owing to disability.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Sept. 15, 1864. Charles Dow.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

July 13, 1864. Henry Casson, Prussia, Co. H. Nov. 14, 1865.

July 14, 1864. James Kelly, Ireland, Co. I. Nov. 14, 1865.

July 14, 1864. Dennis McSweeney, Ireland, Co. I. Nov. 14, 1865.

Sept. 12, 1864. Samuel W. Richards, Jr., Co. I. Nov. 14, 1865.

Dec. 28, 1864. Charles Smith, Co. B. Nov. 14, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Sept. 12, 1864. Charles Turner, Co. B. Oct. 31, 1865.
Corp'l.

Jan. 9, 1864. Samuel Freeman, Conn., Co. A. June 21, 1865.
Bugler.

Jan. 29, 1864. Jarvis W. Jackson, Amherst, Co. B. Oct. 1, 1865.
Died in hospital at Brazos, Tex.

Jan. 29, 1864. Windsor Jackson, Amherst, Co. B. Oct. 31, 1865.

Jan. 29, 1864. Howard E. Paxon, Hertford Co., Md., Co. A. Oct. 31, 1865.

Jan. 29, 1864. Joseph J. Solomon, Westhampton, Co. D. Oct. 31, 1865.
Took part in assault on Petersburg, June, '64.

Jan. 29, 1864. Lorenzo Sugland, Westhampton, Co. D. June 17, 1865.

Jan. 29, 1864. Charles H. Thompson, Northampton, Co. E. Oct. 31, 1865.

Jan. 29, 1864. Christopher Thompson, Hatfield, Co. D. Oct. 31, 1865.

Jan. 29, 1864. Henry Thompson, Worthington, Co. D. Oct. 20, 1865.
Died in hospital at Brazos, Tex.

Jan. 29, 1864. John Thompson, Hatfield, Co. B. March 13, 1864.
Died in camp at Readville, Mass.

Sept. 12, 1864. Charles Waters, Co. A. Oct. 31, 1865.

Sept. 12, 1864. William Williamson, Co. B. Oct. 31, 1865.

FIRST BATTALION FRONTIER CAVALRY.

Jan. 2, 1865. Samuel H. Burke, Co. D. June 30, 1865.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

Aug. 1, 1864. Myron D. Clark, Co. G. Nov. 30, 1864.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Dec. 23, 1864. James W. Bryant, 11th reg't. June 28, 1865.
Discharged owing to disability.

Sept. 10, 1864. John Manning, 1st Heavy Art. Nov. 17, 1865.

Sept. 12, 1864. Bernard McGuirk, 13th reg't. Nov. 14, 1865.

Sept. 13, 1864. John Moran, 10th reg't. May 5, 1865.

July 7, 1864. John Rush. Nov. 17, 1865.

Sept. 10, 1864. David Witherell, 13th reg't. Nov. 17, 1865.

Sept. 12, 1864. Frank Wood, 13th reg't.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Sept. 13, 1861. George B. Cooley, Palmer, 44th Ill. 1864.
2d lieut., June 7, '62. 1st lieut., Dec. 18, '62. In battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn. and Chickamauga. Wounded in battle of Chickamauga.

Dec. 7, 1861. Henry M. McCloud, Amherst, 12th Conn. Oct. 1, 1864.
Corp'l, June 1, '62. Serg't, March 10, '63. Lieut., Aug., '63. Trans. to U. S. engineers' corps, Feb. 10, '64. Took part in many battles and skirmishes.

Aug. 23, 1862. Henry M. Cooley, Amherst, 14th Conn.
Serg't.

— Erastus Coy, 15th Ill.

Sept. 3, 1861. Lyman E. Moody, South Hadley, Michigan Sharpshooters.

May, 1861. Charles F. Russell, Amherst, 3d Ill. Cavalry. 1865.

June 20, 1861. Chas. B. Adams, Middlebury, Vt., 67th N. Y. Sept. 17, 1861.
Died at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 4, 1861. Reuben Miles, Manchester, Conn., 12th Conn. July 15, 1863.
Died of disease contracted in service.

1861. Samuel White, East Machias, Me., 5th Wis. May, 1864.
Corp'l, serg't, 2d lieut., capt. Mortally wounded in battle of Spottsylvania.

Feb. 2, 1863. Thomas Henderson, Sunderland.
Surgeon at Laurens Hospital, Mo.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Feb. 13, 1865. Edward H. Adams, Middlebury, Vt.
Surgeon's steward. Served on steamer "Wachusett."

June, 1861. William B. Miles, Amherst. 1864.
Master's mate. Served on steamers "Bricknell," "Roanoke" and "Granite."

Sept. 16, 1864. Frank S. Beaman.

July 1, 1864. Charles P. Boynton.

1863. William Burns.

June 29, 1864. William Challiner.

July 27, 1864. James A. Colter.

June 30, 1864. John Fitzsimmons.

June 29, 1864. Thomas Gleason.

Sept. 10, 1864. Samuel Hay, Staten Island, N. Y. July 20, 1866.
Served on gunboat "Colorado" and steamship "Susquehanna."

July 27, 1864. John Hudson.

1863. Peter Johnson.

July 16, 1864. Thomas Keefe, Ireland. July 22, 1865.
Served on sloop of war "John Adams."

July 29, 1864. Uranus Lawry, Newport, Me. April 21, 1866.
Served on steamers "Monadnock" and "Constellation."

July 7, 1864. John Lear.

1863. Frank Martin.

July 16, 1864. Patrick McCallum.

July 2, 1864. Charles McGinley.

July 8, 1864. John Nelson, Germany. July 6, 1867.
Served on ship "Sabine."

Aug. 9, 1862. Henry L. Newell, Amherst, Sept. 8, 1863.
Served on steam sloop "Ossipee."

June 30, 1864. James Pierce.

July 28, 1864. Stephen C. Scott, Machias, Me. July 2, 1867.
Served on steamer "Circassian."

Aug. 17, 1864. Cornelius White.

July 4, 1862. William V. Cutter, Amherst.
Served on steamers "Merrimack" and "Mississippi," 1st mate.

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

Adams, Sylvester H.
Albee, Charles I.
Allen, Benjamin P.
Anderson, William

Baker, Asahel
Baker, Charles C.
Baker, Ezra
Baker, James A.
Ball, Edwin W.
Ball, Henry C.
Ball, John D.
Ball, Nelson O.
Bardwell, Henry J.
Barrows, Ashley W.
Bartlett, Edward
Bartlett, Joseph F.
Bartlett, Lewis A.
Bartlett, Milo A.
Barton, Austin
Barton, Charles H.
Barton, George H.
Barton, Morrison
Bell, Frederick R.
Bell, George H.
Beston, Dennis
Beston, John
Beston, Patrick
Bliss, William L.
Bolio, Cephas B.
Bolio, Charles C.
Bolio, Levi M.
Bolster, Frank E.
Boltwood, Edmund
Bowman, James
Bowman, Henry

Bowman, Truman
Boynton, Henry E.
Brown, Perez R.
Bryant, James W.
Burke, Samuel H.

Cannon, Owen
Casson, Henry
Cates, Albert
Champlin, Jason
Church, Spencer, Jr.
Clapp, Charles
Clark, Myron D.
Clark, William S.
Cook, Benjamin O.
Cook, Austin S.
Cooke, George E.
Cooke, Willard S.
Conkey, Benjamin F.
Connors, John
Cowles, Watson W.
Coy, Henry
Crossman, Barton E.
Cushman, John E.
Cutter, Ptolemy P.

Dennison, Ami R.
Devine, Thomas
Dickinson, Amariah
Dickinson, Chester, Jr.
Dickinson, David L.
Dickinson, Edward B.
Dickinson, Edward P.
Dickinson, Eli O.
Dickinson, Francis E.
Dickinson, Francis H.
Dickinson, George
Dickinson, Henry C.
Dickinson, John W.
Dickinson, Levi P.
Dickinson, Willard R.
Douglass, Henry F.
Dow, Charles
Doyle, Michael
Draper, George A.
Dunakin, Charles

Edson, Levi
Fahay, William
Fales, William B.
Finnemore, Charles A.
Fish, Dyer B. N.
Fish, Francis W.
Fisher, George L.
Fisher, Homer L.
Flanders, Moses L.
Freeman, Samuel
Franklin, Benjamin R.

Glazier, John A.
Goodale, Charles L.
Graves, William O.
Gray, Edward P.
Grover, Frederick
Grover, Joseph
Gunn, Cephas W.
Gunn, Charles S.

Haling, Horace
Hardaker, James
Haskell, Lewis R.
Hastings, Henry B.
Hastings, Joseph C.
Hastings, Willard D.
Hawes, James F.
Hawley, Henry E.
Hayward, Charles E.
Heald, Charles A.
Hervey, Edward P.
Hill, Dwight N.
Hills, John
Hobart, George M.
Hobart, William E.
Hock, Robert
Holden, Freeman L.
Hopkins, William J.
Horton, Wesley W.
Howes, Charles O.
Howes, George E.
Howland, John W.
Hubbard, Henry

Jackson, Jarvis W.
Jackson, Sanford
Jackson, Windsor
Jennings, Francis N.
Jennings, William
Jennings, William H. H.
Johnson, Ebenezer M.
Johnson, Eli H.
Johnson, George L.
Johnson, Martin S.
Johnson, Silas O.
Johnson, William F.
Jones, George

Kelley, James, 1st
Kelley, James, 2d
Kellogg, Albert H.
Kellogg, Benjamin F.
Kellogg, Charles F.
Kellogg, James B.
Kellogg, Justin P.
Kelsey, Ezra
Kendall, Henry C.
Kennedy, John
King, Peter, Jr.
King, Warren F.
Latham, Alonzo W.
Latham, William W.
Leggett, John A.
Leggett, William F.
Lincoln, Rufus P.
Loomis, Richard B.
Lovett, Henry L.
Lovett, Murray B.
Lovett, Wheaton
Lyons, Edward

Maloney, Michael
Manley, Edward W.
Manning, John
Matthews, Charles
Matthews, Francis J.
McDonald, John
McGuirk, Bernard
McSweeney, Dennis
Miles, Marcus T. C.
Moran, John
Moran, Thomas
Mullett, Charles D.
Munsell, Charles C.
Murphy, Thomas F.

Newell, George W.
Nutting, Freeman E.

O'Callahan, Edward
O'Callahan, Jeremiah
O'Connor, Cornelius
O'Toole, Patrick F.

Packard, Henry C.
Parmenter, George H.
Parsons, John D.
Paxon, Howard E.
Percival, Erasmns W.
Phelps, Lyman D.
Pierce, Edwin H.
Pierce, James A.
Plumb, Henry C.
Potwin, Edwin H.
Preston, James A.
Preston, Simeon E.
Prince, Henry B.
Prouty, Edward W.
Putnam, George L.

Richards, Joseph
Richards, Samuel W., Jr.
Riley, Charles
Roberts, Albert
Roberts, George H.
Roberts, James W.
Roberts, Norman
Rolph, Edward M.
Rush, John
Russell, Dwight
Rust, Jacob L.

SaLois, Michael
Sanderson, James K.
Sandling, John
Schartz, Frederick
Scott, George W.
Sears, Arthur
Sears, Henry B.
Shattuck, George W.
Shea, Patrick
Shoals, John
Simonds, J. Franklin
Skinner, J. Leander
Skinner, Linneus C.
Skinner, Lyman W.
Slate, George E,
Sloan, George W.
Sloan, Timothy
Slocumb, Robert
Smith, Charles
Smith, Charles C.
Smith, Charles V.
Smith, Francis B.
Smith, William J.
Solomon, Joseph
Spaulding, Charles B.
Spear, Asa A.
Spear, George P.
Spear, James W.
Spellman, Timothy
Stankoff, Nicholas
Stanley, Edward H.
Stearns, Frazar A.
Stearns, John
Storrs, Charles L.
Storrs, Samuel J.
Stowell, Warren M.
Sugland, Lorenzo

Taft, Ethan A.
Taumann, John
Taylor, Alexander
Taylor, Joseph K.
Thayer, Josiah
Thayer, Lyman R.
Thayer, Samuel M.
Thompson, Charles H.
Thompson, Christopher
Thompson, Henry
Thompson, James
Thompson, John
Tufts, George H.
Turner, Charles
Turner, Charles F.
Tyler, Mason W.

Ufford, Andrew J.

Vinton, Medad

Waters, Charles
Welch, Farrell
Welch, Redmund
Westcott, Stephen R.
Wheeler, George
Wheelock, James
Wheelock, John P. W.
White, John
White, William H.
Williams, Byron H.
Williams, Solomon H.
Williamson, William
Wilson, Robert
Witherell, David
Wood, Frank
Woodworth, Charles L.

When, on April 15, 1865, news was received in Amherst of the assassination of President Lincoln, the general feeling of sorrow was manifested in many ways. The church bells were tolled, flags were displayed at half-mast, houses were draped in mourning and business was almost entirely suspended. Special services were held in Grace Episcopal church in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Parker delivering a solemn and impressive address. On the following Sabbath, the ministers in all the churches made the president's death the theme of their discourse. On Wednesday, May 19, the day of Lincoln's funeral, all the places of business were closed, and stores and private residences were draped in mourning. At 11 A. M. the

church bells began tolling, and at noon a union service was held in the First Congregational church. An immense audience gathered. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker and Rev. H. L. Hubbell and prayer was offered by Prof. J. H. Seelye.

Under date of Feb. 7, 1867, the *Express* announced that a meeting of the "returned soldiers" of the town and vicinity had been held in the Academy building the evening of the 5th, to consider the expediency of establishing in the town a "Union of Army and Navy Veterans." About 25 were present, and the project having been carefully discussed it was the general sentiment that such a union should be formed. The meeting was adjourned one week; the *Express* contains no minute in regard to any action taken at the adjourned meeting. Sometime during the year 1867, E. M. Stanton Post No. 36, of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Amherst. The records of the organization have been destroyed, so it is impossible to state with certainty the precise date of organization or to give a list of the first officers. Among the early commanders of the post were Charles L. Storrs, Jairus L. Skinner and Edmund Boltwood. Meetings were held in the Amherst house until 1869, when more convenient quarters were secured in Phoenix Row. In 1875, the place of meeting was in Union block, which was destroyed by fire March 13, 1876. The post next occupied quarters in the second story of a building owned by Harvey White, situated on Pleasant street. This building was burned Jan. 3, 1879, the post losing all its furniture, its charter and its records. These successive disasters caused discouragement to the members and loss of interest in the organization. The post was reorganized in 1882 as E. M. Stanton Post 147, G. A. R. Its regular meetings are held in the district court-room the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. It has done excellent work in the care of the sick, disabled and needy comrades, and for many years has had charge of the public exercises of Memorial-day. In 1889, Henry H. Goodell, Henry M. McCloud and Dr. D. B. N. Fish were appointed a committee to prepare a list of soldiers who served on Amherst's quota during the war. After a considerable expenditure of time and money the list was completed, and the names were engraved on marble slabs to which has been accorded a post of honor in the tower of the town hall building.

In January, 1889, the E. M. Stanton Woman's Relief Corps was organized and a charter secured. The first officers were elected Jan. 18, Mrs. Henry Adams being chosen president. Meetings are held in Pacific hall the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. An organization of the Son of Veterans was formed in Amherst during the '80s, but its existence was brief.

CHAPTER LVIII.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT STEARNS.—GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.—COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—NEW DEPARTMENTS.—THE COLLEGE IN THE WAR.—THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY.—JULIUS H. SEELYE ELECTED PRESIDENT.—GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.—MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.—THE LIBRARY.—PHYSICAL CULTURE.—THE "AMHERST SYSTEM."—GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES.

Edward Hitchcock resigned the presidency of Amherst College July 11, 1854. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees held Aug. 7, Rev. William A. Stearns was chosen president of the college and professor of moral philosophy and Christian theology. William Augustus Stearns was born in Bedford, March 17, 1805. His father and both his grandfathers were ministers of the gospel. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, was graduated with honor at Harvard College, in the class of 1827, and at Andover Seminary in the class of 1831. After teaching for a short time at Duxbury, he was ordained, Dec. 14, 1831, pastor of the church at Cambridgeport, of which he remained in charge until summoned to the presidency of Amherst College. The inauguration ceremonies took place Nov. 22, 1854. Far different were the auspices attendant on his inauguration from those which had greeted his predecessors in office. When Dr. Moore assumed the presidency, Amherst College was an experiment, the exponent of an educational theory with little beside faith to sustain it. President Humphrey was installed in office in shadow of the death of his predecessor, a loss which was thought by many at the time to mean the death of the college as well. President Hitchcock came to the rescue of the institution when it was deeply burdened by debt and its chances for existence were problematical. President Stearns assumed the presidency of a college firmly established and possessing a substantial endowment, no longer dependent for its support on the contributions it could secure from the public from time to time.

The history of the college during the administration of President Stearns was one of growth and development. Possessed of fine executive abilities, he also had, to a marked degree, the faculty of interesting others in the work of the institution over which he was called to preside. This resulted in a series of donations and bequests to the college amounting in the aggregate to nearly $800,000. Among the most notable of these gifts were the following: By Dr. W. J. Walker, $100,000, to which was added

$40,000 raised from other sources as a condition of Dr. Walker's gift, by legacy from Dr. Walker in 1866, $144,976; by S. A. Hitchcock, for scholarships and kindred purposes in 1872, $100,000; by Samuel L. Williston in 1871, $50,000; by W. F. Stearns, donation for College church, $46,000; by scholarships, $35,000; by grants of the Legislature, 1861-63, $27,500; by John Tappan, in 1864, $25,000 to endow the Samuel Green professorship; by Dr. W. J. Walker, $25,000 to endow the Walker professorship of mathematics and astronomy. At the beginning of President Stearns' administration there was not a single scholarship in existence at the college; before its close there were more than fifty, varying in annual income from $40 to $300 each and distributing each year over $4,000 among the students. In addition to these scholarships many prizes were established in various departments.

During the administration of President Stearns six new buildings were added to the college property. The first to be erected was the Appleton cabinet, built in 1855, at a cost of $10,000. The same year a lecture-room was built as an appendage to the Woods cabinet, at a cost of $1,000, the gift of Luke Sweetser. In 1857, the Nineveh gallery, another "annex" to the Woods cabinet, was built at an expense of some $600, the gift of Lieut. Enos Dickinson of South Amherst. Here were placed on exhibition the sculptured slabs taken from the palace of Sardanapalus, and seals, cylinders, bricks and coins, collected at Nineveh and Babylon by Dr. Henry Lobdell, a graduate of the college in the class of 1849 and a missionary to Assyria. Williston hall was erected in 1857 at a cost of $15,000, and the same year the East dormitory was built, at like expense, to take the place of the North dormitory which had been burned to the ground the winter preceding. The Barrett gymnasium building was erected in 1860 at a cost of $10,000, the fixtures costing some $5,000 more. It was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Barrett of Northampton, a liberal contributor toward its erection. Walker hall, the most expensive and pretentious building on the college grounds, was completed in October, 1870, its cost being about $130,000. The larger part of this sum had been donated by Dr. W. J. Walker, in whose honor the building was named. Its corner-stone was laid June 10, 1868, and it was formally opened Oct. 20, 1870. The corner-stone of the College church was laid Sept. 22, 1870, and the building was completed at a cost of $70,000. In 1867, the college trustees purchased the old meeting-house of the First Congregational church, and christened it College hall; its cost to the college was $12,000.

It was not alone in additions to its resources, its buildings and apparatus, that Amherst College showed marked development under the administration of President Stearns. Existing departments were strengthened and new ones developed, the curriculum enlarged and valuable additions

made to the teaching force of the institution. Dr. Stearns was an earnest believer in physical education; it was largely through his influence that the trustees voted at their annual meeting in August, 1860, to establish a department of physical culture in the college. John W. Hooker, M. D., of New Haven, Conn. was the first professor to have charge of the department but was connected with the college only a few months. He was succeeded in 1861 by Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Jr., under whose direction the department of physical education and hygiene has become famous throughout the country. The exhibitions in gymnastics are greatly enjoyed by the public, being witnessed by thousands of visitors every year. The compulsory use of a wise system of physical development has exercised a most beneficial influence upon the health of the student body. To Dr. W. J. Walker must be accorded the honor of founding at the college the department of mathematics and astronomy, endowing a professorship, instructorships and prize scholarships. To the charge of this department, which he still retains, William C. Esty was appointed in 1863. The appointment of E. P. Crowell as professor of Latin, in 1858, secured to the college the services of one who has ever maintained his department in the front rank, and who, in recent years, in the face of physical disability that might well have daunted any man, has continued those services which have gained constantly in value. The department of chemistry grew and prospered, at first under the care of Prof. William S. Clark, who gave up his position to accept the presidency of the Agricultural College, and later in charge of Prof. Elijah P. Harris, who, appointed to the professorship in 1868, has since maintained for the department a high standard of excellence. Benjamin K. Emerson, a graduate of the college in 1865, was elected by the trustees in 1872 to the professorship of geology and zoölogy, a position he still retains with honor to the institution. During the administration of President Stearns the department of rhetoric was in charge of Rev. Thomas P. Field, Prof. James G. Vose and Prof. L. Clark Seelye, the latter at present president of Smith College. In 1858, Edward Tuckerman was appointed professor of botany, but devoted little time to the work of the class-room, occupying himself more particularly in the study of lichens, in which branch of botanical science he was recognized as high authority. Prior to the administration of President Stearns the college offered no optional studies. In 1859-60, elective studies in the several departments were offered to the senior class.

It was during President Stearns' term of office that the war for the preservation of the Union was fought. No truer patriot ever lived than William A. Stearns, and few were called upon to offer a more costly sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism. From the outbreak of the struggle until its glorious ending he took an active interest in the enlistment of recruits,

presided at patriotic meetings, and, early in the conflict, gave to the Union cause a brave young life to be sacrificed at the battle of New Berne. When the first rebel gun was fired against Fort Sumter, Professor Clark gave up all thought of college duties to devote his attention to sterner problems on the field of battle. Three sons of Prof. Charles B. Adams were among those who enlisted in the Union armies. With such a president and such professors it is small wonder that Amherst College students were prompt to offer their services to their country. In 1860, the college catalog contained the names of 220 students; during the war no less than 78 undergraduates of the college were enrolled in the Union armies. On the Sunday following the fall of Fort Sumter, a form of enlistment was drawn up and signed by some 50 or 60 of the students, the list being headed by the name of Frazar A. Stearns, son of the president. Their services were not accepted at the time, but a system of military drill was adopted by the students under the direction of Luke Lyman of Northampton, afterwards colonel of the 27th Mass. regiment.

From the class of '62, 30 men enlisted for the war; the classes of '61 and '63 each furnished 23 men; 15 enlisted from the class of '64 and 21 from the class of '65. Of those enlisted from the class of '65, six died in the service, four from mortal wounds received on the field of battle. The classes of '63 and '64 lost each four men in the service. Of graduates of the college, 195 entered the service, of whom six had been tutors at the college. Of the 247 graduates and undergraduates, 95 enlisted as privates. Amherst College furnished to the service 35 chaplains and 30 surgeons. At the close of the war the list of college men included three brigadier-generals, nine colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, nine majors, 25 captains, 17 first lieutenants, 17 second lieutenants and many minor officers. Many of the undergraduates returned to college at the close of the war and completed their course. By vote of the trustees, the names of all undergraduates who died in the service were enrolled among the graduates in their respective classes. A fitting memorial to the fallen heroes of the war is found in the chime of bells in College church, presented to the college by the late George Howe, Esq. of Boston, in special memory of his son, Sidney Walker Howe of the class of '59, who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.

At the annual meeting of the college alumni held July 8, 1868, resolutions were adopted requesting the trustees to make arrangements for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the college, in 1871, and also requesting Prof. William S. Tyler to prepare a history of the college to be ready at commencement-time that year. The alumni chose as a committee of arrangements Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, W. A. Dickinson, Esq. and Prof. R. H. Mather, to whom were added at the annual meeting

of the alumni in June, 1870, Profs. Edward Hitchcock and Julius H. Seelye. At the annual meeting of the trustees, July 13, 1870, a special committee was appointed, consisting of the president and Drs. Paine, Sabin and Storrs, to act with the committee of the alumni in making arrangements for the celebration. Professor Tyler's history was written, and from it has been gathered much of interest concerning the college which appears in the pages of this volume. The celebration was held during commencement week in 1871, the special exercises occurring on Wednesday. Nearly 700, or almost one-half the number of living graduates, were present on this interesting occasion. Every class was represented. The exercises were held beneath a spacious tent spread under the trees in the college grove. At the morning exercises Hon. Samuel Williston presided; an address of welcome was delivered by President Stearns and an historical discourse by Prof. W. S. Tyler. In the afternoon, Hon. A. H. Bullock of the class of '36 presided, and addresses were made by Prof. E. S. Snell, '22, Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, '28, Rev. H. N. Barnum, '52, Rev. H. W. Beecher, '34, Prof. E. A. Park, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, '36, and Waldo Hutchins, Esq., '42. As one result of this celebration, many scholarships were endowed by the several classes.

June 8, 1876, President Stearns died while in office. He had officiated that morning at prayers in chapel, suffered no illness but passed peacefully into the higher life. He had written his resignation of the presidency of the college, intending to present it to the trustees at the college commencement, near at hand. He had also prepared his baccalaureate sermon, which was read on Sunday of commencement week by President Seelye of Smith College. On June 13, funeral services, simple but impressive, were held in College church. The college and community were saddened by his death. His was a lofty type of Christian manhood, and while his loss fell heaviest upon the college he had loved so well and served so faithfully, the town could ill afford to spare one who had been so faithful to the duties of citizenship.

At the annual meeting of the college trustees, June 27, 1876, a committee was appointed to consider the vacancy in the presidential office, with instructions to report at a meeting to be held in Boston not later than the first week in August. This committee opened a correspondence with Julius H. Seelye, then a representative in Congress, and offered him a nomination to the college presidency, under certain conditions. He refused to consider the proposition in the form presented, and at a meeting of the board held in Boston, July 28, he was by unanimous vote elected president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst College. Julius Hawley Seelye was born in Bethel, Conn., Sept. 14, 1824. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of '49 and from



GROUP OF AMHERST COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES.

Auburn Theological Seminary in 1852. Ordained by the classis of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, he served as pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church of Schenectady until 1858, when he accepted a call to the professorship of mental and moral philosophy at Amherst College. In 1874, he was elected a member of the United States Congress, on an independent nomination. President Seelye entered upon the duties of his office in September, 1876, but in accordance with an understanding with the trustees, he completed his service in Congress, Prof. W. S. Tyler serving as acting president. The formal inauguration ceremonies took place June 27, 1877.

The events of President Seelye's administration are of such recent occurrence that nothing but an outline sketch will be attempted in this work. The first graduate of the college to be elected to the high office of the presidency, its growth and development during his term of office were along the lines that had been marked out by the founders of the institution. The highest ideal of education as viewed by him consisted in the inculcation of those principles that lead to the broadest development of Christian manhood. Mind culture and soul culture were inseparably linked in the system of instruction which reached its highest development under his administration.

During President Seelye's term of office the college received donations and bequests amounting in the aggregate to over $826,000. The most notable of these were the D. Willis James fund of $100,000, the Seelye fund of $100,000, also donated by D. Willis James, the legacy of $80,000 by Henry T. Morgan, used in enlarging the college library, the bequest of $50,000 by Joel Giles of Boston, as a permanent fund for the increase of the library, the three professorship endowments of $50,000 each by Mrs. V. G. Stone, Henry Winkley and Frederick Billings, the $50,000 bequest by Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, the $35,000 donated by C. M. Pratt toward building the gymnasium, the Winkley legacy of $30,000, the Williston legacy of over $28,000, the Asa Otis legacy of $25,000, the donation by F. B. Pratt of over $25,000 for the Pratt athletic field, and over $65,000 for the establishment of scholarships. The principal building erected during his administration was the Pratt gymnasium, costing $70,000, while Walker hall was rebuilt, at a cost of $90,000.

Of the members added to the college faculty during President Seelye's administration the following are now in office: Anson D. Morse, professor of history; Henry B. Richardson, professor of German; John M. Tyler, professor of biology; Charles E. Garman, professor of mental and moral philosophy; David P. Todd, professor of astronomy; John F. Genung, professor of rhetoric; Henry A. Frink, professor of oratory; William L.

Cowles, professor of Latin. During his term of office the college lost, by death, the services of one of its most distinguished scholars and teachers, Professor Richard H. Mather. Although a member of the faculty during the administration of President Stearns, his best work was accomplished during the term of office of President Seelye, with whom he was intimately associated in social as well as college life. Richard Henry Mather was born in Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1835. He was graduated with honor at Amherst College in 1857 and afterwards studied philology at Berlin University, Germany. He was instructor in Greek at Amherst College from 1859 to 1861, assistant professor of Greek from 1861 to 1864, professor of Greek from 1864 until his death in 1890. He raised the money and made all the purchases for the Mather art collection, which is at once his gift and his monument. During President Seelye's administration the college was deprived by death of the services of two other distinguished professors, Ebenezer S. Snell and Elihu Root. A brief biographical sketch of Professor Snell appears in another chapter of this volume. Elihu Root was a native of Belchertown and was born Sept. 14, 1845. He was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1867, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Berlin in 1876. From 1877 until his death in 1880 he was Walker professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Amherst College.

It was during President Seelye's administration that the college library received an impetus for growth and development which has brought it to the front rank among institutions of its kind in America. When the first college building was erected, the library, contained in a single case, was placed in the north entry. Additions were made to the library from time to time, but it was not until 1850 that an urgent effort was made to so enlarge and strengthen it that it might correspond in dignity with the institution. At the annual meeting of the trustees in 1850, it was voted to take measures to procure funds for erecting a library building and for increasing the number of volumes owned by the college. Upwards of $15,000 was raised by subscription, of which $10,000 was devoted to a building which was begun in 1852 and finished in 1853. In 1888, the building was remodeled and greatly enlarged, and is to-day one of the handsomest structures on the college grounds. The appointment of W. I. Fletcher as college librarian secured to the college the services of a master of the art of library economy, who has in countless ways made the library of greatest value in supplementing the work of other departments of the college.

Reference has been made to the department of physical education and hygiene. The work in the department is a requirement of the college course, but interest in it has been greatly stimulated by the non-required



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work and training of the athletic field. Amherst, in common with nearly all colleges throughout the land, has been and is a candidate for competitive athletic honors. Its base-ball and foot-ball and track athletics teams have won and lost championships, and, incidentally, have advertised the college and its system of physical culture. Any extended sketch of Amherst College athletics would be out of place in this volume, but mention should be made of Pratt-field, the fine athletic grounds devoted to college sports, the gift of Frederick B. Pratt, a graduate of the college in the class of 1887. The Amherst Musical association has also borne an honorable part in adding to the knowledge and fame of Amherst College throughout the land.

To President Seelye the college is indebted for the system of "student self-government" which, originating at Amherst, has been adopted in modified form by many institutions for higher education. The "Amherst College Senate," established in 1880, consisted of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores and one freshman, with the president of the college serving as presiding officer and possessing also the veto power over the doings of the body. To the senate questions of college order and decorum were referred, its decisions, if confirmed by the president, being binding upon the college. The granting of this measure of self-government to the student body met with excellent results, and friends of the college learned with regret that it had practically terminated by the resignation of the members of the senate in 1894.

The Greek letter fraternities have for many years exercised a potent influence upon student life at Amherst. Between the years 1837 and 1894, no less than eleven of these fraternities have been established at Amherst, all of them yet remaining in prosperous existence. A large percentage of the student body is enrolled in their membership and social life at the college is largely under their direction. In the earlier years the fraternities were quartered in private residences, but to-day nearly every one has its chapter house, comprising some of the most desirable pieces of property in the village. Many members of the college faculty are members of the fraternities as well.

Julius H. Seelye resigned the presidency of Amherst College in 1890. The trustees accepted his resignation with deep regret, but physical infirmities compelled him to relinquish an office he had filled with honor to himself and to the lasting gain of the college. Pres't Seelye died in Amherst, May 12, 1895. At the college commencement in 1891, Merrill Edwards Gates was inaugurated as the sixth president of Amherst College, a worthy successor to great men gone before.

CHAPTER LIX.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—CAUSES LEADING TO ITS ESTABLISHMENT. HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER'S ADDRESS.—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMISSION.—PRESIDENT HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.—PLANS FOR A COLLEGE.—THE "SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE."—THE MORRILL LAND GRANT ACT.—ITS PROVISIONS.—MASSACHUSETTS ACCEPTS THE GRANT.—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES INCORPORATED.—THEIR FIRST REPORT.—SECURING A LOCATION.—AMHERST'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FUND.—THE LANDS PURCHASED.—AMHERST'S PETITION.

The history of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is unwritten, save in the annual reports of its trustees, the Acts and Resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, and a mass of documents which, interesting in themselves, have yet to be arranged in suitable form for reference. From this material the college historian of the future will be enabled to prepare a history full of interest and value. The scope of this work will permit little more than an outline sketch of the leading events connected with the establishment and maintenance of an institution in which the town has taken an active interest from the beginning, in whose behalf it added largely to its indebtedness, and from which it has received generous returns in many ways.

Agriculture in New England, from the earliest days of its settlement by Europeans, was regarded as manual labor pure and simple, a hand-to-hand struggle to wring the means of a subsistence from a not-too-fertile soil. Strength and endurance were regarded as the main requisites for success in wielding the rude instruments of soil-culture. Brawn, not brain, cultivated the most acres and raised the largest crops. The germs of agricultural education were first developed by the agricultural societies established in Massachusetts early in the Nineteenth century. The farmers of Berkshire, Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden, when gathered together at the annual cattle-shows, exchanged valuable information on the breeding of cattle and the raising of farm crops. It was not until 1848 that Massachusetts as a state recognized a movement looking toward scientific instruction in agriculture. The incorporation that year by the General Court of the "Massachusetts Agricultural Institute," a private institution, was a preliminary step looking toward the establishment by the state of an agricul-

PRESIDENTS OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



WILLIAM S. CLARK.



PAUL A. CHADBOURNE.



CHARLES L. FLINT.



HENRY F. FRENCH.

tural college. The "institute" was never founded, but seed had been sown that was in time to yield a generous harvest.

In September, 1849, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder delivered an address on agricultural education before the Norfolk Agricultural society. The suggestions contained in this address were received with such favor that in 1850 a bill was introduced in the General Court providing for the establishment of an agricultural college and experiment farm. This bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote but was rejected by the House. The next step taken was the appointment by the governor of a board of commissioners whose duty it was to report to the General Court at its next session upon the expediency of establishing agricultural schools or colleges. The act providing for this commission was approved by Gov. George N. Briggs, May 3, 1850, and June 6 the following were appointed members of the commission: Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, Thomas E. Payson of Rowley, Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, Ely Warren of Upton. Edward Hitchcock was at that time president of Amherst College and was traveling in Europe for the benefit of his health. While in London he received notice of his appointment as a member of the commission, coupled with the request that he visit as many of the agricultural institutions in Europe as would enable him to gain an idea of the system of instruction and operation of the schools. With characteristic energy he entered heartily upon the work, visiting institutions in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and France. As the result of his investigation, he submitted a report to the committee, which in turn presented it to the General Court.

This report presented the following general facts: Of the agricultural institutions visited, a few were founded and sustained by individuals or associations of gentlemen interested in agriculture, but by far the greater number were wholly sustained or assisted by the government of the country in which they were located. Some consisted of professorships at colleges or universities, some depended on colleges or universities for a part of their instructors, the greater number were independent institutions. Three or four grades of instruction were offered. In nearly all cases these institutions had large or small farms connected with them. From his observations he had arrived at the following conclusions: That those agricultural institutions succeed best which are started and sustained by the mutual efforts and contributions of individuals or societies and of the government. That independent agricultural institutions are essential to accomplish the object aimed at. That essentially the same reasons, and of greater force, exist for the establishment of agricultural schools in this country as in Europe. That Massachusetts should lose no time in taking hold of the business of agricultural education efficiently and liberally.

He outlined three plans for agricultural education in Massachusetts. The first provided for the establishment of an agricultural school or college in the state, possessed of all the means necessary to give a finished education in the principles and practice of agriculture. Such a school should give instruction in practical agriculture, chemistry, elementary and applied, natural history, especially zöology and botany, elementary and applied mineralogy and geology, anatomy and physiology, human and comparative, veterinary medicine and surgery. It should have collections of models of agricultural instruments, dried seeds, grains, etc., planed specimens of useful kinds of wood, models of varieties of fruit, small collections of simple minerals and rocks, a museum of economic geology, insects injurious to vegetation, stuffed specimens and drawings of species and varieties of animals used in agriculture, a museum of human and comparative anatomy, chemical and philosophical apparatus and a scientific and agricultural library. It should also have a model and experiment farm of moderate size and should give instruction in practical farming. Provision should be made for instruction in ancient and modern languages, and for board on the farm of students willing to devote their time daily to labor beyond that required of all. For this extra labor compensation should be given sufficient at least to meet the charge for board. The smallest number of professors needed at such an institution would be six. The course of study should embrace two years, and when creditably completed the pupils should be entitled to an agricultural diploma or decree. Tuition should be made as low as possible, certainly not over $40 per annum. Several scholarships should be founded by the state, to be given to the most diligent and successful pupils. In addition to this principal institution, agricultural departments should be established in academies in the different counties. Agricultural manuals might be introduced into primary schools if any children desired the study. The cost of establishing such a system of agricultural education was estimated by President Hitchcock at $70,000, the annual cost of its maintenance at $9,200.

The second plan suggested was for the location of an agricultural institute so near some existing literary institution that the pupils could attend its scientific lectures and study its collections in natural history. The first cost of such an institution was estimated at $66,300, the annual expenditure after the first year at $3,800. The third plan was to establish a central school or college, one-half the expense to be defrayed by the government, the remainder by individuals, and also to establish agricultural departments in the academies in different counties. The college should have a president, a professor of agriculture and a farm superintendent, at small salaries, and one tutor for each 30 students. The original cost of

such a system was estimated at $28,300, the annual expense for maintenance at $2,100. It is interesting to compare these plans as outlined by President Hitchcock with those afterwards adopted and put in practice at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Time has proven in many things the wisdom of his suggestions, and to the memory of no man, save perhaps to that of President W. S. Clark, does the college owe so great a debt of gratitude.

President Hitchcock's report was accepted by the General Court, but other matters of grave import demanding attention no action was taken looking toward the adoption of its recommendations. In 1856, several men who had been prominent in the project for establishing an agricultural college, associated together to establish a school and were incorporated under the name of the "Massachusetts School of Agriculture." No further action was taken at the time, and in 1860 the charter was transferred to citizens of Springfield, who determined to raise $75,000 by subscription and open the school in that city, looking to the General Court for a further endowment. Dec. 14, 1857, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, a representative in the national Congress from the state of Vermont, introduced in that body a bill providing for the donation of a portion of the government lands for the endowment of a college in each state, where should be taught such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. This bill passed both branches of Congress only to be vetoed by President Buchanan. It was finally enacted July 2, 1862, receiving the signature of President Lincoln.

This act granted to each state 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress under the apportionment of 1860. States in which there were no public lands subject to sale at private entry should receive land scrip, to be sold by said states and the proceeds applied to the designated objects. All expenses of management of lands and the sale thereof were to be borne by the states. All moneys received from the sales of land or land scrip were to be invested in safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent. on their par value, and the money so invested should constitute a perpetual fund, the capital to remain forever undiminished and the interest to be appropriated "to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." If any portion of this fund should be diminished or lost it should be replaced by the state to which it belonged. A sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the amount received by any state might be expended for lands for the site of

buildings or for an experiment farm. No portion of the fund or interest should be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings." Any state accepting the provisions of the act should provide within five years at least one college as defined above. The act must be accepted by the state within two years from the time of its passage.

In his address to the General Court, Jan. 9, 1863, Gov. John A. Andrew discussed at length the provisions of this grant. He spoke of the bequest by Benjamin Bussey to Harvard College of a large property for the establishment of an institute for agricultural education, and also of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He argued strongly in favor of uniting the institution provided for by the Morrill act with others already established. The joint special committee of the General Court to which was referred that part of the governor's address relating to agricultural colleges submitted its report March 26. A strong effort had been made to secure a part of the fund for the Institute of Technology. The suggestions made by Gov. Andrew had also met with hearty support. A committee of the State Board of Agriculture had urgently opposed locating the college near Boston or connecting it with any other institution. The trustees of Amherst and Williams colleges had expressed a desire to receive a part of the fund on condition of giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic acts. A sub-committee having examined the Agricultural College in Pennsylvania, reported as their united opinion that an agricultural college should be established in Massachusetts similar to that in Pennsylvania; that it should be wholly disconnected from all existing institutions, and separate from all large cities and towns; that it should recognize the principle of daily manual labor by its students as essential to success; that the necessary funds for founding the institution should be contributed equally by the state and by individuals. The full committee reported: That the grant of Congress should be accepted and its conditions faithfully complied with; that one-tenth of the whole amount received from sale of the land scrip be set aside for the purchase of lands to be used in connection with the agricultural college proper; that of the remaining nine-tenths one-third be devoted to the use of the Institute of Technology, under direction of its trustees, and the remaining two-thirds to the use of an agricultural college under the control of a board of trustees.

By an act of the General Court passed April 18, Massachusetts accepted the grant from the national government. The governor was authorized to receive the land scrip to which the state was entitled and to appoint a commissioner to locate and sell the same, the proceeds to be

deposited with the state treasurer who should receive and hold the same. April 27, an act was passed dividing the income from sale of the scrip, giving one-third to the Institute of Technology. April 29, an act was passed to incorporate the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The names of the incorporators were : Marshall P. Wilder, George B. Loring, Charles L. Flint, Paoli Lathrop, Hollis Tidd, Henry Colt and Charles G. Davis. The leading object of the institution was to be that expressed in the congressional grant. The board of trustees should never number more than 14 and the governor of the commonwealth, the secretary of the board of education and the president of the college faculty should be members *ex-officiis* The trustees were empowered to elect a president and members of the faculty of the college, to determine their duties, salaries, etc., to purchase or erect buildings, to make rules for the government of the college, to determine the course of instruction and to confer degrees. The General Court might appoint overseers or visitors of the college. The trustees should determine the location of the college and should purchase or obtain by gift a tract of land containing at least 100 acres for an experiment farm in connection therewith, and should make such provision for manual labor on the farm by students as they deemed just and reasonable. One-tenth of the money received from the sale of land scrip should go toward the purchase of a farm, provided the college should procure by valid subscription or otherwise the sum of $75,000 for erecting buildings thereon.

Jan. 6, 1864, George Marston, William S. Southworth and Charles L. Flint, a committee of the trustees, submitted to the General Court a report of the doings of the board. The corporation had been organized in conformity with the statutes of the commonwealth, Nov. 18, 1863, with His Excellency John A. Andrew as president, Hon. Allen W. Dodge vice-president and Charles L. Flint secretary. By-laws had been adopted for the government of the corporation. A committee had been appointed to have in charge the raising of subscriptions to the funds required by law to put the Agricultural College in operation, to consider the subject of a location for the college and to receive proposals concerning the same. Several propositions had been made to the committee with reference to the location of the college. Early in 1864, the trustees petitioned the General Court to enact a law enabling them to accept subscriptions and locate and organize the college with the least possible delay. A memorial to the same effect was presented by the State Board of Agriculture. May 11, the General Court passed an act changing the name of the corporation to the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Authority concerning the location, plan of organization, government and course of study at the college was taken

from the General Court and given to the governor and council. The governor was authorized to transfer to the college one-tenth of the land scrip received from the United States, the proceeds from the sale to be devoted to the purchase of land. The sum of $10,000 per annum was appropriated to defray the necessary expenses of establishing and maintaining the college. All moneys received by the state treasurer as the annual interest or income of the fund established by sale of the land scrip should be applied to the payment of this annual appropriation, the balance to be made up out of the state treasury.

The matter of selecting and securing a suitable location for the college was one of the most difficult problems with which the trustees had to contend. Many towns in the state were anxious to secure the benefits that would arise from the location of the college within their limits, but few were ready to comply with the requirement of the General Court that $75,000 be raised and presented to the trustees ere a location was granted. In January, 1863, the trustees of Amherst College petitioned the General Court that the Agricultural College be located in connection with their institution. This petition was refused as was one of similar purport from the trustees of Williams College. The early labors of President Hitchcock in behalf of agricultural education had awakened a deep interest in the subject in the minds of Amherst residents, and once it had been determined that the Agricultural College was not to be connected with Harvard College or the Institute of Technology, but would be a separate institution, there was a general and earnest desire on their part that the college should come to Amherst. A special town-meeting was held Jan. 25, 1864, to see if the town would vote money for an agricultural college. Only about 100 voters were present but a strong sentiment in favor of the college was expressed. Short speeches were made by Col. W. S. Clark, Luke Sweetser, I. F. Conkey, Edward Dickinson and A. P. Howe. It was voted to give the trustees of the proposed college $50,000 if the college should be located in Amherst, and the General Court would give the town permission to make the gift. The vote on the question was 79 in favor and 7 opposed. The money was to be raised by giving bonds or by direct taxation. Col. W. S. Clark addressed the meeting and said that the people of Springfield had given up all hope of securing the college for that place. Northampton and Amherst were the only real competitors for the college. The fund bequeathed by Oliver Smith could not be used in establishing the college, and it would be folly to encumber the institution by the provisions of the Smith will. Two tracts of land in Amherst had been suggested as suitable for the location of the college, one owned by Henry Cobb, one-half mile north of the village, the other owned by Alfred Baker and R.

S. Lincoln, just south of the village, where it had at first been proposed to locate Amherst College.

Amherst's petition to be allowed to raise $50,000 by taxation to secure the location of the college came before the General Court for action in February; it was signed by nearly every tax-payer in the town. The petition was opposed by interested parties and was rejected. April 28, 1864, the college trustees visited Amherst. They viewed several farms offered for their inspection, including that of L. D. Cowles, which with two others adjacent contained 414 acres, valued at $40,000. The trustees were addressed by Levi Stockbridge, Prof. W. S. Clark and President Stearns. May 25, the trustees decided by unanimous vote to locate the college at Amherst, provided that town should raise the $75,000 required by the act of incorporation. In June, Governor Andrew and council, together with the executive committee of the board of trustees, visited Amherst. The General Court having refused to the town the right to raise the requisite sum by taxation, it was determined to secure it by subscription. Public meetings were held in various parts of the town, and subscription papers were circulated, the response being so generous that the *Express* announced under date of Aug. 2 that the sum of $50,000 had been pledged. In the early part of September field surveyors were employed in surveying the lands which it was proposed to secure for the college farm. Sept. 13, a hearing was given by the governor's council on the question of confirming or rejecting the action of the trustees in locating the college at Amherst. At this hearing the statement was made that many farmers in Western Massachusetts and officers of agricultural societies were opposed to the location. The council sustained the trustees in their action, and the executive committee of the trustees was authorized, Oct. 3, to take conveyances of the lands under contract for the college site and farm. Following is a list of those persons selling land to the trustees, the amount sold and the price received:

Henry Cobb,	42.73 acres,	$6,409.50
Chester Cowles,	60.93 "	6,710.00
John Donahue,	9.63 "	2,170.00
D. K. Bangs,	29.69 "	2,000.00
L. D. Cowles,	144.13 "	14,950.00
J. S. Crouch,	23.44 "	2,760.00
	310.55	$34,999.50

On the land purchased there were five sets of farm buildings of no great permanent value. Adjoining the estate, and heretofore occupied as parts of two of the farms comprised by it, was a tract of about 73 acres,

which the trustees considered it advisable to control for the future use of the college. Dr. Nathan Durfee of Fall River, treasurer of the corporation, advanced from his private funds $8,000, taking in his own name deeds of this addition with the proviso that the college might purchase it when able. Although the sum of $50,000 had been raised by subscription, it was the general desire of the citizens that a tax should be laid covering the full amount, and as a means to this end at the election in November Prof. W. S. Clark was elected a representative to the General Court. At a town-meeting held Nov. 19, it was voted that the selectmen be a committee of the town and instructed to petition the General Court for leave to raise, either by the issue of bonds or direct taxation, the sum of $50,000 and donate the same to the Agricultural College. It was also voted that the district's representative be requested to see that every effort was made to carry through the General Court an act for the above petition, and that the selectmen might employ help to further the object. The *Express*, in its report of this meeting under date of Nov. 25, says that the sum donated to the college was subscribed and guaranteed by responsible parties. By almost unanimous consent the citizens of the town and subscribers to the fund deemed it best to fund the amount to be raised (and as almost all the tax-payers had subscribed the amount of their tax it would make but very little difference) in the corporate capacity of the town, that payments might be extended through a series of years instead of the full amount being paid at once.

In accordance with the town's vote, the selectmen prepared a petition which was presented to the General Court soon after its assembling in January, 1865. At the risk of some slight repetition, a general summary of the contents of this petition is here presented. The college was incorporated in 1863, the trustees being required to secure, by subscription or otherwise, $75,000 for buildings as a condition of location. With this condition only four towns ever offered to comply, Northampton, Springfield, Lexington and Amherst. Northampton raised $75,000 by subscription; Springfield expected to receive $75,000 from one individual; Lexington relied on one party for $50,000 and expected to raise the balance by subscription. Residents of Amherst, in town-meeting held Jan. 25, 1864, voted to raise $50,000 by taxation and $25,000 by subscription. Application for authority to tax was made to the General Court of 1864, the petition being signed by the selectmen and 447 legal voters, there being no remonstrants. The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives reported a bill granting the desired power. In the absence of the member from Amherst, the bill was loaded down with amendments, and, opposed by the members from Northampton, Springfield and Lexington, was

defeated by the House. The trustees of the college having examined all the farms shown them in the towns named, voted unanimously, May 25, to locate in Amherst, provided $75,000 was secured to them. Accordingly a tax of $50,000 was assessed upon the tax-payers and everyone was asked to subscribe the amount of his or her tax. In this manner $25,000 was subscribed by about 300 tax-payers of the town. While there was no unwillingness to bear the assessment, many felt unable to pay the whole at once. At a town-meeting held July 22, it was voted to hold meetings in different parts of the town for the purpose of raising contributions. At a town-meeting held July 28, it was voted to circulate a pledge among the citizens to see whether they were still in favor of adhering to the vote of Jan. 25, donating $50,000 to the college. There was no opposition, and in two days 442 tax-payers pledged themselves to adhere to the action of the town and to use all their influence to secure the passage of a law authorizing the town to issue bonds. At a town-meeting held Aug. 1, it was voted to continue the effort to raise the sum of $50,000, on condition that the subscriptions should be paid unless the town gained authority from the General Court to assume payment. The sum of $53,000 was pledged, and Aug. 4 the subscription-book was placed in the hands of President French. The latter prepared two legal and unconditional bonds, one for the payment of $50,000, the other for the payment of $25,000, to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in consideration of its location in the town of Amherst. The first was signed by 15 gentlemen, the second by ten, and these bonds were approved by the governor and council.

In 1864, there were held eight public meetings, including five legal town-meetings, for special consideration of the question of giving $50,000 to the college, and not one word was spoken against the proposition at any meeting. Several articles were published in the *Express* in favor of the proposition and not one against it. There were no remonstrants to the petition of the town to the General Court of 1864. Nov. 8, 1864, W. S. Clark was elected representative to the General Court, with the express understanding that he was to assist in the passage of the desired legislation. Out of 761 votes cast in the district he received 754. The petitioners then called attention to the benefits that would accrue to the town from the location of the college there, and to the undoubted financial ability of the town to meet the expenditure. The valuation of the town was $2,000,000; it had increased $500,000 since 1860. Its debt amounted to $18,000 and it owned $32,000 in real estate. The rate of taxation in 1864 was $1.10 on $100, while the average rate in the state was $1.45. Since the purchase of the college farm in December, a few selfish and designing men had striven to awaken opposition to the plan which the town had unanimously

voted to adopt, Nov. 8. Having elected a representative to the General Court with the express object of gaining authority to tax the town, they now remonstrated against such taxation, without assigning any reason. Their reason was obvious; they desired to secure the benefit of the college without paying for it, and to compel the public-spirited citizens who, relying upon their honor, had guaranteed the $50,000, to pay it. Of the 159 remonstrants, 9 never paid a tax in Amherst, 29 signed a solemn pledge in July to use all their influence to obtain authority from the General Court to bond the town, 48 signed either the petitions of 1864 or 1865, and all legal voters either failed to vote for representative or voted for one whom they knew would endeavor to secure the passage of the bill now before the General Court; 12 had signed a paper averring that their names were procured by false statements. The remonstrants paid less than 11 per cent. of the taxes and their leaders were farmers for whose special benefit the college was designed. None of them were distinguished for public spirit. The 484 petitioners comprised all the lawyers, physicians, settled ministers and teachers, including the entire faculty of Amherst College, all merchants, mechanics and business men, as well as a large majority of the most enterprising and successful farmers.

In accordance with this petition, the committee on judiciary brought in a bill authorizing the town to raise $50,000 for the benefit of the college, on condition that at a legal town-meeting, called for that purpose, two-thirds of those present and voting should be recorded in its favor. This bill was passed by the General Court and approved May 5. At a special town-meeting held May 15, the town voted, 359 to 104, to accept the authority granted by this act. Hon. Edward Dickinson, Leonard M. Hills and A. R. Cushman were appointed a committee to advise with the selectmen and treasurer in relation to the disposal of the bonds. The thanks of the town were voted to Col. W. S. Clark for his successful work in securing the passage of the act.

CHAPTER LX.

Hon. Henry F. French Elected President.—Plan for Organization.—Locating the Buildings.—Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne Succeeds President French.—Injunction Against the Town.—Courses of Instruction.—Buildings Contracted for.—College Bonds and Loans.—William S. Clark Elected President.—Requisites for Admission.—The College Opens.—President Clark's Report.—Grants by the General Court.—New Buildings.—Gifts to the College.—Unsuccessful Effort to Remove the College from State Control.

Nov. 29, 1864, Hon. Henry Flagg French was elected by the trustees the first president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Judge French was born Aug. 14, 1813, at Chester, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, studied law at Harvard College and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar Aug. 14, 1834. He practiced his profession at Chester, Portsmouth and Exeter, N. H. and at Cambridge and Boston, Mass. He was postmaster of Chester, N. H. in 1840; county solicitor and bank commissioner of Rockingham for several years; judge of the court of common pleas of N. H., 1855-59; assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, Mass., 1862-64. He took a deep interest in agriculture and agricultural education. In 1857, he traveled in Europe for the purpose of studying drainage, and his work on that subject had much to do with the introduction of tile drainage in America. He was associate editor of the *New England Farmer* and wrote much for the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, *Country Gentleman* and other agricultural journals. When elected to the presidency of the Agricultural College, the affairs of that institution were hardly in condition to attract the services of such a successful and distinguished man of affairs as Judge French. The commissioner appointed by the governor to sell the land scrip had disposed of about 100,000 acres at an average price of 80 cents an acre; the proceeds had been deposited with the state treasurer and placed at interest. There was no immediate prospect for the sale of the balance of the scrip.

The college trustees, at a meeting held Feb. 3, 1865, adopted by unanimous vote a plan of organization and course of study, which were

submitted to the governor and council for approval. After a hearing before the latter authorities, the papers were returned, accompanied by the suggestion that approval at that time would be premature. The plan, in outline, was as follows: The estate was to be furnished with model farm buildings, to be erected from time to time as the increasing productiveness of the farm should require; to be supplied with farm implements of the most approved kinds, and stocked with a variety of the best thoroughbred and other animals that might be procured; the farm to be conducted, primarily, for the education of the pupils, by way of illustration in agriculture, horticulture, botany, stock-growing and other affairs. A college building should be erected immediately, for lecture and recitation rooms, library, museums of natural history and of farm implements and products, chemical laboratories, halls for exhibition and military drill, armory and chapel, and rooms for president, librarian and other officers. The college should have a president, to reside at the farm and have general charge of its affairs under the trustees, and a faculty composed of the president, the resident professors and the farm superintendent. There should be established departments of agriculture and horticulture, physics, mathematics, engineering, natural history, chemistry, political economy, philosophy and Christian morals, comparative anatomy and animal physiology including veterinary surgery and medicine, modern language and literature, physical education including military tactics. The general course of study should embrace four years, with permission for shorter elective courses. Applicants for admission as students should be at least 16 years of age and should pass such an examination as is required for admission to the state normal schools and such further examination as might be required. Manual labor should be required daily of every student, under conditions arranged by the faculty, who might allow compensation for extra work. The charge for tuition should be fixed by the trustees, with such free scholarships as might be established by public and private bounty. A comparison of the list of studies recommended by the trustees with that suggested by President Hitchcock in his report in 1851, and with the suggestions made by Gov. Andrew in his address to the General Court in 1863, shows great similarity. The sciences were to be taught with special reference to their application to agriculture.

April 1, 1865, the executive committee of the college trustees leased the college lands for one year at the rate of five per cent. on their cost price. It was proposed to enclose the entire farm with a hedge of pines. May 11, the General Court passed an act granting $10,000 to the trustees to aid in establishing the college. The trustees held a meeting Aug. 2 at the Amherst house. A plan for the college was adopted, and a building

committee appointed, with full power to locate the necessary buildings and instructions to place them at once under contract. The building committee consisted of President French, Henry F. Hills, Hon. William B. Washburn, Hon. Joseph White, treasurer of Williams College, and Prof. Henry L. Whiting of Martha's Vineyard. They purchased of Dwight Presho, for $500, a granite quarry in Pelham and proposed to construct the buildings of stone. In September, President French established an office in the Amherst Academy building. The first load of stone for the buildings was drawn through the streets of Amherst Oct. 7, by M. F. Dickinson. Trouble arose among the trustees concerning the site for the college buildings. It was at first determined to locate the main building on the site of the Henderson house by the side of the county road. Some of the trustees objected, and the services of prominent architects and landscape gardeners were secured to settle the controversy. It was at length decided to locate the buildings on the ridge running north and south near the center of the college grounds. President French took an active part in this controversy, and his resignation, which was tendered and accepted Sept. 29, 1866, was largely due to the feeling that his wishes had not been as fully consulted in the matter as they should have been. After leaving the college Judge French engaged in the practice of law, and from 1876 to 1885 served as assistant secretary of the treasury, at Washington, D. C. He was a contributor to the reports of the agricultural department at Washington and vice-president of the United States Agricultural society. He died from an affection of the heart, at Concord, Mass., Nov. 29, 1885.

In January, 1866, a petition signed by ten legal voters of Amherst was presented to the supreme judicial court, for an injunction to restrain the town and its officers from issuing bonds or raising money to the amount of $50,000, on credit of the town, for the Agricultural College, under votes of the town passed in pursuance of an act of the General Court. A temporary injunction was granted, and this was not removed until January, 1867. Nov. 7, 1866, Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams College received the unanimous vote of the trustees for president of the Agricultural College. He accepted the position and entered upon the duties of his office Dec. 1. President Chadbourne was a native of North Berwick, Me., where he was born Oct. 21, 1823. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1845 and was graduated in 1848, being the valedictorian of his class. After graduation he taught school in Freehold, N. J., one year, was principal of the high school at Great Falls, N. H. in 1850, and was subsequently for two years principal of East Windsor (Conn.) Academy. From 1853 until his summons to Amherst he was professor of chemistry, botany and natural

history at Williams College. He conducted a scientific expedition to Newfoundland and Labrador in 1855; one to Florida in 1857 and one to Greenland in 1861. In 1859, he visited Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greenland and Iceland for the purpose of studying geysers and volcanoes. At about the same time that he received his call to Amherst he was offered the presidency of two other institutions, the State University of Wisconsin and the Worcester College, just organized.

The trustees, at their meetings held during the year 1866, decided that the first term at the college should begin Oct. 2, 1867. It was proposed that two courses of instruction should be offered, a regular four-years' course and a special course of lectures, exclusively agricultural, to be given every winter. A list of studies for the four-years' course was adopted. Provision was to be made the first year for a freshman class only. Students completing the full course should be entitled to the degree of B. Sc. Students not intending to graduate might enter the institution at any time and select any two studies which they were fitted to pursue and attend any lectures of the course. The following buildings were contracted for, at the prices named, to be completed by Aug. 1: A dormitory 100 x 50 feet, four stories high, the upper stories to afford accommodations for 48 students, leaving the lower story for recitation-rooms, cabinets and a library-room; the cost to be $30,000; a laboratory, 46 x 57 feet, two stories high, costing $9,350; a boarding house, where board could be furnished for 50 students, costing $5,050. The sum of $20,000 was pledged to the trustees for the express purpose of establishing and maintaining a botanic garden, one-half by L. M. & H. F. Hills, one-half by Dr. Nathan Durfee of Fall River. During the year Levi Stockbridge was elected farm superintendent and instructor in agriculture. The bids for constructing the college buildings of stone were largely in excess of the architects' estimates and it was decided to use brick and wood. The dormitory was to be built of brick, the laboratory, a temporary structure, of wood. Provision was also made for building a house for the president, and a model barn; the estimated cost of all the buildings was $65,000. During the year the General Court passed an act locating at the college the state agricultural library and cabinets.

When the decision of the supreme court was rendered, dissolving the injunction against the town, Agricultural College bonds were at once prepared, in denominations of $250, $500 and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. The interest only was payable up to 1870; after that date $2,000 was to be paid on the principal each year. Owing to a change in the rate of interest by legal enactment, the town was able to dispose during the first year of only $15,750 of these bonds, but $10,000 of them was used as collateral security in raising funds to make necessary

payments. In 1868, the town voted to destroy the remaining bonds, amounting in face value to $34,000, and secured a loan of $32,000 from the state treasurer, payable on the same conditions as were the bonds. The town was also compelled to pay $1,461.39 during the year for legal expenses incurred in fighting the injunction.

Early in January, 1867, W. S. Clark accepted the professorship of horticulture and botany at the college. June 1, President Chadbourne, owing to continued ill health, tendered his resignation, which the trustees accepted with regret. Aug. 7, the trustees elected W. S. Clark as his successor. William S. Clark, son of Dr. Atherton and Harriet (Smith) Clark, was born July 31, 1826, at Ashfield. He was fitted for college at Williston Seminary, entering Amherst College in 1844 and graduating in 1848. For two years after graduation he taught the sciences at Williston seminary, then went abroad and studied chemistry and botany at Göttingen University, Germany, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from that institution in 1852. From 1852 to 1858, he was professor of chemistry, botany and zoölogy at Amherst College, and professor of chemistry at that institution from 1858 to 1867. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he was commissioned major of the 21st Mass. regiment, being promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1862. He took part in all the battles of the regiment up to Antietam, behaving with conspicuous gallantry. On resigning his commission in 1863, he returned to his duties at Amherst College.

Early in January, 1867, the trustees of the Agricultural College arranged for a course of lectures by distinguished scientists to be delivered at the college the next winter, the lectures numbering 90 and to be delivered within a period of six weeks. These were not designed especially for the students, but for a large class of farmers who could not become students at the college and could not devote their time to study at any other season of the year. It was proposed to give such a course of lectures each year. The regular course at the college was to comprise four years, but arrangements would be made for "term scholars," whereby persons who could not take the full course might attend for one or more terms and take all or any part of the regular studies as desired. Each student was to have a plot of ground which he should be obliged to cultivate and on which he might try such experiments as he saw fit. Any student willing to do so might pay a part of his tuition by labor on the farm. A large boarding-house was to be erected, where all the studends would board, paying only enough to defray expenses.

Work on the foundation for the main college building was begun in March and completed early in April. At a meeting of the trustees held in Amherst, May 8, it was voted to erect two buildings for botanical purposes,

on or near the site of the old Henderson place, at a cost of $13,000. Work was begun on one of these buildings, afterwards known as the Durfee plant-house, about July 1. The Hampshire Agricultural society voted to establish a scholarship at the college; a similar offer was made by Austin Eastman. In August, President Clark made the following announcement: Applicants for admission to the college must be at least 14 years of age, must bring from a pastor or teacher a certificate of good moral character, and must furnish bonds for the prompt payment of tuition and board. They must provide their own bedding and furniture, except stoves. Tuition would be $12 per term, room-rent $5 per term, board from $3 to $3.50 per week, the former being the established rate at the college boarding-house. The further announcement was made in September, that "Every student will labor six hours per week as directed, without pay, for the purpose of learning the operations of the farm and garden." Any student would be permitted to labor 12 hours per week for wages under the direction of the farm superintendent in term-time, and would be furnished work at fair prices in vacation if desired. Entrance examinations were held Oct. 1. Eight young men residing in Amherst were admitted to the entering class, by name as follows: M. F. Casey, William Barrows, Jr., George G. Graves, A. L. Bassett, F. A. Hall, G. H. Eastman, W. H. Cary, G. H. Bell. Dinner was first served at the boarding-house Oct. 2.

At the meeting of the trustees when W. S. Clark was elected president, Ebenezer S. Snell was elected professor of mathematics and Henry H. Goodell professor of modern languages. These men, together with the president, and the farm superintendent, who was also instructor in agriculture, composed the faculty of the college the first year it was in active operation. The dormitory, the laboratory and the boarding-house were completed during the summer months, and the college was opened Oct. 2, with an entering class which numbered 47 before the end of the term. During the year the botanic museum was completed at a cost of $5,180, and the Durfee plant-house at a cost of $12,000. Plans and specifications were procured for a model barn and $7,000 was appropriated for its construction. The sum of $6,000 was taken from the building fund and applied to the purchase of additional land, the size of the college farm being increased to 383 1-2 acres. In his annual report of the college dated Jan. 1, 1868, President Clark stated that unless other buildings were provided the present class must be retained four years, and when graduated another class of 50 could be admitted. If, however, another dormitory, another boarding-house and two dwelling-houses for professors should be erected the following summer, another class of 60 could be accommodated. This would require an expenditure of about $50,000. It was the intention of the board of trustees to enter upon a course of experiments on the farm

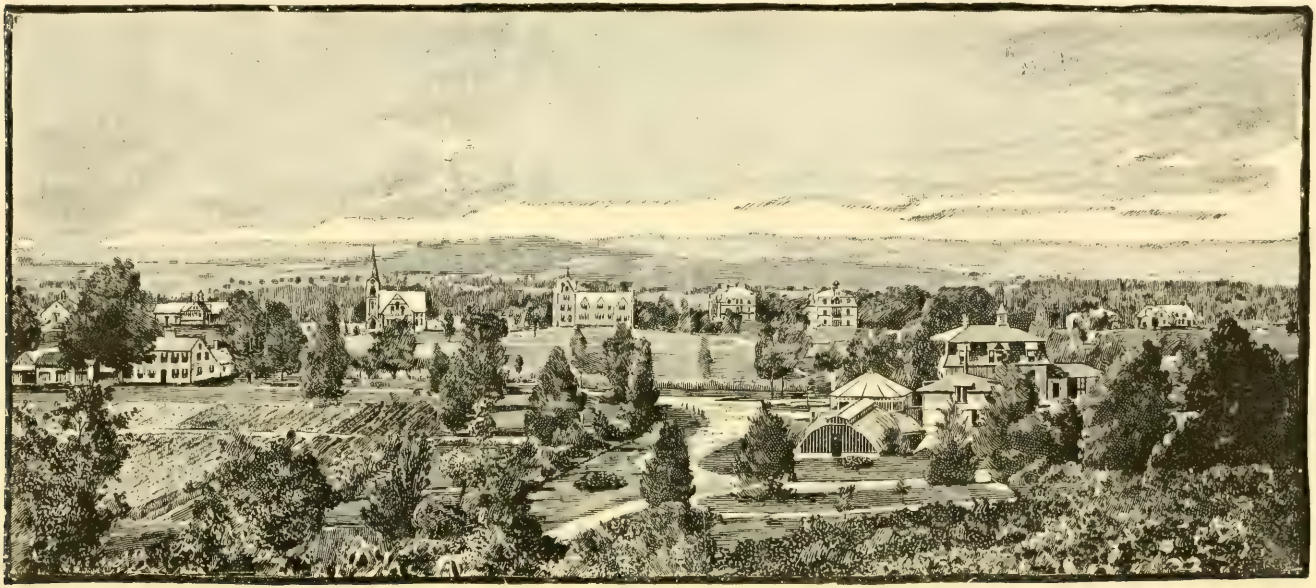
such as might be suggested by the Board of Agriculture. During the fall term all students had been required to labor, without pay, two hours every other day, and those who wished were paid for additional labor at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per hour. Thirty-six members of the class had voluntarily worked for wages. The members of the college averaged over 17 years in age. A young man of good talents, healthy and willing to work, could gain at the college a superior education for $100 per annum, in addition to what he could earn on the premises. The college trustees requested that the governor be authorized to issue to the president of the college such military arms and equipments as might in his judgment be so issued without detriment to the military service. During the year the college had received the following donations: From J. T. Ames of Chicopee, some 50 specimens of rare plants for the botanic garden; from Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, a carload of valuable plants comprising 1,300 specimens; from Dr. Nathan Durfee, one Cotswold and one Southdown buck; from Thomas H. Buffum, one Southdown buck; from friends of the college, over 100 volumes of valuable agricultural works, to serve as a nucleus for a college library. The college catalog for the year contained the names of 56 freshmen, of whom 13 were residents of Amherst, the remainder, with the exception of two, coming from other towns in Massachusetts. The financial statement showed that the total amount received from the sale of 360,000 acres of land was $236,307.40, or an average of a little more than 65 cents an acre. Of this amount $29,778.40 had been expended for a farm. The fund amounted to $207,424.65, the annual income at six per cent. to $12,445.48. Two-thirds of this income, to which the college was entitled, would amount to $8,296.99. The liabilities of the college, Jan. 1, 1868, were $29,727.61; the available funds, $25,446.87.

President Clark was well qualified by ability, by temperament and by experience to guide and control the first effort made by the state of Massachusetts toward providing a means for education in scientific agriculture for its inhabitants. He realized fully the needs and advantages of such education and had an abiding faith in the success of the college. He knew that this success could not be attained in full measure except the state took a genuine interest in the institution and provided generously for its financial needs. It was the child of the state and as such had the best of claims for full recognition and support. In appealing to the state for aid for the college, President Clark did not esteem himself as one asking an alms, but rather as an agent whose duty it was to make of greatest value and usefulness the state property entrusted to his charge. It is well to bear these facts in mind in reviewing the events of President Clark's administration. Others before him had labored long and faithfully to make an agricultural college a possibilty, but his it was to assist at its

inauguration, to direct its earliest efforts, to gain for it the favor of governors and legislators and the general public. An experiment when he assumed control, he made it a valuable factor in the educational system of the Commonwealth. An enthusiasm less dominant, a courage less devoted, might well have yielded to the discouragements attendant on its opening struggles for existence. His name must be inscribed with those of Edward Hitchcock and Marshall P. Wilder, men who were the real founders of the college.

In December, 1867, the Botanic Museum was completed and President Clark established his office there. The trustees of the college realized that if a new class was to be admitted in the fall new buildings were a necessity. The building fund provided by the town of Amherst had been practically exhausted and aid must come, if at all, from the state. During the month of February a petition was circulated among the members of the Hampshire Agricultural society, and signed generally by them, urging the General Court to appropriate $50,000 for additional buildings for the college. Feb. 26, some 200 members of the General Court paid a visit to Amherst and the college. Leaving Boston by special train, they were met at the Amherst station by a procession of teams headed by the Cataract Engine company. This procession made its way up Main street, thence to and around the Amherst College buildings, stopping at Agricultural hall, where a dinner provided by the citizens was served. After the dinner, the Agricultural College students gave an exhibition in gymnastics under the direction of Professor Goodell. The visitors then took teams and visited and inspected the Agricultural College grounds and buildings.

Under the terms of the United States grant, the college was required to furnish training in military tactics. To comply with this requirement was, at the first, no easy matter. There was no drill-hall, no military equipment, no member of the faculty who had made a special study of military training. Fortunately, however, the college had secured the services of one, Professor Goodell, whose knowledge of military affairs was gained by service in the Union armies. Under his direction the students received such training as the resources of the institution would permit. In March, 1868, the General Court passed a resolve authorizing the governor to issue arms and equipments to the college. During the month President Clark acknowledged the receipt from the state of 60 Springfield rifles and equipments, for use of the students. It was not until the following year that the first detail was made of an officer of the United States army to serve as a military instructor at the college. The members of the General Court who visited the college in February were favorably impressed with what they saw at the institution; May 1, a resolve was passed granting $50,000 to the college for the erection of new buildings. The trustees met at



MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GROUNDS.

Boston, May 11, when they adopted a plan for a new dormitory calculated to accommodate 60 students, to cost $35,000 and to be completed by Sept. 1. Ground was broken for the new building May 15 and it was completed during the summer months. A new boarding-house was also erected at a cost of $8,000.

President Clark realized that if the college was to succeed it must attract and hold the attention and interest of the agricultural community. As one means of accomplishing this end, he induced the New England Agricultural society to hold a field trial of plows on the college farm in May. There was a large attendance of farmers and persons interested in agriculture on this occasion, which served to attract the attention of the public to the college. The country meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the college in December. The report of President Clark for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869, stated that 23 scholarships were maintained by agricultural societies throughout the state. The suggestion was made that friends of the college should establish a labor fund for the payment of students who desired to work upon the farm. Prof. S. F. Miller of Chicago, Ill. had succeeded Prof. Snell in charge of the department of mathematics; Prof. C. A. Goessmann of Syracuse, N. Y. had been elected professor of chemistry. The department of gymnastics and military tactics was under direction of Prof. H. H. Goodell. The entering class in the fall numbered 41. The needs of the college for the ensuing year were summed up by President Clark as follows: For a barn, 100 x 50 feet, $8,000; for a farmhouse, $5,000; for a supply of running water, $5,000; for tools, a tool-house, fencing, grading, roads, tile and purchase of stock, $10,000; for a gymnasium, drill-hall and armory, $8,000; for a building for an agricultural museum, lecture-rooms, offices, library, reading-room and chapel, $40,000; for furnishings, fittings, and apparatus, $10,000; for a president's house, $14,000. In addition to this sum of $100,000, an additional $50,000 would be needed the next year for another dormitory and houses for the faculty.

April 25, 1869, the General Court passed a resolve allowing $50,000 to the college for the erection of buildings and other purposes. During the year these buildings were erected: A dwelling-house for the farm superintendent, at a cost of $4,000; a barn, costing $9,000; "College hall," at a cost of $20,000. "College hall" was a wooden structure, 60 x 97 feet, three stories in height. In the first story was a chapel 60 x 40 feet, and four rooms occupied by students in practical chemistry. In the second story was a hall for drawing, also used as a recitation and lecture-room by the professor of mathematics and engineering, a chemistry lecture-room and office, and the private laboratory and apparatus-room of the professor of chemistry. In the third story was a military hall, and an armory. The

old chemical laboratory was incorporated in the new edifice. A reservoir was constructed on the hill, southeast of the plant-house, and the new barn and farm-house were supplied with running water. The Durfee plant-house was filled with specimens of about 1,000 species of such plants as are most important in a scientific and economic point of view. Hundreds of fruit-trees and thousands of grape-vines were set out. Hon. William Knowlton presented to the college $2,000, for the purchase of the herbarium collected by William W. Denslow, which was known thereafter as the Knowlton herbarium. Henry E. Alvord, U. S. A., was detailed for duty at the college, as professor of military science and tactics. This detail was made by the government at Washington, in furtherance of the purpose outlined in the original land-grant, to promote a knowledge of military affairs in connection with an education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The second national exhibition of agricultural machines, instituted by the New England Agricultural society, was held on the college grounds in June, lasting four days. The roll of students in attendance during the year contained the names of 35 juniors, 41 sophomores, 24 freshmen and a "select class" of 19.

The endowment fund of the college produced a revenue inadequate for the payment of its expenses. A new institution, engaged in a practically new field of educational enterprise, its wants were many and pressing. In supplying these wants a considerable debt was incurred, growing larger every year. June 18, 1870, the General Court passed a resolve allowing the college $25,000 for the payment of debts. The constant demands upon the state treasury by an institution yet in its infancy were viewed with alarm by conservative citizens of the Commonwealth. This feeling culminated in an effort to relieve the state of all further responsibilty for the college toward which it held the relation of a foster mother. The General Court, at its session in 1870, appointed the secretary of the Board of Education and the secretary of the Board of Agriculture a committee, with directions to devise a plan, if practicable, by which the college might, without expense to the Commonwealth, be organized as an independent institution, in analogy with other colleges of the Commonwealth, and also to inquire whether the term of study at the college might not be reduced. The obvious intent of this inquiry was to limit, if possible, the growth of the college, and to prevent the full development of the plan which had been unanimously adopted by the trustees, wiht the approval of the governor and Council. Hon. Joseph White, secretary of the Board of Education, made a careful and exhaustive investigation of the subject, ably assisted by Secretary Flint of the Board of Agriculture. A report based on the results of this investigation was submitted to the General Court in 1871. This report was to the effect that it was not practicable to sever the connection between the college and the Commonwealth and withhold from it further

aid; also, that any considerable reduction of the prescribed course of study would violate the terms of the congressional grant. It recommended: That the sum af $50,000 be granted to the college trustees to be expended in the erection of a new building and otherwise completing its establishment; that the sum of $150,000 be added to the fund derived from the congressional grant; that the board of trustees be authorized to fill vacancies in their own number. In accordance with these recommendations, the General Court passed, May 26, an act authorizing the trustees to elect their own successors; also, on the same date, a resolve allowing the college $50,000 for the payment of debts and of current expenses, and adding $141,535.35 to the perpetual fund of the college; also, a resolve ordering 10,000 extra copies of the annual report of the college to be printed. Thus the movement instituted to separate the college from the state and close the door to future state appropriations, resulted in binding the two more closely together and securing to the college a most generous sum from the state treasury.

CHAPTER LXI.

GRADUATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.—ENDOWMENT OF PRIZES.—ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.—CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.—LABOR FUND ESTABLISHED.—EXPERIMENTAL WORK.—FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.—HARD TIMES AT THE COLLEGE.—PRESIDENT CLARK'S RESIGNATION.—REORGANIZATION.—CHARLES L. FLINT ELECTED PRESIDENT.—LEVI STOCKBRIDGE SUCCEEDS PRESIDENT FLINT.—FINAL ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE COLLEGE FROM STATE CONTROL.—PROPOSAL TO RAISE A COLLEGE FUND.—PAUL A. CHADBOURNE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

During the year 1870, the number of students at the college increased largely, so that the dormitories were unable to properly accommodate them. Instruction in the regular course was given by the president and six regular professors, with assistance in special departments by non-resident lecturers. A series of special experiments were undertaken by the agricultural department in connection with the cultivation of the sugar-beet. It was

proposed to erect a small sugar factory on the farm to work up the product. In his annual report for the year President Clark made the statement: "The Agricultural College ought to be made an experimental station, similar to those so common in Germany." John C. Dillon was appointed farm superintendent in April. Prof. Samuel F. Miller died Oct. 28. Rev. Henry W. Parker was elected professor of mental, moral and social science, and college preacher.

Governor Claflin, in his message to the General Court in 1871, spoke of the college in the highest terms and favored the extension of further aid from the state. During the year, Selim H. Peabody was elected professor of mathematics, physics and civil engineering. Miss Mary Robinson donated $2,000 for the endowment of a scholarship. The year 1871 was made memorable by the graduation from the college of its first class. Forty-nine years before, in August, 1822, Amherst College graduated its first class numbering three members. The entering class at the Agricultural College in 1867 numbered on its admission 47; on its graduation in July, 1871, its membership had decreased to 27, a little more than one-half the original number. Of the thirteen young men residing in Amherst who had entered the class but one was graduated, Andrew L. Bassett. Commencement exercises were held July 17, 18 and 19. Among those in attendance were Governor Claflin, several members of his staff and of the Council, Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, author of the bill under whose provisions the college was established, Prof. Louis Agassiz and many other distinguished men, including a majority of the board of trustees and overseers. There was also a very large attendance of persons residing in Amherst and vicinity, who showed great interest in the occasion, many of the houses in the village and on the street leading north to the college grounds being handsomely illuminated. The first public exercise was held Monday evening, July 17, consisting of prize declamations by members of the lower classes. On Tuesday afternoon the class-day exercises were held. On Tuesday evening Dr. George B. Loring delivered an address before the literary societies of the college; this was followed by a reception given to Gov. Claflin, which was attended by several hundred persons. Senator Morrill delivered an address, the students gave a torch-light parade, music was provided by the Springfield Armory band, there was a fine display of fireworks and an artillery salute was fired at midnight. On Wednesday morning the cadets were reviewed upon the campus by the governor. The graduation exercises were held in College hall, which was crowded to the doors. The exercises included orations by members of the graduating class, brief congratulatory remarks by Prof. Louis Agassiz, an address by Governor Claflin and an historical address by Hon. Marshall

P. Wilder. The degrees of B. Sc. were conferred upon the members of the graduating class by President Clark.

The class on graduation established the first class scholarship. July 21, the Agricultural College crew won the first regatta of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, held on the Connecticut river at Springfield. Nearly all the prominent colleges in the Eastern states were represented at this regatta, colleges where rowing had been an established feature of athletics for many years. The victory of the Agricultural College crew, over such distinguished competitors, was a matter of surprise to all and of great gratification to the friends of the college. They rowed over the three-miles course in 16 min. 46 1-2 sec., then the fastest time on record. This victory proved a valuable advertisement for the college. During the year 1872, Levi Stockbridge was elected full professor of agriculture; Abner H. Merrill, U. S. A., succeeded Henry E. Alvord as professor of military science and tactics. It was in 1872 that the college secured the services of one of the best-known American scientists of his day, Henry James Clark, B. A., B. Sc., in its department of comparative anatomy and veterinary science. Prof. Clark was a native of Easton, a graduate of the University of the city of New York in 1848 and of the Lawrence Scientific school at Cambridge in 1854. He studied under Prof. Louis Agassiz, served for several years as his private assistant, and was spoken of by him as "the most accurate observer in the country." He served Harvard College as adjunct professor of zoölogy five years, and was connected with other prominent literary institutions. He died July 1, 1873, while still a member of the faculty of the Agricultural College.

The year 1873 was made notable by the establishment of the Farnsworth rhetorical, the Grinnell agricultural, the Hills botanical and the Peabody entomological prizes. Hon. William Claflin donated to the college $1,000, for the endowment of prizes to be awarded each year to those two members of the graduating class who should pass the best oral and written examinations in the theory and practice of agriculture; he called them the Grinnell prizes in honor of George B. Grinnell, Esq. of New York. The Farnsworth rhetorical prizes were endowed in the sum of $1,500 by Isaac D. Farnsworth, Esq. The Hills botanical prizes were founded by L. M. and H. F. Hills. The Peabody entomological prize was given by Prof. Selim H. Peabody.

The year 1874 was marked by increased activity and growth at the college. Several important changes were made in the faculty. Professor Peabody resigned; Samuel T. Maynard, a graduate of the college in the class of '72, was elected gardener and assistant professor of horticulture; William B. Graves was elected professor of mathematics, physics and civil engineering. During the commencement week in July, an organization was

formed under the name of the "Associate Alumni of the Agricultural College." June 5, the General Court passed a resolve allowing $18,000 in aid of the college. An experiment was undertaken with a squash-vine to test the power of plant-growth. The squash was placed in harness and lifted a weight of two and one-half tons. Professor Stockbridge engaged in a series of interesting experiments with special fertilizers. In his annual report for the year, President Clark again called attention to the importance of establishing an agricultural experiment station in connection with the college. During the year the college trustees entered into an important agreement with the corporation of Boston University, upon the following terms: The trustees agreed, on behalf of the college, that matriculants in the university desiring to pursue any regular or special course of instruction presented at the college should be at liberty to do so on the same terms and conditions as other persons, and on completing the course to the satisfaction of the authorities of both institutions should be entitled to the appropriate degree, either from the college or the university, or from both as they might prefer. The university agreed that so long as this course was found satisfactory it would refrain from organizing an independent college of agriculture and would give its cordial support and influence to building up the Agricultural College. Under this agreement, students at the college might become members of the university and receive its diploma in addition to that of the college.

In 1875, C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., succeeded A. H. Merrill as professor of military science and tactics. Prof. C. A. Goessmann made an extensive investigation concerning the composition and manurial value of commercial fertilizers. Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Boston donated to the college several thousands of specimens of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. The Hampshire Agricultural society offered two prizes, one of $30 and one of $20, to those two students coming from towns within the limits of the society who should make the greatest improvement in scholarship during their freshman year. April 26, 1876, Dr. Nathan Durfee of Fall River, treasurer of the college from its establishment, its staunch friend and one of the most liberal of its benefactors, was removed by death. April 28, the General Court passed a resolve allowing the college $5,000 for current expenses. May 20, President Clark left Amherst for Japan, where he had been summoned by the imperial government to assist in the organization of an agricultural college. In his absence, the government of the college was committed to the hands of Professor Stockbridge. Noah Cressy, elected professor of veterinary science in 1873, resigned his office in 1876. By vote of the trustees, the date for holding the commencement exercises was changed from July to June. Of the 24 members of the graduating class 21 received the degree of B. Sc. from Boston University. Lieutenant Totten instituted the practice, which has been continued since 1876, of presenting

military diplomas to the members of the graduating class; he also gave the first military prize.

May 16, 1877, the General Court passed a resolve allowing $5,000 for the payment of current expenses at the college, one-half to be used in payment for manual labor by the students. When President Hitchcock first outlined a plan for an agricultural college, he recommended that such of the students as desired to labor upon the college farm in excess of the amount required of every student should receive suitable compensation. President Clark was an early and earnest advocate of the establishment of a labor fund, and it was doubtless owing to his influence that the General Court made this appropriation. In 1877, Professor Stockbridge donated $1,000 to the college, to be used for experimental purposes. A new greenhouse, 100 x 17 feet, was erected with funds provided by Hon. William Knowlton. During the year President Clark returned from Japan, and in his annual report for 1877 gave a description of the agricultural college which he had established at Sapporo, Japan. The first professors at that institution were William Wheeler, David P. Penhallow and William P. Brooks, all graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Thus the institution while yet in its infancy exerted a powerful educational influence upon the "Yankees of the East."

In order to make the college popular among the agricultural classes in the state, and to lessen the burden of expense to those in moderate circumstances who were desirous of gaining an education in scientific agriculture, the trustees established in 1878 150 free scholarships for students entering the college that year. The college received by bequest of Whiting Street, Esq. $1,000 for the establishment of a scholarship. Charles Morris succeeded C. A. L. Totten in charge of the military department. In the annual report for the year 1878, a record is made of the work conducted during the year by the "Massachusetts Experimental Station," established by Professor Stockbridge. Extensive experiments were made with "Minnesota early amber cane" for the production of sugar. A sorghum mill was set up on the college estate, but the results obtained were not favorable, indicating that the cane would not prove profitable as a crop in this section. Professor Stockbridge also conducted experiments in the deportment of soils towards water and various manures.

With the year 1879, hard times came to the college. For several years its current expenses had considerably exceeded its income and it incurred a debt which grew larger every year. April 24, the General Court passed an act granting $32,000 to the college to pay existing indebtedness, at the same time making the trustees personally liable for any debt thereafter incurred, in excess of the income of the college. June 12, the trustees, owing to the diminished income, sold at auction all the blooded

stock belonging to the college, except the Ayrshire herd. May 1, President Clark resigned his office. Elected in 1867, he had served the college faithfully and well for twelve years, giving it at all times the best fruits of his ripened intellect. It was with genuine regret that the trustees accepted his resignation, regret that was shared by members of the faculty, alumni and undergraduates of the college. In 1879, on leaving Amherst, he was made president of a "floating college," which enterprise, owing to the death of its originator, Mr. Woodruff, was abandoned. He subsequently turned his attention to mining operations, becoming the Eastern agent of several gold and silver mining companies in the West, having his office in New York city. He held many public offices of trust and responsibility. From 1859 to 1861, he was a member at large of the State Board of Agriculture, and member *ex-officio* from 1867 to 1879. In 1864, he was presidential elector and secretary of the electoral college. He was representative to the General Court in 1864 (receiving every vote in the district but seven), 1865 and 1867; president of the Hampshire Agricultural society, 1860, 1861 and 1870; trustee of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, 1863-76, and president of the board, 1874-76; was also a trustee and vice-president of the trustees of Amherst Academy several years. He was one of a commission of three appointed by Gov. Andrew in 1863 to consider the expediency of establishing a state military academy. Amherst College bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1874. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Massachusetts Horticultural and New England Agricultural societies; honorary member of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and resident member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. He was faithful in the performance of all the duties of citizenship and during his long residence in Amherst took a prominent part in public affairs. He died from an affection of the heart, at Amherst, March 9, 1886.

The hard times of 1879 led to the reorganization of the college on a sound business basis. Current expenses were reduced $10,000 a year, sufficient to bring them within the college income. One professorship was abolished and the president's salary was withheld. The salaries of the professors and the treasurer were cut down. A considerable saving was made in the janitor's work and in the office of farm superintendent. During the year Charles L. Flint was elected president, remaining in office until March 24, 1880, when he resigned. Charles L. Flint was the first secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, holding the office nearly 30 years. In 1863, he was elected secretary of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College and was continued in office 22 years. The year that he served as president of the college was the most stormy in its existence. He served without pay, and so great was his interest in the college he subscribed, in

the closing year of his life, $1,000 to its permanent library fund. Prof. H. W. Parker resigned in 1879; during the same year Samuel T. Maynard was elected full professor of botany and horticulture. A statement of the financial condition of the college for the year ending Jan. 1, 1880, gives the following figures:

Real estate, $200,000; farm stock, appraised at $2,747; implements, vehicles, etc., $1,005.50; farm produce on hand, $2,019.25.

Resources: Income of fund in state treasury, $12,000; from other funds, $700; from tuition, room-rent, etc., $3,500; total, $16,200.

Expenditures: Salary account, $10,100; current expense account, $4,000; extra instruction, $800; total, $14,900. In the expense account no allowance was made for the salary of the president. During the year 1879 the price of tuition was reduced to $12 per term.

In April, 1880, Levi Stockbridge was elected president of the college. Mr. Stockbridge had been connected with the college since 1866, previous to the admission of its first class, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the needs and all the workings of the institution. He had been the right-hand man of President Clark in the successful launching of the new enterprise and during the president's absence in Japan had full charge at the college. He had made the first donation to the college for the purpose of founding an experiment department and had personally conducted the first experiments made. He was the man for the time and place, and his thorough knowledge of the needs of the institution coupled with his sound common-sense made his services of the greatest value.

It was in 1880 that Massachusetts, through some of its officials, made a second and final effort to sever the connection existing between the college and the state. An act passed by the General Court in 1879, constituted the governor and Council a commission to examine into the status of the institution, with the intention of severing its connection with and releasing the state from its obligations and guarantees to the general government respecting the college. This committee submitted its report to the General Court in 1880, practically recommending that the college, with its real and personal estate, and the trust funds received from the United States for its specific support, should be given to Amherst College and any further effort toward its maintenance by the state should be abandoned. The resolve creating the commission and defining its duties was so peculiarly worded that its members had little or no discretionary powers and were practically compelled to submit the report they did. But the proposition was so radical and so subversive of the integrity of the state, it gained no favor at the hands of the public and no effort was made by the General Court to accept the proposal or give it legal force. It served to attract to the college the sympathy and support of the agricultural community and

the friends of higher education for those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

There was no serious diminution in the number of students at the college in 1880. More than the usual interest was manifested by the students in their work. The class of '82 erected a handsome fountain on the grass plot in front of the college buildings at an expense of $250. The college battalion attended and took part as a military organization in the celebration of the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, Sept. 17; the cadets won high praise from press and public on their appearance and behavior. The exercises of commencement week were held at the college chapel instead of in the village as heretofore. The college grounds were connected with the mains of the Amherst Water company, a contract being made with the company for water supply at the rate of $150 a year. Work was suspended at the experiment station owing to a lack of funds. William Wheeler was elected the first alumni trustee.

The attempts to bring the college to a high state of efficiency with the small income at its command having proved unavailing, a joint convention was held at the college June 22, 1881, to consider what might be done to remedy this defect. The members of this convention consisted of the governor, the members of the Council, of the college board of trustees and of the Board of Agriculture. Gov. John D. Long presided, and at his request Hon. Daniel Needham of the board of trustees gave a statement of the condition and needs of the college. At the close of his address he presented a series of resolutions, the final paragraph reading as follows: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the perfect means for the establishment of a large permanent fund for the college, in addition to its present endowment, that its usefulness shall be made commensurate with the designs of its originators, and its scholarships brought within the reach of all the youth of the Commonwealth." After a full discussion, these resolutions were unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to consider the subject and submit to the college trustees a plan for action. At the annual meeting of the trustees this committee reported in favor of raising a fund of $100,000 by subscription, in sums of $1,000 each, payable in ten installments of $100 each, the fund, when raised, to be handed over by the committee to the treasurer of the college as a permanent fund. This committee was to be perpetuated, vacancies being filled by the board of trustees, for ten years, during which time the subscription should be open. During the year 1881, Prof. W. B. Graves resigned and Charles L. Harrington was appointed professor of mathematics, physics and civil engineering. Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, U. S. A., was detailed as professor of military science and tactics.

Levi Stockbridge resigned as president of the college Jan. 12, 1882, and the same month Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne was elected to fill the

vacancy. During the brief period that Dr. Chadbourne had been connected with the institution, in 1866 and 1867, he had shown such an intelligent interest and zeal in the management of its affairs that the friends of the college felt great satisfaction when he accepted the office for a second time. He entered at once upon the duties of the office and the year that followed was one of activity and prosperity at the college. It was a genuine shock to all who had the interests of the institution at heart when President Chadbourne died, Feb. 23, 1883. He held many public offices of honor and distinction. In 1876, he was presidential elector-at-large, and in 1880 chairman of the republican state convention. In 1881-82 he was engaged in the editorial supervision of "The Wealth of the United States" and "Public Service of New York." He was a director in several mills at Williamstown, in the Berkshire Life Insurance company and the North Adams Savings bank. For several years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He received honorary degrees from the Berkshire Medical College, from Amherst College and Williams College.

CHAPTER LXII.

The State Experiment Station Organized.—James C. Greenough Elected President.—New Buildings Erected.—Henry H. Goodell Elected President.—Hatch Experiment Station Formed.—Grant by the National Government.—Additions to College Equipment.—State Appropriations.—Student Organizations.—Value of the Work Accomplished by the College.

In 1882, Prof. Charles L. Harrington resigned, being succeeded by Austin B. Bassett. The General Court, May 12, 1882, passed a resolve allowing $9,000 for the erection of a drill-hall and for repairs. On the same date an act was passed providing for the establishment of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station. The provisions of this act were as follows: An agricultural experiment station should be established and maintained at the Agricultural College. The management should be vested in a board of control of seven persons, of which the governor of the state should be president *ex-officio*, and of which two members should be elected from the State Board of Agriculture, by said board; two from the trustees of the Agricultural College, by said trustees; one from the Massachusetts Soci-

ety for Promoting Agriculture, by said society; the remaining member to be the president of the Agricultural College. The board of control should hold an annual meeting in January, at which time it should make to the General Court a detailed report of all moneys expended by its order, and of the results of the experiments and investigations conducted at the station, which detailed report should be published in the annual report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Two members of the board of control should be retired each year, and their successors should be elected by the bodies respectively which such retiring members represented, save in the case of the president of the Agricultural College, who should not be retired. The board of control should appoint a director, a chemist and all necessary assistants and should provide suitable and necessary apparatus and appliances for the purpose of conducting experiments and investigations in the following subjects: 1st, the causes, prevention and remedies of the diseases of domestic animals, plants and trees; 2d, the history and habits of insects destructive to vegetation and the means of abating them; 3d, the manufacture and composition of both foreign and domestic fertilizers, their several values and their adaptability to different crops and soils; 4th, the values, under all conditions, as food for all farm animals, for various purposes, of the several forage, grain and root crops; 5th, the comparative value of green and dry forage, and the cost of producing and preserving it in the best condition; 6th, the adulteration of any article of food intended for the use of men or animals; and in any other subjects which might be deemed advantageous to the agriculture and horticulture of the Commonwealth. There should be paid from the state treasury to the treasurer of the board of control before July 1, 1882, the sum of $3,000, to establish, prepare and equip the station, and for the maintenance of the station there should thereafter be paid the sum of $5,000 annually in regular quarterly installments.

On the death of President Chadbourne, in January, 1883, Prof. H. H. Goodell was chosen acting president of the college, remaining in charge until September. July 5, James C. Greenough, principal of the State Normal school at Providence, R. I., was elected to the presidency. During the year the drill-hall was completed. Manly Miles was elected professor of agriculture. Leander Wetherell, Esq. of Boston donated 1,410 bound volumes and several hundred pamphlets to the college library. June 2, the General Court passed a resolve, allowing to the college $10,000 annually for four years and establishing 80 free scholarships. Jan. 5, the Durfee plant-house was destroyed by fire. Prof. A. B. Bassett resigned in 1884 and Clarence D. Warner was elected to fill the vacancy. The same year Horace E. Stockbridge was elected associate professor of chemistry. May 8, 1884, the General Court passed a resolve allowing $36,000 for the erection

of a chapel and library building, for completing the president's house and for repairs on the North dormitory. During the year the North dormitory was partially rebuilt and the work of construction was begun on the new chapel building. The corner-stone of the latter was laid Nov. 6; the building was constructed of granite from the quarry in Pelham owned by the college. It is generally considered the most ornamental structure on the college grounds.

Feb. 4, 1885, the South dormitory was burned, the fire catching from a lamp which exploded in a room occupied by one of the students. June 11, the General Court passed a resolve allowing $45,000 for rebuilding the South dormitory, erecting a tower on the chapel building and the purchase of scientific apparatus. By another resolve passed on the same date, $6,000 was appropriated for the erection of a laboratory for the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment station. June 19, an act was passed making the annual report of the college and the annual report of the experiment station public documents. During the summer months the president's house was completed, the laboratory building was remodeled and repaired, and considerable additions were made to the library and to the scientific apparatus of the college. H. E. Stockbridge was succeeded by Charles Wellington as associate professor of chemistry. Lieut. George E. Sage was detailed as professor of military science and tactics.

In 1886, President Greenough resigned, the vacancy being filled by the election of Prof. H. H. Goodell. Henry H. Goodell was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 20, 1839, was fitted for college at Williston Seminary and was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1862. During the war for the preservation of the Union he served as 2d and then as 1st lieutenant of the 25th Conn. Vols. and afterwards as aid-de-camp on the staff of Col. Bissell of the 3d brigade, 4th division, 19th army corps. From 1864 to 1867, he taught at Williston Seminary, being called to the professorship of modern languages at the Agricultural College in 1867. His connection with the college since its organization, coupled with executive abilities of a high order, well fitted him for the presidency, and the friends of the college have had frequent occasion to congratulate themselves on his acceptance of the office. Other important changes were made in the faculty in 1886; Henry E. Alvord was elected professor of agriculture, Charles S. Walker college pastor and professor of mental science and political economy, Charles H. Fernald professor of natural history. April 16, the General Court passed a resolve making perpetual the allowance from the state treasury of $10,000 annually, first granted July 5, 1883. Later in the year a further grant of $7,500 was made for repair of buildings and other needs of the college. The South dormitory, the chapel and library building and the laboratory of the experiment station were com-

pleted in 1886. New apparatus was bought for the chemical, physics and natural history departments. The college grounds were connected with the Amherst water-works by a four-inch iron main. A fire brigade was organized among the students under direction of the military commandant; 750 feet of hose and a hose-cart were purchased for its equipment. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder donated several hundred volumes to the college library. In 1887, the college executed a formal lease of certain lands to the experiment station. During the year well-known scientists lectured before the students on special topics. In 1888, extensive repairs were made on the college buildings. William P. Brooks, a graduate of the college, was appointed to the chair of agriculture.

Feb. 25, 1887, the national Congress passed an act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges which had been organized in the several states under the provisions of the Morrill land grant. Their object and duty should be to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, diseases to which they are subject and remedies for the same, the chemical composition of useful plants at different stages of growth, the comparative advantages of rotative cropping, the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation, analysis of soils and water, the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds, the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants, the composition and digestibility of different kinds of food for domestic animals, scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as should in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories. The United States commissioner of agriculture should furnish forms for the tabulation of the results of investigations or experiments, should indicate such lines of inquiry as seemed to him most important, and should furnish such advice and assistance as would best promote the purposes of the act. Each station should make annually on or before Feb. 1 a detailed report to the government of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures. Bulletins or reports of progress should be published by each station at least once in three months, copies of such bulletins to be sent to each newspaper in the state where published, and to such individuals actively engaged in farming as might request the same. The bulletins and annual reports should pass through the mails free of charge. The sum of $15,000 per annum should be appropriated to each state from the United States treasury, for expenses of the station. By an act approved April 20, 1887, Massachusetts accepted the provisions of this grant. At

a meeting of the Agricultural College trustees held March 2, 1888, it was voted to establish a department to be called "The Experiment Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College," which name was subsequently changed to the "Hatch Experiment Station of the Agricultural College." A committee was appointed with full executive powers; at a meeting of this committee held March 10, the organization was completed, the following being chosen as officers: Director, H. H. Goodell; agriculturist, W. P. Brooks; horticulturist, S. T. Maynard; entomologist, C. H. Fernald; meteorologist, C. D. Warner; treasurer, F. E. Paige; auditor, J. H. Demond. The committee entered into an agreement with the board of control of the State Experiment Station, the latter agreeing, in consideration of a payment of $5,000 annually, that such chemical work as was demanded should be performed at the station. Work was begun at the Hatch Experiment Station in April, 1888.

In 1889, the English department was reorganized, and under the supervision of Prof. George F. Mills gained in usefulness and importance. The farm buildings were enlarged and remodeled. Two large silos were built. About 28,000 feet of tile were laid for underdrainage. A small barn was built for special work in connection with dairy matters, for the general work involved in the handling of crops under experiment and the mixing, weighing and measuring of fertilizers. An insectary was built for the breeding of insects discovered on all useful plants, and for experiments with insecticides. The General Court appropriated $10,000 annually for four years, for the endowment of additional professorships and for general expenses. One-half this sum was to be used as a labor fund.

In 1890, under the provisions of the free scholarship act of 1883, 62 students were admitted to the college. All counties in the state were represented except Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket. Eighty-nine students availed themselves of the benefits of the labor fund. Two working biological laboratories were opened during the year, in charge of Professors Fernald and Maynard. James B. Paige, a graduate of the college in 1882, was elected to the chair of veterinary science. Extensive improvements were made upon the farm, the labor being performed by students who were compensated for their services from the labor fund.

The college, since its establishment, had been seriously hampered in its work by the inadequacy of the funds received as interest upon its endowment. Had the land scrip been sold at $1.25 an acre, which was about the current price when the Morrill bill was passed in 1862, the interest on the fund thus established would have amply supplied the needs of the institution for many years. The placing of so large an amount of scrip upon the market in 1862 and the years immediately following lowered the price nearly one-half. The Massachusetts college was not the only one that

found its income insufficient to meet its expenses. In nearly every state which had established an independent institution under the provisions of the Morrill act such institutions had been largely dependent upon state bounty for payment of their running expenses. Such conditions were not anticipated by those who had been instrumental in passing the Morrill act and, in 1890, an attempt was made to remedy them by supplementary legislation.

April 30, 1890, Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont introduced in the United States Senate "A Bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds of the public lands and the receipts from certain land-grant railroad companies to the more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education." The second section of this act provided:

"That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars."

These sums were to be paid from funds received by the treasury for the sale of public lands and the receipts from land-grant railroad companies. They should be paid by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territorial treasurer, and the latter should pay them over to the treasurers of the colleges entitled to receive the same. The provisions governing the receipt and expenditure of these funds by the colleges were in many respects similar to those attached to the original grant. No portion should be applied directly or indirectly to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. This bill was endorsed by the officers of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, by agricultural societies, granges and the friends of agricultural education throughout the country. It was passed by Congress, signed by the president and became a law Aug. 30, 1890. The question then arose as to the disposition of the funds awarded to Massachusetts under the provisions of this act. Of the income arising from the fund established by the original grant the state had allowed one-third to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and two-thirds to the Agricultural College. With this division the officers of the institute had never been fully satisfied, and they made a determined effort to secure at least one-half of the new appropriation. In this they were unsuccessful, the funds being

divided between the college and the institute in the same proportion as the income from the original grant.

The year 1891 was a prosperous one at the college. A portion of the funds arising from the new national grant were received and were expended in adding to the equipment of various departments. The General Court passed a resolve continuing the labor fund for a term of years and also granted an appropriation for rebuilding the plant-house and erecting a rose-house. The standard for admission was raised and a higher grade of scholarship required. The military department adopted a new system of tactics. During the fall term President Goodell traveled in Europe for the benefit of his health, the college, in his absence, being in charge of Prof. C. H. Fernald, as acting president. April 5, the barn of the Hatch Experiment Station was burned.

In 1892, the college rolls bore the names of 190 students; of these, 16 came from other states than Massachusetts, while the remaining 174 represented 110 towns in the state. A gratifying gain had been made in the percentage of graduates. Of the 643 who had entered and left the institution prior to 1886, only about 37 per cent. had graduated; since that time 236 had entered and 52 per cent. had graduated. One young woman entered the freshman class in 1892, and did excellent work, but was compelled to leave owing to a lack of funds. Since the college opened its doors to students in the fall of 1867 it had received, not including the students pursuing the course in 1892, 879 men. Of that number 361 had completed the course, receiving the degree of B. Sc. Of the 348 living graduates, considerably more than one-half were engaged in farming or closely allied pursuits. Of farmers there were 92, agricultural editors, 4; engaged in the fertilizer business, 7; teachers in agricultural institutions, 21; experiment station directors, 3; veterinary doctors, 8; professors of veterinary science, 2; assistants in experiment stations, 22; assistants in Board of Agriculture, 2; assistants in Gypsy Moth Commission, 2. One-seventh of all the graduates were employed in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including 3 college presidents, 8 professors of agriculture, 5 professors of horticulture and botany, 3 directors of experiment stations and several vice-directors. Of graduates not engaged in agricultural pursuits, 9 were lawyers, 18 engineers, 11 teachers, 18 doctors, 2 dentists and 5 clergymen. Two had been masters of the State Grange, two lecturers, and everywhere they were found at the head of local granges, and farmers' clubs and agricultural organizations.

Extensive additions were made to the equipment of the various departments in 1892. The veterinary department was thoroughly equipped with working models of the horse and the principal parts of the body. A small laboratory was fitted up with microscopes, culture ovens and sterilizers for

the study of germ diseases. The zoölogical department was supplied with a collection of mounted animals, clastic models, diagrams and charts showing the operations of life throughout the entire animal kingdom. The chemical department was given a complete new outfit and to the physics department the apparatus necessary for the study of electricity. Extensive additions to the library were made in the departments of political economy, agriculture, zoölogy and chemistry. In the agricultural department a beginning was made for an economic museum and implements and apparatus of all kinds were collected in an effort to represent the history of agricultural machinery. A collection of soils was made and samples gathered of all artificial and commercial fertilizers used in the state. For making these additions some $20,000 was made available under the provisions of the new Morrill act. The General Court passed in 1892 a resolve allowing $8,000 for the use of the horticultural department. The Durfee plant-house was remodeled, extensive additions being made. A tool-house was erected and a cold grapery completed. The little stream flowing across the college grounds was dammed, making a pretty artificial pond, which not only adds to the beauty of the landscape but affords a plentiful supply of ice for use at the college. A new barn was built for the Hatch Experiment Station. In the report for the year announcement was made that since the establishment of the labor fund over 150 young men had been aided and $20,000 had been paid out for work in the direct line of their studies which had also contributed materially to the improvement of the college grounds.

The General Court in 1893 passed a resolve appropriating $40,000 for the use of the college, of which $19,000 should be available that year. This sum was to be used for the erection of two model barns. The old college barn, beside being inconvenient of location and inadequate in accommodations, had become infected with the germs of tuberculosis. Work on the new structures began in the summer of 1893. They were intended to accommodate 100 head of cattle, 14 horses, 75 sheep and 80 hogs. They would also afford storage room for 300 tons of hay, 325 tons of silage, several carloads of grain and 144 tons of roots. Accommodations would also be afforded for a dairy school. Alterations were made on other college buildings. A hard-wood floor was laid in the drill-hall and a gallery constructed at one end. The room formerly used as a chapel was completely remodeled and fitted up as a laboratory for advanced students in chemistry. The meteorological observatory was connected by wire with the telegraph office at the center village. Daily weather forecasts were received from Washington and weather signal flags were displayed from the tower. Arrangements were also made to receive frost warnings. The college made an interesting exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition

at Chicago. From April 1, 1892, to Oct. 1, 1893, the college received under the provisions of the Morrill act of 1890, $56,668.66; the expenditures for instruction and equipment were, during the same period, $43,921.74. At the beginning of the college year in September, 1893, the studies of senior year were made elective. A two-years' course was established, 23 students entering its first class. Five assistant professors were appointed in the departments of agriculture, chemistry, English, botany and mathematics; two of the men receiving appointments were graduates of the college. In November, Sir Henry Gilbert delivered the Rothamsted American lectures at the college.

In 1894, the General Court passed a resolve appropriating $7,500 for an electric lighting apparatus at the college. June 9, the old college barn was burned; the origin of the fire was supposed to be incendiary. The new barns were completed in the fall. A new system of sewerage was introduced. During the spring term a course of lectures on forestry was delivered by Dr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the division of forestry at Washington. Prof. C. D. Warner resigned as professor of mathematics and was succeeded by Prof. Leonard Metcalf. In 1895, the General Court passed a resolve appropriating $4,800 for building an addition to the insectary and erecting a gun-shed. The military department was equipped with two new breech-loading rifled cannon which took the place of the old 12-pounders. The State and the Hatch experiment stations were consolidated under the name of the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Latin, as a requirement for entrance and as a required study was dropped, but was given a place in the elective course. The two-years' course was dropped from the curriculum. A series of short winter courses was adopted, free to all citizens of the state without limitations as to entrance examinations. In the spring of 1896, a course in dairying was arranged. The General Court passed a resolve appropriating $11,000 for extending the laboratories of the experiment department and for purchasing the Clark property adjoining the college grounds.

The college and its faculty have for many years sustained intimate relations with the State Board of Agriculture, the State Grange and the various agricultural societies throughout the state. The Board of Agriculture has acted as the board of overseers of the college. Prof. C. A. Goessmann has served for many years as chemist of the Board of Agriculture, and at the present time Profs. J. B. Paige, C. H. Fernald and S. T. Maynard are also officially connected with the board. Professor Goessmann has also the appointment of state examiner of fertilizers, and all fertilizers sold in Massachusetts at a price exceeding $10 per ton must be analyzed at the station and secure from the inspector a guaranty of composition and value. The members of the faculty are in great demand as speakers at agricultural

institutes and other gatherings of farmers. Prof. C. S. Walker has been for several years chaplain of the State Grange. That Massachusetts excels in the agricultural education imparted at its college is proven by the constant and increasing demand for the services of the graduates of that college at the colleges and experiment stations of other states.

The students at the Agricultural College have organized and sustained many institutions, some of them enduring but a brief period, others gaining strength with the years and with the increased number of students at the college. Four secret fraternities are now in existence, the D. G. K., Q. T. V., Phi Sigma Kappa and College Shakespearean Club. Of these the D. G. K. is the only one to own a fraternity building where undergraduate members reside. The students have taken much interest in athletics, and sustain base-ball, foot-ball, athletic and tennis associations. A college glee and banjo club has been well sustained for several years. The college Y. M. C. A. is a prosperous organization that has exerted a strong influence for good on the lives of the undergraduates. The college has its paper, the *Aggie Life*, published bi-weekly and serving as an excellent exponent of life at the college. The *Index* is published annually by the junior class, the *Cycle* at commencement-time by the D. G. K. fraternity. Other organizations, not alluded to above, are the Natural History society, the Reading Room association, the Washington Irving literary society, the Polo club, the Boarding club, the Press club, the Clark Cadet band.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Agricultural College, the second great educational institution to be established in the town of Amherst. Much might be written of its earlier struggles, when it was yet in the experimental stage, ere the people of Massachusetts had become acquainted with it or learned how valuable was the education it had to offer, when it was necessary to make annual appeals to the state for funds, appeals too frequently unheeded or answered in grudging fashion. It had its times of trial, of discouragement, of seeming failure. Much might be written, also, of the good it has accomplished, of what it has done for the education of youth and for the cause of scientific agriculture in Massaschusetts and in New England. An extended history of the college will some day be written, a history containing much of value but for which space cannot be found in the town history. Enough to realize and to say that the college has fulfilled in ample measure the highest hopes of its founders, that it has turned the attention of the agricultural classes towards the problems of scientific agriculture, and has aided in their solution, that it has gained the respect and confidence of all classes in the state, conquering the prejudices of that class of economists who believe in limiting outlay without regard to the promise of returns.

The Agricultural College has furnished a practical, useful education

to hundreds of young men, many of whom could not afford the expense of a course at a purely literary college even would such a course prove of equal benefit to them in their chosen occupation. It has stimulated a waning interest in agricultural matters and furnished convincing arguments to the young men of the state as to why they should remain upon the farm rather than seek employment in the cities. It has impressed upon the public mind the dignity of agricultural pursuits, proving that head-work is as necessary as hand-work in the successful conduct of a New England farm. The work of the college has been ably supplemented by that of the experiment stations. The series of experiments conducted by the latter have been of great practical benefit to all persons living in the state, engaged in agriculture and kindred pursuits. The department of chemistry has kept them fully apprised of the value of the different kinds of fertilizers, home-made and commercial, of the kinds of fertilizers demanded by certain soils and for the production of special crops. The department of entomology has taught the best methods of warfare against insect pests. The department of horticulture has informed them concerning the nature of and remedy for plant disease, as well as of the best varieties of fruits. The department of agriculture has given them the results of experiments with crops, of feeding experiments with cattle for the production of meat and milk, and much other information of value.

CHAPTER LXIII.

Biographical Sketches of Prominent Citizens.

In Chapter XXVI brief sketches are given of the lives of some of the more prominent among the first settlers and early inhabitants of the precinct, district and town. This History would be far from complete did it not contain something more than passing mention of others who have served the town in a variety of ways, strong men in the community, leaders in thought and action, town fathers in something more than the sentimental meaning of the term. It is a difficult and delicate task to select from a long list of honored names, representative of those sterling qualities that go to make the highest type of New England manhood, a comparative few for particular mention. In making this selection especial reference is had to public service as well as to high standing in the community. It would be easy to extend the list almost indefinitely, but lack of space forbids.

Among the earlier settlers few were held in higher esteem than was Jonathan Dickinson, son of Samuel, born in Shutesbury in 1715. He served in the French and Indian wars and in the war of the Revolution. Chosen selectman in 1759, the year Amherst was set off as a district, he held the office five years. He married, Sept. 26, 1745, Dorothy Stoughton of Windsor, Conn.

Joseph Church, son of Samuel, was born in Hadley in 1728. He served in the war of the Revolution, was a man of means and held the office of selectman six years. He married, Jan. 2, 1755, Abigail Smith, and died in Amherst Sept. 7, 1819.

Noah Smith, son of Jonathan, was born in Amherst in 1742. He, also, served on Amherst's quota in the war of the Revolution. For six years he served as selectman. He married, in 1766, Mary Elmer and died Feb. 22, 1830.

Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., son of Jonathan, was born in Amherst in 1749. He held the office of selectman nine years. He married, March 27, 1783, Azubah Coleman, and died June 2, 1836.

Ebenezer Boltwood, son of Solomon, was born in Amherst in 1752. He was graduated from Harvard College and was one of the first men in the new settlement to engage in mercantile pursuits. From 1782 to 1788, he kept an inn. In 1786, he was appointed justice of the peace. For eleven years he served as selectman. He died July 23, 1804.

Moses Hastings, son of Thomas, was born in Amherst in 1755. He served in the war of the Revolution. A leading member of the First church, he was one of the first trustees of its ministerial fund. He held many public offices, serving as selectman eight years. He married, Aug. 29, 1776, Elizabeth Parker of Amherst. His death occurred June 6, 1844.

Elijah Dickinson, son of Moses, was born in Amherst in 1760. He served in the war of the Revolution, gaining the title of colonel, by which he was generally known. He donated the land on which the first Amherst College building was erected. He was a leading member of the First church, and held many town offices, including that of selectman. He married, June 13, 1780, Jerusha Smith, whose portrait appears on the opposite page. He died Feb. 1, 1820.

Gideon Stetson was born in 1762, married Nancy Thayer of Belchertown and died in 1835. He held the office of selectman five years.

John Kellogg, son of Ephraim, was born in Amherst in 1765. He was deacon in the First church and served the town as selectman six years. He married (1), Roxana Mattoon; (2), Mrs. Martha Ingram. He died Dec. 6, 1844.

Nathan Franklin, son of Henry, was born in Amherst in 1767. He represented the town in the General Court. He served as selectman seven



ADJUTANT FRAZAR STEARNS.



LT. GEORGE COOKE.



MRS. JERUSHA DICKINSON.



SARAH STRONG McCONIHE.

years and was deacon of the South church. He married, Nov. 29, 1798, Jerusha Dickinson, and died March 11, 1832.

Ephraim Roberts, son of Joseph, was born in East Hartford, Conn. in 1769. He was one of the first in Amherst to engage in the manufacture of paper. He was a leading citizen in the North parish. He married (1), Susan Eastman of East Hartford; (2), Jerusha Mann. He died in Amherst, April 19, 1853.

Martin Baker, son of Elijah, was born in Amherst in 1770. He served the town as selectman seven years and held other town offices. He married, July 16, 1797, Mary Smith, and died Dec. 11, 1842.

Reuben Roberts, son of Joseph, was born in East Hartford, Conn. in 1775. In company with his brother Ephraim he engaged in the manufacture of paper. He served the town as representative in the General Court. He married, in 1796, Esther Rissley of East Hartford, and died Oct. 25, 1864.

Zebina Dickinson, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1778. He was one of the first deputy sheriffs for the town of Amherst, holding office many years. He represented the town in the General Court one year, served as selectman and assessor and held other town offices. He married, in 1808, Mary Watson. His death occurred June 2, 1837.

Chester Dickinson, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1780. He served the town as selectman eight years. An innkeeper many years, his tavern was noted for the hospitality with which its guests were treated. He was the first treasurer of the North parish. From his appointment as justice of the peace he gained the title of "'Squire" by which he was familiarly known. He married, May 29, 1803, Susanna Dickinson, and died May 10, 1850.

Horace Smith, son of Silas, was born in South Hadley in 1781. He was deacon in the First church, justice of the peace and a colonel in the militia. He married (1), March 5, 1805, Rebecca Moody; (2), —— King of Suffield, Conn. He died Nov. 11, 1862.

Isaac G. Cutler, son of Robert, was born in Pelham in 1782. He was graduated at Williams College in 1801. He practiced medicine in Amherst until his death, which occurred Nov. 29, 1834. He was a very popular physician, a fact witnessed by his record of professional attendance upon 1336 cases of childbirth, now on file in the office of the town clerk. He represented the town in the General Court in 1830. He married, Dec. 24, 1807, Nancy Hastings.

Ebenezer Williams, son of Justus, was born in Amherst in 1783. He served the town as representative to the General Court, also holding the office of selectman five years. He married, Jan. 21, 1808, Philomela Dickinson of Amherst.

Timothy Henderson, son of Timothy, was born in Amherst in 1784. He was a prosperous farmer, greatly beloved in the community, a leader in town and church affairs. He held the office of selectman seven years. He married (1), Aug. 26, 1811, Mary Parker; (2), Tryphena Kellogg. He died in Hadley, Oct. 28, 1861.

Nathaniel C. Dickinson, son of Jonathan, was born in Shutesbury in 1784. He was active in church affairs, gave the land on which the South church was built and served as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He held office as selectman and assessor many years. He married (1), Jan. 27, 1807, Submit Smith of Brattleboro; (2), June 2, 1841, Sibyl Strickland of Greenfield. He died March 19, 1868.

Eleazer Gaylord, son of Eleazer, was born in Windsor, Conn. in 1785. He served the town as selectmen, and was for many years deacon in the First church. He was a leader among the farmers of the town. He married (1), in 1819, Hannah Haskell of Holden; (2), in 1832, Sally Church of Amherst. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10, 1865.

Benoni Rust, son of Oliver, was born in Amherst in 1786. He was engaged in the manufacture of stoves and steel springs. He served the town as selectman. He married Susan Dickinson of Amherst and died Dec. 29, 1848.

George Nutting, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1786. He represented the town in the General Court and also as selectman and assessor. He was a member of the first parish committee of the South church and one of the contractors who erected the church building. He married Judith Hastings of Amherst and died Aug. 1, 1838.

Cotton Smith, son of Chileab, was born in Hadley in 1787. In 1810, he conducted a store at East Amherst, but spent the greater part of his life as a farmer at "Mill Valley." He was a prominent member of the First church. He served the town as selectman. He married Sibyl Smith of Amherst and died Aug. 17, 1855.

Thomas Jones, son of Elnathan, was born in Concord in 1787. He was engaged for many years in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods at North Amherst, owning at one time three mills. He took an active part in the organization of the Hampshire and Franklin railroad company and was a man of great enterprise and public spirit. He represented the town in the General Court. He married (1), June 3, 1829, Elizabeth M. Lyman of Northampton; (2), Dec. 24, 1835, Mary H. French of Newfane, Vt. He died Oct. 21, 1853.

Chester Kellogg, son of Jonathan, was born in Amherst in 1788. He was for many years a prosperous merchant and a leading member of the First church. He married (1), in June, 1808, Lois Dickinson; (2), Aug. 1, 1816, Maria Bixby. He died Jan. 7, 1849.

A GROUP OF SELECTMEN.



Solomon K. Eastman, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1788. He was a prominent farmer and a leading member of the First church. He served the town as selectman and also held other town offices. He married, Nov. 10, 1819, Almira Richardson, and died April 15, 1872.

Seneca Holland, son of Jonas, was born in Petersham in 1790. He lived in Belchertown for a time, removing to Amherst in 1832. For many years he was one of the leading business men of the town, held in high esteem in the community. He married, Nov. 30, 1823, Fanny Dickinson of Amherst and died Dec. 5, 1871.

Joseph Dana, son of Amariah, was born in Amherst in 1795. He was a successful farmer. He was a member of the Second church until the South church was formed, when he joined the latter and served it as deacon. He was one of the members of the South militia company who marched to Boston during the war of 1812. He married, Oct. 28, 1824, Clara Benton of Tolland, Conn. He died April 27, 1874.

Alfred Baker, son of Enos, was born in Amherst in 1798. A successful farmer, he was also prominent in town affairs. He served the town as selectman 12 years and also represented it in the General Court. He was active in securing the organization of the Hampshire Agricultural society and was elected its first president. He was captain of a militia company in 1830. He married (1), Sept. 17, 1835, Catherine D. Wiley of Sunderland; (2), Elizabeth Olmsted. He died March 14, 1877.

Ezra Ingram, son of Ebenezer, was born in Amherst in 1799. In early life he worked in the mills owned by his father, but the death of his father when Ezra was but twenty years of age placed him in possession of the homestead, and he spent his life in farming, disposing of his interest in the mills to his brother Peter. He represented the town in the General Court. He served the town as selectman and overseer of the poor 18 years and held other town offices. He was a member of the board of selectmen at the time of the war for the preservation of the Union, and with two others became personally responsible for a large sum of money needed to prevent a draft of Amherst men. He was a justice of the peace. He married, Nov. 24, 1824, Susan E. Roberts of East Hartford, Conn. He died June 15, 1881.

David Dexter, son of David, was born in Windsor, Conn. in 1799. He was engaged in manufacturing at "Mill Valley." He served as selectman. He married, Sept. 21, 1830, Cynthia Rankin of Pelham, and died Feb. 14, 1876.

Ephraim Cushman, son of Ephraim, was born in Amherst in 1799. He engaged in paper making in company with his brother John R. For over 50 years he was a leading member of the North church. He married Wealthy Cutter. He died Dec. 1, 1887.

Eleazer Kellogg, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1800. He served the town as selectman eleven years and was its representative in the General Court in 1838. For upwards of 25 years he was a trustee of the ministerial fund of the North church. He married, Dec. 30, 1824, Sally M. Roberts. He died June 7, 1885.

Salem Hammond, son of Moses, was born in Charlton in 1803. He removed to South Amherst in 1837 and engaged in farming. He united with the South church in 1838, and was an active and influential member until his removal to Hadley in 1859. He served the town as selectman and assessor. He married, Sept. 22, 1841, Mrs. Julia A. Eldredge of Hadley. He died in Hadley July 18, 1871.

Samuel C. Carter, son of Nathaniel, was born in Newburyport in 1803. He learned the book-binders' trade in the employ of Jonathan Leavitt of Andover. He came to Amherst in 1825, and entered in partnership with John S. Adams, under the firm name of Carter & Adams. Their business included a book-store, a printing office and a book-bindery. They published for two years the *New England Inquirer*, the first local paper printed in the town. The partnership was dissolved in 1827. For more than 60 years Mr. Carter was a leading citizen in the community, respected and beloved by all. For over 32 years, from 1837 to 1846, and again from 1857 to 1880, Mr. Carter served the town as clerk and treasurer. During that time $1,339,386 of the public moneys passed through his hands, every cent of which was carefully and faithfully accounted for. In 1837, he was the town agent to receive and dispose of the surplus revenue. In 1865, he prepared a full and accurate military record of those who had served on Amherst's quota during the war for the preservation of the Union. In 1841 and 1842, he represented the town in the General Court, and was a member of the committee which drafted the excellent law yet in force for the registration of vital statistics. He served as post-master for two terms. From 1837 to 1839, he was a member of the school committee. For many years he was clerk and treasurer of the First parish, member of the parish committee and treasurer of the sinking fund. In 1829, he was appointed librarian of the First church Sunday-school, and was for fifty years connected with the school as scholar, librarian, teacher and superintendent. He was treasurer of the Amherst Savings bank from its organization in 1865 until his resignation of the office in 1887, In 1827, he assisted in organizing an engine company, retaining his connection with it for many years. For twelve years he was secretary and treasurer of the West Amherst Temperance union, and also served as librarian and treasurer of the Amherst Lyceum. He married (1), in April, 1826, Matilda Ayres; (2), Elizabeth D. Jackson of Boston. He died June 9, 1889.

George Montague, son of Luke, was born in Amherst in 1804. He

FORMER TOWN CLERKS.



WILLIAM A. HUNT.



SAMUEL C. CARTER.



NEWTON FITCH.



JAMES W. BOYDEN

studied at Amherst Academy. From 1828 to 1831, he was accountant and instructor at Mt. Pleasant Academy. From 1834 to 1836, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the South. He served as treasurer of the Agricultural College and for 14 years as auditor of accounts of the treasurer of Amherst College. He served as deacon of the First church and was for seven years clerk of Hampshire East Conference. He married (1), March 7, 1834, Mary A. Parsons of Columbus, Ga.; (2), Nov. 20, 1856, Sarah M. Seelye of New York city. He died Jan. 22, 1893.

Moses B. Greene, son of Clark, was born in Amherst in 1805, and was fitted for college at Amherst Academy. After his graduation from Amherst College in 1829, he taught in Massachusetts, Louisiana and Mississippi. Returning to Amherst in 1847, he resided there until his death, which occurred Aug. 7, 1865. He was a leading member of the First church and served for many years as chairman of the school committee, with distinguished success. He married, Dec. 22, 1830, Betsey A. Seabury of New Orleans, La.

Allen P. Merrick, son of Aaron, was born in Amherst in 1807. He was a successful farmer, a prominent man in the South parish and served the town as selectman. In early life, before the railway era, he traveled extensively in New England and Canada, selling wagons and farm produce. He was one of the early advocates of the "abolition" and "free-soil" movements, but in his later years was in politics an independent democrat; in 1878 it was the wish of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler that Mr. Merrick would consent to run as candidate for state treasurer on the democratic ticket, but he refused. He married, May 7, 1834, Minerva Blodgett of Amherst and died June 16, 1886.

Rufus Belden, son of Aaron, was born in Whately in 1809. He entered Amherst College in the class of 1833, remaining two years. He was graduated from the Pittsfield Medical Institute and practiced medicine in New York city, Brooklyn and Amherst. He was a leading physician of his day, meeting with distinguished success in the cities, and when he removed to Amherst his services were in constant demand in this and in neighboring towns. He was a leader in town and church affairs, greatly beloved in the community. He married, Feb. 18, 1835, Henrietta Howland of West Barnstable, and died in Amherst April 29, 1870.

Porter Dickinson, son of Eli, was born in Amherst in 1809. He was engaged for many years in the manufacture of tools at East Amherst. He served the town as selectman five years. He married, in November, 1832, Elizabeth R. Billings of Amherst and died Nov. 13, 1880.

Newton Fitch, son of Joseph, was born in Windham, Conn. in 1810. He came to Amherst about the year 1835, and engaged in the druggist's

business, buying of a man named Underwood a store, which stood on the site now occupied by W. H. H. Morgan's drug-store. He was assistant-postmaster during S. C. Carter's term of office. He served as town clerk and treasurer from 1845 to 1848. He removed to Uxbridge in 1859, but returning to Amherst in 1875 resided here until his death, which occurred July 23, 1877. He was justice of the peace. He was one of the prominent advocates of the Hampshire & Franklin railway. He married, April 2, 1834, Eunice H. Jillson of Willimantic, Conn.

Samuel Nash, son of Elijah, was born in Hadley in 1810. He was deacon of the church in North Hadley, a trustee of Hopkins Academy and a representative to the General Court in 1844. He was the first editor of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*, a man of keen intellect, held in high esteem in the community. He was one of the incorporators of the Mt. Holyoke railway company. He married, May 1, 1834, Lurintha Ball of Leverett, and died Feb. 13, 1861.

Josiah Ayres, son of Josiah, was born in Amherst in 1819. He represented the town in the General Court. He served as selectman and held many other town offices. He was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First church. He married, April 1, 1835, Catharine Strickland of Greenfield, and died Aug. 4, 1860.

James E. Merrick, son of Aaron, was born in Amherst in 1811. He taught school in early life, afterwards devoting his attention to farming in which he was very successful. He served the town as selectman and assessor for several years. He was a leading member of the South church. He married, Dec. 24, 1845, Harriet Bridgman, and died March 24, 1885.

Israel H. Taylor was born in Pelham in 1811. He removed to Amherst in 1850, residing here until his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1890. He was one of the town's best-known physicians, highly esteemed in the community.

Austin Eastman, son of Elijah, was born in Amherst in 1812. He was a successful farmer and a prominent man in the North parish. He served the town as selectman. A member of the Baptist church at its organization, he continued in its communion until his death, which occurred Aug. 8, 1892. He married, Oct. 6, 1833, Mary Spear.

Waitstill Dickinson, son of Oliver, was born in Amherst in 1814. For several years he followed the business of teaming. In 1842, he opened a store at South Amherst. For many years he was engaged in business in the brick store near the common at South Amherst. He served the town as selectman, assessor and member of school committee. In 1850, he represented the town in the General Court. He was postmaster at South Amherst for many years. He married, April 20, 1837, Mercy Dickinson of Amherst, and died March 10, 1884.

Ansel C. Marshall, son of Chester, was born in Amherst in 1816. He spent his life in farming and was a leading citizen of the North parish. He served the town as selectman for five years. He was a director of the First National bank from its organization until his death. For more than 40 years he was connected with the North church and served as trustee of its parish fund. He married, Dec. 12, 1861, Lucy C. Palmer, and died Dec. 18, 1894.

Richard B. Bridgman, son of Jonathan, was born in Amherst in 1817, on the old Bridgman homestead at South Amherst. He was a successful farmer, one of the strong men of the South parish. A leading member of the South church, he served it as deacon for several years. He married, March 22, 1843, Mary Nutting of Amherst, and died July 27, 1882.

Benjamin F. Smith, son of Simeon, was born in East Lyme, Conn. in 1818. He was graduated at Yale College early in the '40s and studied medicine. He practiced his profession at Amherst many years, being held in high repute. He was a prominent member of Pacific Lodge F. & A. M. He was married three times, (1) to Elizabeth Caulkings, (2) to Julia Bucklin, (3) to Amy M. Thayer. He died in Amherst, Aug. 10, 1865.

Charles Delano, son of Gideon, was born in New Braintree in 1820. He removed to Amherst in 1833, attended Amherst Academy and was graduated from Amherst College in 1840. He studied law in the office of Osmyn Baker, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1847, he entered in partnership with Mr. Baker, with offices in Northampton. In 1849, he was chosen treasurer of Hampshire county, holding the office nine years. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1858 and again in 1860. He was a lawyer of fine abilities, greatly respected and admired. He married, Sept. 12, 1848, Sarah B. Gridley, and died Jan. 23, 1883.

Harrison Ingram, son of John, was born in Amherst in 1820. He was prominent in town affairs, serving six years as selectman. He married, Nov. 5, 1845, Rhoda D. Hubbard of Sunderland and died May 12, 1879.

James W. Boyden, son of Wyatt C., was born in Beverly Farms in 1822. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1843, from Harvard Law School in 1846. He removed to Amherst in 1846 and practiced law here until 1859, when he removed to Chicago. In 1858, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. He was town clerk and treasurer many years, and while engaged in the duties of these offices compiled a genealogical record of Amherst families, of great interest and value. At the organization of the Hampshire Agricultural society he was elected secretary and treasurer. He assisted in organizing the Amherst Branch railroad company. In 1858, he was appointed trial justice. He married, May 18, 1847, Eliza O. Turner. He died Feb. 14, 1892, in Chicago, Ill.

Pliny H. White, son of John, was born in Springfield, Vt., in 1822.

He removed to Amherst from St. Johnsbury, Vt. in 1857, and while here was licensed to preach by the Hampshire East Association. He was for a time editor of the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*. He married, May 11, 1847, Electa B. Gates and died in Coventry, Vt., April 24, 1869.

Enos D. Williams, son of Ebenezer, was born in Amherst in 1822. He was an active and enterprising man, employing his large means in building up the town. He served as selectman three years. He married, Nov. 28, 1845, Caroline R. Hawley of Hadley. He died Oct. 9, 1866, at Gaba, Ill.

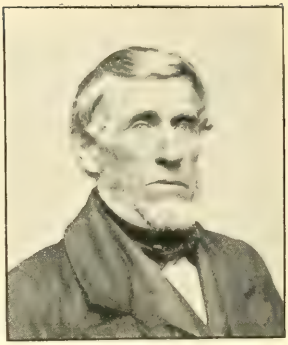
Ithamar F. Conkey, son of Ithamar, was born in Amherst in 1823. He entered Amherst College in the class of '43, but left before graduation. He studied law and practiced his profession in Amherst from 1844 until his death, which occurred Aug. 8, 1875. In 1856, he was elected district attorney of the Northwest judicial district. In 1874 and '75, he was U. S. register in bankruptcy, In 1852, he represented the town in the General Court. For 26 years he served as moderator at town meetings. For several years he was member of the school committee. He assisted in the organization of the Amherst Savings bank and was a member of its board of trustees. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1847. He was a prominent member of the Hampshire Agricultural society, secretary of the Amherst lyceum, clerk of Cataract Engine company and a general leader in town affairs. He was an influential member of Grace church, serving as vestryman. He married, June 15, 1847, Luthera Cutler of Amherst.

Charles S. Smith, son of Samuel, was born in Amherst in 1828. He attended Amherst College for two years but left before graduation. For several years he was engaged in the lumber business in Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning to Amherst in 1866, he engaged in farming, meeting with great success. He represented the town in the General Court and also served as selectman. He was a leader in the organization of the Amherst Coöperative society which for many years conducted the Grange store. He was a charter member of Amherst Grange and of the Amherst Creamery association. He married, Feb. 4, 1863, Jennie Hyde, and died March 23, 1895.

William A. Dickinson, son of Edward, was born in Amherst in 1829. He fitted for college at Amherst Academy and Williston Seminary, was graduated from Amherst College in 1850 and from Harvard Law School in 1854. Entering his father's law-office in Amherst, he practiced his profession here until his death. On the death of his father, in 1874, he was chosen treasurer of Amherst College, an office he held during life. He served as moderator of town-meetings for nearly twenty years. He was a prominent member of the First church, for many years a member of its parish committee. A leading member of the Village Improvement society from its organization, he took an active interest in every movement for beauti-



C. W. TESSEY.



WARREN S. HOWLAND.



JOHN BESTON, JR.



CALVIN MERRILL.



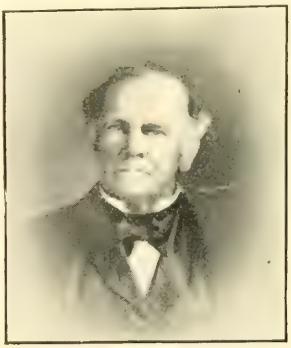
GEORGE MONTAGUE.



EBENEZER S. SNELL.



SETH NIMS.



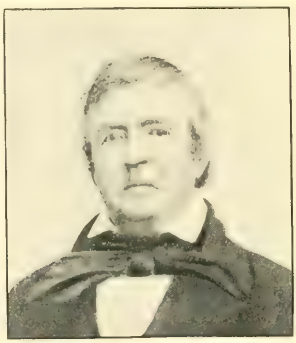
COTTON SMITH.



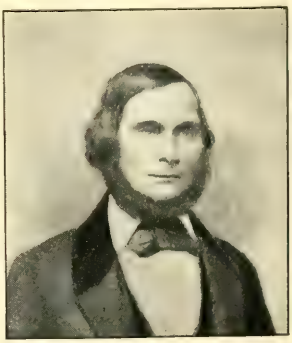
DAVID PARSONS.



JONATHAN S. SLADE.



TIMOTHY HENDERSON.



DAVID WARNER.

fying the appearance of the town. He was one of the incorporators of the Wildwood Cemetery association. For many years he was a director of the First National bank, a trustee of the Amherst Savings bank and trustee of the "Academy Fund." He was president of the Amherst Water company and one of the first stockholders in the Amherst Gas company. He married, July 1, 1856, Susan H. Gilbert of Greenfield. He died Aug. 16, 1895.

Henry F. Hills, son of Leonard M., was born in Amherst in 1833. In 1852, he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hats and hoods, under the firm name of Hills & Son. He continued in the manufacturing business all his life, as president of The Hills Co. after 1877. An influential member of the First church, he served as a member of its parish committee, as Sunday-school superintendent and as a member of the committee which had in charge the building of the present church edifice. He was a director of the Massachusetts Central railway company, president of the Amherst Gas company and one of the original stockholders of the Amherst Water company. He contributed, with his father, $10,000 to the Agricultural College. He was one of the incorporators of the Wildwood Cemetery association. He was connected with the Roper Rifle company and the American Button company. He married, Sept. 17, 1863, Adelaide Spencer of South Manchester, Conn. He died April 25, 1896.

Chauncey W. Lessey, son of Alanson, was born in New Fairfield, Conn. in 1837. He came to Amherst in 1865, and engaged in business as a building contractor. He built the First church, Grace church, Walker hall, Palmer's block and many dwelling-houses. He was for five years chairman of the board of selectmen and for many years one of the assessors. He represented the town in the General Court in 1876. He was a leading member of Grace church. For several years he was a trustee of the Amherst Savings bank. He married, Melvina Swanger. He died Aug. 26, 1877.

Dyer B. N. Fish, son of Seth, was born in Amherst in 1838. He fitted for college at Shelburne Falls Academy, entered Amherst College but left at the end of the first year on account of sickness. He was graduated at the Berkshire Medical Institute in 1862. Soon after graduation he was appointed assistant-surgeon of the 27th Mass. regiment. He was promoted to be surgeon and served with the regiment through the war. On his return he settled in Amherst and practiced his profession until a short time before his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1895. He was very successful in his practice and won the esteem and affection of the community. He was a member of the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion. Together with H. H. Goodell and H. M. McCloud he compiled the list of Amherst soldiers whose names appear upon the marble tablets in the town hall. He was for many years a prominent member of the Baptist church

and of the Amherst Library association. He married, Feb. 2, 1865, Miss Georgianna Ward of Lynn.

Charles D. Adams, son of Nathaniel D., was born in Shutesbury in 1839. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1863. During his senior year he served as principal of the Amherst high school. He was graduated at the Columbia law school, and practiced law in New York city many years, meeting with distinguished success. He married, Aug. 14, 1873, Mary C. Wood of Clinton, N. Y., and died March 20, 1889.

William A. Hunt, son of Oliver D., was born in West Brookfield in 1860. He fitted for college at Andover Academy and was graduated at Amherst College in 1885. He served as town clerk and treasurer from 1888 until his death, which occurred Sept. 29, 1893.

APPENDICES

—TO—

PART I.

Appendix A.

LISTS OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COURT, SELECTMEN, TOWN CLERKS, TOWN TREASURERS, AND MODERATORS OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

1735-1896.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams, Charles, 1840.
Ayres, Josiah, 1860.

Baker, Alfred, 1848.
Baker, Martin, 1836.
Baker, Osmyn, 1833, '34, '36, '37.
Billings, John, 1776, '77.
Boltwood, Elijah, 1829, '34, '35.
Burt, Henry, 1873.

Carter, Samuel C., 1841-42.
Clark, William S., 1864-65, '67.
Conkey, Ithamar F., 1854.
Cook, Moses, 1792-93.
Cooley, Daniel, 1787-88.
Crowell, Edward P., 1879.
Cushman, Avery R., 1871.
Cushman, John R., 1862.
Cutler, Isaac G., 1830.

Dickinson, Chester, 1827.
Dickinson, Daniel, 1829, '33.
Dickinson, Edward, 1838, '39, '74.
Dickinson, Enos, 1828, '37.
Dickinson, Medad, 1810-11.
Dickinson, Moses, 1775, '77.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, Jr., 1774, '75, '78, '80, '83.
Dickinson, Oliver, 1832, '39.
Dickinson, Samuel F., 1805-09, '13, '16-18, '27-29.
Dickinson, Waitstill, 1850.
Dickinson, Zebina, 1830, '31, '34.

Eastman, Baxter, 1856.
Eastman, Joseph, 1778.

Fowler, William C., 1851.
Franklin, Nathan, 1821.

Goodell, H. H., 1885.
Greene, Moses B., 1853.
Gridley, Timothy J., 1820, '26, '44, '46.

Harrington, Moody, 1887.

Ingram, Ezra, 1843.

Jones, Thomas, 1845.

Kellogg, Eleazar, 1838.

Leland, John, 1831, '32, '47.
Lessey, Chauncey W., 1877.

Mattoon, Ebenezer, 1776, '79, '81, '94, 1812.

Mattoon, Ebenezer (2), 1837, '40.
Merrick, Aaron, 1822.
Montague, Zebina, 1796-1804, '08.

Nutting, George, 1833, '36.

Paige, Frank E., 1889.
Parmenter, Charles O., 1880, '81.
Parker, Eli, 1784-85.

Robbins, Isaac, 1823-24.
Roberts, Reuben, 1835.

Smith, Benjamin F., 1855.
Smith, Charles S., 1891.
Smith, Elisha, 1810-11.
Stockbridge, Levi, 1870, '83.
Strong, Simeon, 1790-91, 1809, '12-14.
Sweetser, Luke, 1849.

Wakefield, Charles E., 1893, '95.
Ward, Horace, 1868.
Warner, George, 1858.
Watson, Oliver, 1852.
Webster, Noah, 1814, '15, '19.
Williams, Ebenezer, 1835.
Williams, Enos D., 1857.

SELECTMEN.

Adams, Charles, 1839.
Allen, M. A., 1856.
Andrews, Salvador, 1836, '37.
Ayres, Josiah, 1853, '55.

Baker, Alfred, 1836-38, '42, '50, '51, '58.
Baker, Elijah, 1777, '78, '81, '82.
Baker, Enos, 1819.
Baker, Martin, 1812-16, '23, '24.
Billings, Joel, 1783.
Billings, John, 1763, '65, '72, '77, '78, '81, '88.
Boltwood, Ebenezer, 1784, '86, '87, '89-93, '95, '97, '98.
Boltwood, Elijah, 1819, '20, '25-32.
Boltwood, Solomon, 1770.
Bridgman, Jonathan, 1822, '32.

Chandler, Aaron M., 1834.
Chauncey, Josiah, 1760, '62, '70.
Church, Joseph, 1785-87, '89-91.
Clark, Simeon, 1763, '65, '67.
Clark, Simeon (2), 1839, '41, '42, '50, '51.
Coleman, Nathaniel, 1760, '67, '69.
Converse, Daniel, 1856, '59, '60, '62-64.
Cook, Moses, 1786, '92, '93.
Cowls, Jonathan, 1825-29, '33.
Cowls, Jonathan (2), 1877.
Cowls, Rufus, 1822.
Cowls, Walter D., 1884-86.
Cushman, Avery R., 1864.
Cushman, John R., 1856.
Cutler, Robert, 1855.

Dexter, David, 1830, '31.
Dickinson, Azariah, 1765.
Dickinson, Bela U., 1856, '60.
Dickinson, Chester, 1817, '19-24, '34.
Dickinson, Daniel, 1835.
Dickinson, Daniel W., 1893-96.
Dickinson, Ebenezer, 1759.
Dickinson, Elijah, 1792, '94, '97, '98, 1802-08, '10, '11, '14-16.
Dickinson, Enos, 1784.
Dickinson, Enos (2), 1814-18, '30, '31, '36, '37, '39, '42.
Dickinson, Gideon, 1770, '82.
Dickinson, John, 1759, '61, '64, '66, '68, '70, '72-75.
Dickinson, John (2), 1799, 1800.
Dickinson, John (3), 1847.
Dickinson, Jonathan, 1759, '61, '64, '67, '69.
Dickinson, Jonathan (2), 1780, '82, '84, '85, '87, '93, '95, '96, '99.
Dickinson, Joseph, 1779, '88, '94.
Dickinson, Lucius, 1834, '35.
Dickinson, Marquis F., 1879-83, '87.
Dickinson, Medad, 1794, '96-1801, 1805-07.
Dickinson, Moses, 1759, '62, '63, '65, '67 69, '71-78, '81.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, 1764, '72-75.

Dickinson, Nathaniel (2), 1779.
Dickinson, Nathaniel C., 1821, '28, '29, '33.
Dickinson, Oliver, 1824-27, '38.
Dickinson, Porter, 1865-69.
Dickinson, Reuben, 1772-75, '77, '78.
Dickinson, Simeon, 1776.
Dickinson, Waitstill, 1845-49, '73.
Dickinson, William, 1855.
Dickinson, Zebina, 1826-29, '32.

Eastman, Austin, 1854, '55, '58.
Eastman, Baxter, 1857.
Eastman, John, 1814-16.
Eastman, Joseph, 1761, '63, '65, '67, '69, '76.
Eastman, Joseph (2), 1786, '89-91.
Eastman, Solomon K., 1832, '33.
Edwards, Jonathan, 1760, '64, '66, '68, '70.

Field, John, 1761, '66, '68, '71, '87.
Franklin, Nathan, 1802-07, '17.

Gaylord, Eleazer, 1835.
Gaylord, Flavel, 1870-72.
Goodale, Hosea, 1821.
Goodman, Timothy S., 1819.
Greenfield, Timothy, 1788.
Gunn, Lyman, 1845, '46.

Hammond, Salem, 1844.
Haskins, Henry W., 1888-94.
Hastings, James, 1855.
Hastings, Moses, 1797, '98, 1801, 1808-11, '13.
Hastings, Samuel, 1799-1801.
Hastings, Thomas, 1780, '83, '88.
Hastings, Thomas (2), 1834, '39.
Hawley, Zebina, 1823, '35.
Henderson, Gideon, 1781.
Henderson, Timothy, 1793, 1802-07.
Hills, Leonard M., 1836, '37, '50, '51.
Hobart, Edmund, 1873, '74.
Howe, Albin P., 1852.
Howland, Warren S., 1835.
Hubbard, Isaac, 1781.
Hunt, Oliver D., 1880-82, '88.
Hunt, William W., 1891-93.
Hyde, Andrew, 1822, '23.

Ingram, Ebenezer, 1808.
Ingram, Elisha, 1763.
Ingram, Ezra, 1836-38, '44, '52, '53, '56, '59-69.
Ingram, Harrison, 1870-72, '75, '76, '78.
Ingram, Samuel, 1766.

Jones, Levi, 1824, '25.

Kellogg, Daniel, 1760, '62.
Kellogg, Daniel (2), 1792, '93.
Kellogg, Eleazer, 1840, '41, '43, '61-63, '65-69.
Kellogg, John, 1802-07.
Kellogg, Martin, 1780, '83.
Kellogg, Rufus, 1824.
Kellogg, Willard M., 1840, '49, '59.
Kellogg, William, 1830, '31.
King, Ebenezer A., 1881-83.

Lessey, Chauncey W., 1873-77.

Marshall, Ansel C., 1847-51.
Mattoon, Ebenezer, 1773-75, '79, '89-91, 1817, '18, '30, '31.
Merrick, Aaron, 1808-13, '19.
Merrick, Allen P., 1875, '76.
Merrick, James, 1779.
Merrick, James E., 1878-80.
Merrick, William, 1841.
Merrill, Calvin, 1808, '09, '13, '17, '18.
Montague, Zebina, 1794-98.
Moody, Joel, 1784.
Moody, Jonathan, 1760.
Munson, Parnell, 1887, '88

Nash, John, 1785.
Nash, Luther, 1840.
Nelson, Seth, 1821.
Nims, Seth, 1840, '41.
Nutting, George, 1820, '26, '27.
Nutting, Truman, 1850, '51.

Palmer, Dwight W., 1878, '79.
Palmer, Frederick A., 1838, '43, '44.
Parker, Eli, 1780, '83.
Pomeroy, David, 1857.
Pomeroy, Edward P., 1884.
Pomeroy, Harlan L., 1861.
Prince, George H., 1872.

Rice, Jonathan, 1834.
Roberts, Charles, 1839.
Robinson, A. J., 1877.
Rust, Benoni, 1820.
Rust, Nelson, 1838.

Smith, Alexander, 1762, '66, '68, '71, '80.
Smith, Charles S., 1871.
Smith, Chester, 1812.
Smith, Cotton, 1840.
Smith, David, 1812.
Smith, Eleazer, 1783.
Smith, Elijah, 1809-11.
Smith, Elisha, 1782, '85-87, '89-91, '94-96.
Smith, Jonathan, 1782.
Smith, Nathaniel, 1754.
Smith, Noah, 1785, '92, '95, '96, 1800, '01.
Smith, Peter, 1761, '64, '71.
Smith, Simeon, 1776.
Smith, Stephen, 1784.
Smith, William E., 1894-96.
Stanley, Edward A., 1854.
Stetson, Gideon, 1799, 1800, 1802-04.
Stockbridge, Levi, 1870, '83-87, '89, '90.
Stone, Fred L., 1884-86, '89, '90.
Sweetser, Luke, 1833.
Strong, Simeon, 1762, '69, '71.

Thayer, Asahel, 1822, '25, '33.

Ufford, Henry L., 1895, '96.

Wakefield, Salmon, 1891, '92.
Warner, Josiah, 1779, '88.
Warner, Josiah (2), 1821.
Watson, Oliver, 1841.
Wheelock, Russell T., 1845, '46, '48, '57, '58.
Williams, Chester, 1809-12.
Williams, Ebenezer, 1823, '28, '29, '32, '43.
Williams, Enos D., 1852-54.
Williams, Joseph, 1776-78.
Williams, Justus, 1813-16, '20.

TOWN CLERKS.

Adams, John S., 1835.

Bangs, Edward D., 1880-87.
Boltwood, Lucius, 1830-34.
Boyden, James W., 1848-52, '54.

Carter, Samuel C., 1837-45, '57-79.
Chauncey, Josiah, 1758-62, '67.
Coleman, Seth, 1768-74, '88-1803.
Conkey, Ithamar, 1828, '29.

Dickinson, Nathaniel, Jr., 1775-87.
Dickinson, Samuel F., 1804-18.
Dwight, Elijah, 1819.

Edwards, Charles H., 1896.

Emerson, John M., 1856.

Fitch, Newton, 1846, '47.

Howe, Albin P., 1853-55.
Hunt, Oliver D., 1894, '95.
Hunt, William A., 1888-93.

Mattoon, Ebenezer, 1823-27.

Nash, John, 1735-57.

Smith, Elisha, 1820-22.
Strong, Simeon, 1763-66.

Wheelock, Russell T., 1836.

TOWN TREASURERS.

Adams, John S., 1835.

Bangs, Edward D., 1880-87.
Boltwood, Lucius, 1830-34.
Boyden, James W., 1848-52, '54.

Carter, Samuel C., 1837-45, '57-79.
Coleman, Seth, 1785-1802.
Conkey, Ithamar, 1828, '29.
Cowls, John, 1740, '41.
Cutler, Isaac G., 1826, '27.

Dickinson, Ebenezer, 1742-56.
Dickinson, Jonathan, 1757.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, Jr., 1775-84.
Dickinson, Ransom, 1820-23.
Dickinson, Samuel F., 1803-18.
Dwight, Elijah, 1819.

Eastman, Joseph, 1758-63.
Edwards, Charles H., 1896.
Emerson, John M., 1856.

Fitch, Newton, 1846, '47.

Howe, Albin P., 1853-55.
Hunt, Oliver D., 1894, '95.
Hunt, William A., 1888-93.

Kellogg, Ebenezer, 1735.

Nash, John, 1737-39.

Smith, Nathaniel, 1736.
Strong, Simeon, 1764-74.

Wheelock, Russell T., 1836.
White, Jay, 1824, '25.

MODERATORS AT ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Baker, Elijah, 1782.
Baker, Osmyn, 1827, '29-32, '38, '39.
Billings, John, 1773, '78.
Boltwood, Ebenezer, 1789, '92, '93, '98, 1802, 1805.
Boyden, James W., 1854.

Chauncey, Josiah, 1761, '62, '66-69, '71.
Church, Joseph, 1788.
Conkey, Ithamar, 1828.
Conkey, Ithamar F., 1847, '48, '50-53, '55-74.
Cooley, Daniel, 1807.
Cowls, John, 1741.
Cowls, Jonathan, 1748.
Cowls, Rufus, 1818, '19.

Delano, Charles, 1844, '46.
Dickinson, Ebenezer, 1737, '38, '40, '45, '47, '50-53, '56, '58-60.
Dickinson, Edward, 1833, '35, '42, '43, '49.
Dickinson, Jonathan, 1765.
Dickinson, Medad, 1800, 1804, '10, '11.
Dickinson, Moses, 1764, '74-76.
Dickinson, Nathaniel, Jr., 1784, '85.
Dickinson, William A., 1881-95.

Eastman, Joseph, 1777.

Field, John, 1786.

Gridley, Timothy J., 1820-24, '26, '34, '36, '37, '40, '41.

Hawley, Samuel, 1735, '36.

Kellogg, Ebenezer, 1742, '44, '49.

Mack, Samuel E., 1845.
Mattoon, Ebenezer, 1790, '91, '97, '99, 1801, '03, '06, '08, '09, '12, 13.
Merrill, Calvin, 1815.
Montague, Zebina, 1787, '94, '95.

Nash, John, 1754, '55, '57.

Parmenter, Charles O., 1896.
Peck, Nathaniel, 1781.

Smith, Aaron, 1743.
Smith, Alexander, 1772, '80.
Smith, Elisha, 1783, '96.
Smith, Elisha (2), 1825.
Smith, Peletiah, 1739, '46.
Stockbridge, Levi, 1875-78.
Strong, Simeon, 1763, '70.

Thomas, Edward A., 1879.

Webster, Edward E., 1880.
Webster, Noah, 1814, '17.
Williams, Joseph, 1779.

Appendix B.

TOWN FINANCES.

Previous to the year 1860, the town of Amherst had no bonded debt. When expenditures exceeded appropriations, or expenses were incurred for which no appropriation had been made, the town borrowed money of individuals, giving in return town notes or orders, sometimes with and sometimes without interest. These obligations were seldom allowed to stand for more than one or two years; they were small in amount and the interest paid on them was not burdensome. The taxpayers of Amherst, who for the past thirty years have found their burden of taxation rendered heavier by payments on the town debt and interest charges, will naturally be interested in learning when and for what purposes this debt was contracted, what payments have been made upon it and what it has cost the town for interest. In compiling the following facts and figures, reference has been made to the records of town-meetings, the town treasurer's journal and the annual town reports.

When, in 1860, the town voted to adopt the graded system in its public schools, it was found necessary to erect new buildings for school purposes. In order to secure the necessary funds, the town voted, April 10, 1860, to issue town bonds or orders for a sum not exceeding $10,000, in amounts of $500 each, one to be payable in each year for the twenty years following. June 15, it was voted to increase the sum to $12,000. The bonds were issued during the year 1860 and were purchased by residents of the town; they bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The town treasurer, in his report for the year ending March 1, 1861, gives the following statement of the town's indebtedness: Outstanding orders on interest, $3,360; interest due, $131.10; bills due, $777.47; resources, $186.83; net debt, $4,081.74; school bonds, $12,000. At the annual meeting held March 11, 1861, it was voted to raise $1,145 for the payment of interest on school bonds and the redemption of one bond. The treasurer's journal shows that during the year 1861 one school

bond of $500 was paid and interest amounting to $647.50. May 1, the selectmen were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding $5,000 for military expenses.

1862. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $6,333; interest due, 215; bills due, 1,049.75; resources, 1,406.80; net debt, 6,190.95; school bonds, 11,500. Appropriations, March 3, 1,190 for school bonds and interest, 2,000 for town debts. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 700. At a special meeting held July 21, the selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers; this same vote was repeated Aug. 25, and again Oct. 11. At a meeting held Dec. 30, the selectmen were instructed to fund the town debt at as low a rate as possible, not exceeding five per cent.

1863. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $15,571.84; interest due, 600; bills due, 1,256.19; resources, 4,089.49; net debt, 13,347.54; school bonds, 11,000. Appropriations, March 2, 1,170 for school bonds and interest, 2,000 for town debts. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 670; loans, 17,918.98. At the annual meeting held March 2, the selectmen were instructed to issue town bonds for military purposes, to the amount of 11,000, in sums of 500 each, payable one each year, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. These bonds were issued April 1 and were purchased by residents of the town.

1864. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $5,612; interest due, 1,101; bills due, 1,140.18; resources, 5,504.64; net debt, 2,348.54; school bonds, 10,500; military bonds, 11,000. Appropriations, March 7: 1,140, for school bonds and interest; 1,050, for military bonds and interest; 2,000, for town debts. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 640; military bond, 500; interest, 562.50; military expenses, 11,738.85; interest, 334.63. Jan. 25, 1864, it was voted to grant 50,000 to the Agricultural College.

1865. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $17,601.87; interest due, 585; bills due, 907.74; resources, 6,813.80; net debt, 12,280.81; school bonds, 10,000; military bonds, 10,500. Appropriations, March 6: School bonds and interest, 1,100; military bonds and interest, 1,040; town debts, 2,000; military expenses, bounties and refunding, 10,750. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 600; military bond, 500; interest, 535.40; loans, 22,519.55.

1866. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $6,671; interest due, 270; bills due, 884.44; resources, 3,537.57; net debt, 4,287.87; school bonds, 9.500; military bonds, 10,000. Appropriations, March 5: School bonds and interest, 1,070; military bonds and interest, 1,010; town debts, 2,000. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 570; military bond, 500; interest, 510.40; loans, 8,723; interest, 562.27.

1867. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $6,532.13; interest due, 210.01; bills due, 1,327.52; resources, 3,399.20; net debt, 4,670.46; school bonds, 9,000; military bonds, 9,500. Appropriations, March 4: School bonds and interest, 1,040; military bonds and interest, 985; town debts, 2,000. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 540; military bond, 500; interest, 487.50; loans, 20,757.64; interest, 2,186.94; Agricultural College, 50,000. At a special meeting, held Aug. 10, the selectmen were instructed to borrow for the use of the town $10,000, for paying the note of the general school committee for balance of the purchase of the academy property, and for building a new school-house on the same. Early in January, town bonds to the amount of $50,000 were prepared, for the purpose of raising funds to pay to the trustees of the Agricultural College. Owing to various causes, only $15,750 were sold at the time.

1868. March 1, treasurer's statement: Orders on interest, $38.926.49; interest due, 1,089.60; bills due, 876.10; resources, 2.858.48; net debt, 38.033.71; school bonds, 8,500; military bonds, 9.000; college bonds, 15.750. Appropriations, March 2: School bonds and interest, 1,010; military bonds and interest, 963; town debts, 2,000; interest, 3,500. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 510; military bond, 500; interest, 460.40; loans, 41,673.85; interest, 4,546.22. At a special meeting held June 25, the selectmen and treasurer were authorized to borrow of the state treasurer a sum not exceeding $34,000, at six per cent. interest, payments to be made at the rate of $2,000 per year, and to cancel the remaining $34,000 of college bonds. In accordance with this vote, the selectmen borrowed of the state treasurer $32,000 for the Agricultural College and $10,000 to pay the balance due on the academy lot and to build a new school-house.

1869. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, $8,000; military bonds, 8,500; college bonds, 16,000; loans of state treasurer, 42,000; loans of Amherst Savings bank, 2,000; outstanding orders on interest, 1,468.04; interest due, 1,227; bills due, 244.17; resources, 2,791.03; net debt, 76,648.18. Appropriations, March 1: School bonds and interest, 980; military bonds and interest, 935; college bonds and interest, 2,960; interest, 2,800. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 480; military bond, 500; interest, 435.40; loans, 8,068.67; interest, 4,202.60.

1870. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, 7,500; military bonds, 8,000; college bonds, 14,000; loans state treasurer, 42,000; loans savings bank, 11,000; outstanding orders on interest, 1,300; interest due, 1,421; bills due, 490.25; resources, 3,149.03; net debt, 82,562.22. Appropriations, March 7: School bonds and interest, 950; military bonds and interest, 910; interest on college bonds, 840; town debts, 4,000; interest, 3,300. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 450; military bond, 500; interest, 410.40; loans, 10,450; interest, 4,683.73. Oct. 4, the town instructed its treasurer to subscribe $100,000 to stock of the Central Massachusetts railroad.

1871. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, $7,000; military bonds, 7.500; college bonds, 14.000; loans state treasurer, 42,000; loans Amherst Savings bank, 13,500; orders on interest, 2,650; interest due, 1,103.91; bills due, 385.13; resources, 2.303.06; net debt, 85.835.98. Appropriations, March 6: School bonds and interest, 920; military bonds and interest, 885; college bonds and interest, 1,340; town debts, 5,000; interest, 3,820. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 420; military bond, 500; interest, 385.42; Mass. Central R. R., 20,000; loans, 15,979.66; interest, 4,836.62. At a special meeting held Nov. 7, the treasurer and chairman of the selectmen were instructed to make a loan in behalf of the town, from the state treasurer, of 20,000, at 6 1-2 per cent. interest, for 20 years, to pay the first assessment on the stock of the Mass. Central R. R. They were authorized to make loans of the state treasurer for the remaining assessments as they came due.

1872. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, $6,500; military bonds, 7.000; college bonds, 14.000; loans state treasurer, 62.000; loans Amherst Savings bank, 14,500; orders on interest, 1,450; interest due, 1,714.92; bills due, 552.66; resources, 6,729.77; net debt, 100,987.81. Appropriations, March 4: School bonds and interest, 890; military bonds and interest, 860; interest on college bonds, 825; town debts, 5,000; interest, 5,000. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 390; military bond, 500; interest, 360.42; college bond, 500; interest, 825; loans, 6,918; Mass. Central R. R., 20,000.

1873. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, $6,000; military bonds, 6,500; college bonds, 13,500; loans state treasurer, 62,000; loans Amherst Savings

bank, 32,500; orders on interest, 4,482; bills due, 600; resources, 5,415.17; net debt, 120,166.83. Appropriations, March 3: School bonds and interest, 860; military bonds and interest, 835; college bonds and interest, 2,810; interest, 11,600. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 360; military bond, 500; interest, 335.42; college bond, 500; interest, 803.75; loans, 58,332; interest, 10,896.46; Mass. Central R. R., 60,000. At a special meeting held May 30, the town voted to borrow of the Franklin Institution for Savings, at Greenfield, $50,000 for the use of the town for a period not exceeding 20 years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent., the town to give notes for the same payable in ten equal sums of $5,000 per annum, from 1884 to 1894. It was also voted to borrow of the Amherst Savings bank $30,000, at seven per cent. interest, payable in ten equal payments of $3,000 per year, from 1874 to 1884.

1874. March 1, treasurer's statement: School bonds, $5,500; military bonds, 6,000; college bonds, 13,000; loans state treasurer, 62,000; loans Franklin Institution, 50,000; loans Amherst Savings bank, 43,500; orders and notes, 8,735; bills, 397.63; resources, 8,010.52; net debt, 181,122.11. This included, railroad notes, 100,000; college notes and bonds, 43,500; school-house note, 10,000; school bonds, 5,500; military bonds, 6,000. Appropriations, March 2: School bonds and interest, 830; military bonds and interest, 810; college bonds and interest, 2,780; interest, 11,100. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 330; military bond, 500; interest, 297.92; college bonds, 2,000; interest, 736.25; loans, 10,050; interest, 11,109.20.

1875. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $182,185; bills, 353; resources, 2,865.22; net debt, 179,672.78. Appropriations March 1: School bonds and interest, 800; military bonds and interest, 775; college bonds, interest, 570; interest, 11,000. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 300; military bond, 500; interest, 272.92; college bonds, interest, 570; loans, 11,050; interest, 11,129.70.

1876. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $182,875; bills, 740; resources, 2,088.15; net debt, 180,786.85. Appropriations March 6: Bonds and debts and interest on bonds, 6,040; interest, 11,100. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 270; military bond, 500; interest, 248; college bond and interest, 1,066.50; loans, 10,735; interest, 11,079.97.

1877. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $178,200; bills, 263; resources, 2,433.42; net debt, 176,029.58. Appropriations March 5: School bonds and interest, 740; military bonds and interest, 725; agricultural bonds and interest, 2,492; town debts, 3,000; interest, 10,900. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 240; military bond, 500; interest, 225; college bonds and interest, 2,021.25; town debts, 27,700; loans, 7,000; interest, 10,845.85.

1878. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $175,700; bills, 1,500; resources, 2,056.50: net debt, 175,143.50. Appropriations, March 4: School bonds and interest, 700; college bonds and interest, 2,390; town debts, 3,000; interest, 10,500. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 210; military bond, 500; interest, 200; college bonds and interest, 2,390; loans, 9,500; town debt, 4,500; interest, 10,745.80.

1879. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $169,700; resources, 2,296.93; net debt, 167,403.07. Appropriations, March 3: School bonds and interest, 680; military bonds and interest, 675; college bond and interest, 815; town debts, 3,000; interest, 10,300. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 180; military bond, 500; interest, 172.92; agricultural bond and interest, 815; loans, 6,000: debts, 5,000; interest, 10,217.17.

1880. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $163,200; resources, 1,846.65; net debt, 161,353.35. Appropriations, March 1: Town debts, 6,000; interest, 10,510. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 150; military bond, 500; interest, 147.92; agricultural bonds and interest, 2,030; debts, 3,000; loans, 8,000; interest, 10,171.72.

1881. March 1, treasurer's statement: Notes and bonds, $157,200; resources, 1,594.11; net debt, 155,650.89. Appropriations, March 7: School bond, 500; military bond, 500; college note, 2,000; savings bank note, 3,000; interest, 10,125. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 120; military bond, 500; interest, 122.92; college note and interest, 2,030; debts, 3,000; loans, 5,000; interest, 9,904.78.

1882. Bonded debt, $151,200. Appropriations, March 6: School bond, 500; military bond, 500; college note, 2,000; savings bank note, 3,000; interest, 9,700. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 90; military bond, 500; interest, 97.92; college note and interest, 2,030; debt, 3,000; loans, 7,000; interest, 9,496.67.

1883. Bonded debt, $145,200. Appropriations, March 5: Debts, 7,200; interest, 9,000. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 60; military bond, 500; interest, 72.92; college note and interest, 2,030; debt, 3,000; loans, 10,500; interest, 8,903.

1884. Bonded debt, $139,200. Appropriations, March 3: Debts, 8,700; interest, 8,500. Paid: School bond, 500; interest, 30; military bond, 500; interest, 47.92; college note and interest, 2,030; debts, 5,000; loans, 11,000; interest, 8,455.47. At the annual meeting held March 3, the town instructed the selectmen and treasurer to refund 4,000 of the town debt falling due that year, at a lower rate of interest.

1885. Bonded debt, $131,200. Appropriations, March 2: Debts, 9,900; interest, 8,000. Paid: Military bond, 500; interest, 22.92; college note and interest, 2,030; debt, 7,000; loans, 11,500; interest, 7,906.93.

1886. Bonded debt, $121,700. Appropriation, March 1: Interest, 7,400. Paid: College note and interest, 2,030; debts, 8,000; loans, 1,500; interest, 7,233.89. At the annual meeting held March 1, the town instructed the selectmen and treasurer to refund 9,000 of the town debt falling due that year for 12 years at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 1-2 per cent.

1887. Bonded debt, $120,700. Appropriations, March 14: Debts, 7,000; interest, 7,000. Paid: College note and interest, 2,030; debts, 5,000; interest, 6,960.22.

1888. Bonded debt, $113,700. Appropriations, March 5: Debts, 7,000; interest, 6,000. Paid: College note and interest, 2,030; debts, 15,000; interest, 6,338.81. At the annual meeting held March 5, the treasurer was authorized to borrow 10,000 in the name of the town to refund an equal amount of the town debt falling due that year.

1889. Bonded debt, $106,700. Appropriations, March 4: Debts, 7,000; interest, 6,000. Paid: College note and interest, 2,030; debts, 5,000; interest, 5,878.74. At an adjourned session of the annual meeting held March 5, it was voted to raise and appropriate 40,000 for a town hall. The money remaining in the treasury, amounting to 6,000 or 7,000, should be used as a part of the appropriation, and the selectmen were authorized to contract a 20-years loan not exceeding 33,000, and give a note or notes of the town therefor. At a special meeting held Nov. 11, the selectmen were authorized to contract a loan of 50,000 for ten years, and give notes or issue bonds for the same at 4 1-2 per cent interest.

1890. Bonded debt, $149,700. Appropriations, March 3: Debt, 7,000; interest, 7,600. Paid: College note and interest, 2,030; debt, 5,000; interest, 7,196.74.

1891. Bonded debt, $142,700. Appropriations, March 2: Debts, 14,000; interest, 7,200. Paid: Franklin Institution for Savings, 5,000; state treasurer, 22,000; interest, 7,017.89. At the annual meeting held March 2, the selectmen were instructed to refund 13,000 of the town debt falling due that year, by borrowing the money and giving notes of the town therefor. At a special meeting held Aug. 8, the treasurer was authorized to pay 5,000 from unappropriated money and 2,000 appropriated for interest, on the debt falling due Nov. 7.

1892. Bonded debt, $134,650. Appropriations, March 7: Debt, 7,000; interest, 6,500. Paid: Franklin Institution for Savings, 5,000; state treasury, 2,000; interest, 5,847.66.

1893. Bonded debt, $123,650. Appropriations, March 6: Debt, 7,000; interest, 4,800. Paid: Franklin Institution for Savings, 5,000; state treasury, 2,000; interest, 5,354.25.

1894. Bonded debt, $116,650. Appropriations, March 5: Debt, 4,000; interest, 4,500. Paid: State treasury, 2,000; Amherst Savings bank, 1,950; interest, 5,066.58.

1895. Bonded debt, $112,700. Appropriations, March 4: Debt, 4,000; interest, 4,300. Paid: State treasury, 2,000; interest, 4,918.40.

1896. Bonded debt, $110,700. Appropriations, March 2: Debts, 2,000; interest, 4,750.

The above statement shows the total amount of notes and bonds issued by the town from 1861 to 1896 inclusive, not including the sums charged to the refunding account, to be $233,000, divided as follows: School bonds, $12,000; military bonds, $11,000; Agricultural College bonds and notes, $50,000; academy and schoolhouse note, $10,000; railroad notes, $100,000; town hall bonds, $50,000. It is interesting and instructive to note the sums that the town has paid for interest on this indebtedness during the same term of years, amounting in the aggregate to $241,686.12, or some $8,000 more than the original debt. The payments of interest for each year, as copied from the treasurer's book, are as follows:

1861—$	812.20	1873—$	11,895.63	1885—$	7,959.85
1862,	850.64	1874,	12,473.37	1886,	7,263.89
1863,	1,545.76	1875,	12,272.42	1887,	6,990.22
1864,	1,537.13	1876,	12,249.95	1888,	6,368.81
1865,	2,349.88	1877,	11,832.10	1889,	5,908.74
1866,	1,642.67	1878,	11,275.80	1890,	7,226.74
1867,	3,214.44	1879,	10,885.09	1891,	7,017.89
1868,	5,516.60	1880,	10,499.64	1892,	5,847.66
1869,	5,118.00	1881,	10,077.70	1893,	5,354.25
1870,	5,544.13	1882,	9,714.59	1894,	5,066.58
1871,	5,642.04	1883,	9,065.92	1895,	4,918.40
1872,	7,184.00	1884,	8,563.39		

Valuations, Appropriations, Expenditures, Tax Rates.

The tax-rate of a town or city is a matter of special interest to all the taxpayers living therein. This rate is governed by valuations and appropriations. The following table gives the total amount of town appropriations, at annual or special meetings, save the sums comprised in the funded debt, for the past half century. It also gives the amount of each year's expenditures, including money borrowed, as copied from the treasurer's journal. A list of valuations and tax-rates for the past thirty years is also given.

Year.	Valuation.	Appropriations	Expenditures.	Tax-Rate.
1846		$ 3,970	$ 4,778.52	
1847		4,220	4,952.33	
1848		5,215	6,190.02	
1849		4,820	6,527.49	
1850		4,620	5,824.18	
1851		5,020	7,146.70	
1852		5,135	8,956.64	
1853		4,920	9,341.21	
1854		6,020	10,807.91	
1855		7,025	13,743.49	
1856		7,325	12,388.54	
1857		6,725	11,997.38	
1858		7,425	11,210.45	
1859		6,425	15,830.70	
1860		8,000	11,909.24	
1861		7,445	27,256.84	
1862		10,290	27,554.68	
1863		10,770	45,148.82	
1864		21,915	47,335.88	
1865		24,190	55,274.63	
1866	$2,339,341.00	16,580	39,521,99	$11.00
1867	2,508,677.00	19,925	108,622.31	15.00
1868	2,487,971.00	22,573	81,693.28	12.00
1869	2,652,370.00	25,675	53,392.04	13.00
1870	2,721,544.00	29,200	57,954.19	15.00
1871	2,813,464.00	31,065	73,677.42	15.00
1872	2,859,023.00	34,475	76,308.00	16.00
1873	2,877,137.00	35,905	172,977.41	17.00
1874	2,567,124.00	37,170	60,796.86	18.00
1875	2,637,450.00	32,945	56,956.65	16.00
1876	2,542,653.00	32,840	52,145.10	16.00
1877	2,422,342.00	35,032	79,826.43	17.20
1878	2,410,305.00	38,371	54,014,54	18.50
1879	2,448,412.41	30,220	47,088.11	15.00
1880	2,515,423.15	38,610	57,492.69	19.00
1881	2,835,151.00	34,375	53,260.39	15.25
1882	2,542,105.00	39,910	61,657.45	19.00
1883	2,727,025.00	35,750	56,326.16	16.25
1884	2,773,882.00	37,750	62,673.20	17.50
1885	2,789,433.00	42,479	64,845.05	18.75
1886	2,835,340.00	29,675	54,292.36	13.80
1887	2,892,141.00	36,950	61,288.80	16.60
1888	3,027,072.00	36,950	71,637.01	15.25
1889	3,238,000.00	38,418	84,110.10	15.25
1890	3,290,128.00	42,000	110,947.28	15.75
1891	3,312,889.00	42,125	80,826.59	15.75
1892	3,174,303.00	39,650	64,571.72	15.75
1893	3,188,531.00	41,150	66,481.58	16.25
1894	3,122,531.00	48,359	76,254.06	19.25
1895	3,133,213.00	37,780	58,508.38	13.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

Aside from the sums annually set apart for the support of the gospel ministry, the earlier inhabitants of Amherst were called upon to make appropriations for the support of public schools, the care of highways and the support of the poor. From 1753 up to and including 1795, the following appropriations were voted for schools: 1753, £4; 1754, £4; 1759, £20; 1760, £24; 1761, £19; 1762, £13, 6, 8; 1763, £46; 1764, £20; 1766, £27; 1767, £27; 1768, £24; 1769, £27, 10; 1770, £29, 6; 1771, £30; 1773, £35; 1776, £26; 1777, £30; 1778, £310; 1780, £1700; 1781, £24; 1782, £24; 1783, £66; 1784, £75; 1785, £70; 1786, £8, 10; 1787, £50; 1788, £54; 1789, £54; 1790, £60; 1791, £60; 1792, £70; 1793, £72; 1794, £72; 1795, £100.

The first appropriation for highways was made in 1765, the sum being £30. Other highway appropriations were: 1776, £60; 1777, £40; 1781, £15; 1782, £50; 1783, £60; 1784, £70; 1785, £70; 1787, £70; 1788, £70; 1789, £70; 1790, £70; 1791, £100; 1792, £100; 1793, £100; 1794, £100; 1795, £100.

The first appropriation for support of the poor, £2, was made in 1760. Other appropriations for this object were: 1779, £300; 1780, £600; 1789, £6; 1790, £17, 1; 1791, £12; 1792, £36, 1793, £20.

The following tables, beginning with the year 1796, when the sums were first reckoned in dollars and cents, show the amounts that have been appropriated each year for a century past for schools, highways and the support of the poor. Of the school appropriations amounting to $371,808.34, over 75 per cent., or $280,275, have been granted in the past thirty years. Of the highway appropriations, amounting to $146,083.32, over 62 per cent., or $91,900, have been granted since 1865. Of the pauper appropriations, amounting to $92,735, over 64 per cent., or $59,800, have been granted in the last thirty years.

Year.	Schools.	Highways.	Poor.	Year.	Schools.	Highways.	Poor.
1796	$333.34	$400.		1822	$ 600	$ 600	$400
1797	333.34	333.33	$ 80	1823	600	600	600
1798	266.67	333.34		1824	600	700	700
1799	333.33	333.33		1825	600	600	700
1800	333.33	333.33		1826	600	600	600
1801	333.33	400.	75	1827	600	800	600
1802	400.	333.33	50	1828	750	800	600
1803	400.	333.33		1829	750		600
1804	400.	333.33		1830	800	600	600
1805	400.	400.		1831	800	800	600
1806	400.	400.	130	1832	1,200	800	700
1807	400.	300.		1833	900	800	650
1808	550.	300.	150	1834	900	800	650
1809	550.	400.	150	1835	1,000	800	800
1810	550.	400.	100	1836	1,000	800	800
1811	550.	400.		1837	1,200	1,000	1,000
1812	550.	400.	150	1838	1,200	1,000	
1813	600.	450.	100	1839	1,200	1,000	700
1814	600.	500.	200	1840	1,200	1,000	600
1815	600.	500.	200	1841	1,200	1,000	300
1816	800.	600.	300	1842	1,200	1,000	550
1817	600.	600.	600	1843	1,200	1,000	500
1818	600.	600.	500	1844	1,200	1,000	400
1819	600.	600.	500	1845	1,350	1,000	400
1820	600.	600.	500	1846	1,400	1,000	350
1821	600.	600.	400	1847	1,500	1,000	450

Year.	Schools.	Highways.	Poor.	Year.	Schools.	Highways.	Poor.
1848	$ 1,500	$1,000	$400	1873	$10,400	$2,000	$1,200
1849	1,500	1,000	500	1874	9,650	2,300	1,500
1850	1,600	1,000	500	1875	7,500	2,500	2,000
1851	2,000	1,000	600	1876	8,000	2,000	1,500
1852	2,100	1,000	600	1877	8,000	1,600	2,000
1853	2,500	1,000	700	1878	8,000	2,000	2,200
1854	2,500	1,400	700	1879	6,500	2,000	1,800
1855	2,500	1,400	700	1880	8,000	3,000	2,200
1856	3,100	1,200	700	1881	7,500	3,000	2,200
1857	2,000	1,200	500	1882	7,500	4,000	2,500
1858	2,000	1,800	600	1883	8,000	3,000	2,300
1859	2,000	800	600	1884	8,200	3,500	2,500
1860	1,500	1,200	700	1885	8,800	3,500	3,000
1861	3,200	800	800	1886	8,500	3,000	3,000
1862	3,800	1,000	800	1887	9,000	3,500	2,500
1863	4,000	1,200	1,000	1888	9,975	4,000	2,000
1864	4,500	1,200	1,000	1889	10,100	4,000	1,800
1865	5,000	1,200	1,000	1890	10,000	4,500	1,800
1866	6,000	1,500	1,500	1891	10,000	4,000	2,000
1867	7,500	2,000	1,600	1892	10,000	4,000	2,000
1868	7,500	2,000	1,600	1893	14,150	4,000	2,200
1869	7,500	3,000	1,600	1894	13,000	4,000	2,200
1870	9,500	3,000	1,600	1895	13,600	3,000	1,800
1871	10,000	3,000	1,600	1896	13,000	3,500	2,400
1872	10,900	3,000	1,200				

Appendix C.

VALUATION LISTS.

Many of the old "district rates" and town valuation lists are preserved in the town clerk's office. The older ones are in somewhat dilapidated condition, torn, disfigured, the writing scarcely legible. Among them are "ministers' rates," ministers' "wood rates" and "highway rates." Two of these lists are here presented, the first taken in 1759, when the District of Amherst was set off from Hadley, the second in 1776, when the district became a town. The list of 1759 is obviously imperfect, as several names are omitted of persons known to have resided here at the time. It has, accordingly, been supplemented by names taken from a list compiled in 1760, which do not appear in the list of the preceding year. The list of 1776 is believed to be complete and accurate.

VALUATION LIST, 1759.

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Lands.	Real Estate.	Total.
Allis, John	1							5	6 : 5	6 : 5
Baker, Elijah	1	1	2	2	1		9 : 8	44	66 : 0	75 : 8
Belding, Hezekiah	1	1		2			5 : 0	11	15 : 8	20 : 8
Blodgett, David	1									
Boltwood, Solomon	2	2	3	6	1	6	20 : 6	40	84 : 0	104 : 6
Boltwood, William	1	1	2	4	1	9	13 : 15	18	34 : 0	47 : 15
Brooks, John	1	1		1			3 : 10	2½	4 : 0	7 : 10
Chauncey, Josiah	1	2	3	4	1		65 : 8	32	55 : 0	120 : 8
Chauncey, Richard	1	1		3			26 : 10	18	27 : 0	53 : 10
Church, Joseph	1	1		3	1		16 : 18	8	19 : 0	35 : 18
Clapp, Widow Sarah		1		2			5 : 0	18	30 : 10	35 : 10
Clark, Simeon	1	1	2	3		13	11 : 19	20	57 : 0	68 : 19
Cleary, Joseph	1	1		2	1		5 : 8	25	44 : 0	49 : 8
Colton, Eli	1									
Cooke, Moses	1	2	2	3			12 : 10	14	28 : 0	40 : 10
Cowls, Jonathan	3	2	4	5		15	31 : 15	35	70 : 0	101 : 15
Cowls, Oliver	1	1	2				6 : 0			6 : 0
Dickinson, Ebenezer	2	2	2	6			15 : 10	32	57 : 14	73 : 4
Dickinson, Ebenezer (2)	1	1		1			3 : 10	8	19 : 10	23 : 0
Dickinson, Gideon	1	1		4			8 : 0	20	35 . 10	43 : 10
Dickinson, Jonathan	2	2	5	4			20 : 0	25	54 : 0	74 : 0
Dickinson, Nathan	2	2	3	5	4	23	22 : 3	40	65 : 10	87 : 13
Dickinson, Nathan (2)	1		2	1			5 : 10	2	2 : 0	7 : 10
Dickinson, Nathaniel	1	2	3	5		11	19 : 3	32	62 : 12	81 : 15
Dickinson, Noah	1	1	2	3			10 : 10	12	21 : 0	31 : 10
Dickinson, Reuben	1	1		3			6 : 10	9	16 : 0	22 : 10
Dickinson, Simeon	1	1	2	4			12 : 0	14	26 : 12	38 : 12
Eastman, Joseph	1	2	4	5			19 : 10	24	59 : 6	79 : 0
Edwards, Jonathan	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	22	36 : 16	45 : 16
Elmer, Edward	1	1		2	1		5 : 8	20	33 : 0	38 : 8
Field, John	2	3	8	2	1		25 : 8	50	103 : 0	128 : 8
Goodale, Isaac	3	1		2			25 : 0	7	17 : 0	42 : 0
Guilford, Paul	1									
Harwood, Benjamin	1									
Harwood, Eleazer	1									
Harwood, Peter	1	2		2	1	6	8 : 6	15	13 : 9	21 . 15
Hastings, Thomas	1	1	2	4	1		17 : 8	20	33 : 10	50 : 18
Hawley, Moses	1	1		1	1		3 : 18	1	1 : 0	4 : 18
Hawley, Samuel	1									
Howe, Abner	1	1		1			18 : 10			18 : 10
Hubbard, Isaac	1	1		1			3 : 10			3 : 10
Ingram, Elisha	1	2	4	3			32 : 10	28	58 : 8	90 : 18
Ingram, John	1	1		1	1		3 : 18			3 : 18
Ingram, Philip	1			2			3 : 0	10	17 : 0	20 : 0
Ingram, Reuben	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	10	19 : 10	28 : 10
Ingram, Samuel	1	3	3	4	1		18 : 8	35	73 : 10	91 : 18
Keet, John	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	15	25 : 10	33 : 0
Kellogg, Daniel	1	3	2	5			37 : 10	27	54 : 5	91 : 15
Kellogg, Ebenezer	1	2	2	2		11	12 : 13	18	30 : 12	43 : 5
Kellogg, Ephraim	2	2	4	6	1	10	22 : 18	30	70 : 0	92 : 18
Leonard, Aaron	2	1		2	1		5 : 8	5	9 : 0	14 : 8
Mattoon, Ebenezer	1	2	2	4			14 : 0	34	57 : 0	71 : 0
Moody, Nathan	2	1	2	3		5	11 : 5	15	28 : 10	39 : 15

VALUATION LIST, 1759. (*Continued.*)

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Lands.	Real Estate.	Total.
Morton, John	2	1		2	1	32	10 : 14	21	34 : 10	45 : 4
Murray, William	1									
Murray, William (2)	1	2	2	3		5	13 : 5	16	24 : 5	37 : 10
Nash, John	2	2	2	8	1		20 : 8	26	54 : 8	74 : 16
Nash, John (2)	1	1		2	1		5 : 8	12	19 : 10	24 : 18
Nash, Jonathan										
Sanders, Benjamin	1									
Smith, Alexander	1	2	2	2			36 : 0	18	75 : 7	111 : 7
Smith, David	1	1					2 : 0			2 : 0
Smith, Jonathan	3	2	4	3			16 : 10	50	97 : 0	113 : 10
Smith, Jonathan (2)	1			2			3 : 0	10	17 : 10	20 : 10
Smith, Nathaniel	1	2		2	1		37 : 8	14	26 : 0	63 : 8
Strong, Nehemiah	1	2	2	2			11 : 0	26	56 : 0	67 : 0
Ward, Isaac	2	2	2	3			12 : 10	22	40 : 4	52 : 14
Warner, Aaron	1	2		3			38 : 10	25	44 : 10	84 : 0
Warner, Moses	2	2	2	5			40 : 10	32	54 : 0	94 : 10
Wright, Charles	1	2		2		6	7 : 18	20	40 : 10	48 : 8
Additional names List 1760.										
Abbott, Jacob	1	1		1	1		3 : 18	18	25 : 12	29 : 10
Adams, Abner								18	14 : 8	14 : 8
Adams, Isaiah								12	16 : 4	16 : 4
Billings, John	1	2	2	4	1	6	15 : 6	38	51 : 4	66 : 10
Chauncey, Israel	1									
Church, Samuel	2	1		4	2		8 : 16	17	20 : 16	29 : 12
Clary, Elisha									1 : 12	1 : 12
Coleman, Nathaniel	1	2	2	7	5	14	22 : 12	30	49 : 2	71 : 14
Dickinson, Daniel	2	1	2	3	2		11 : 6	29	48 : 0	59 : 6
Dickinson, David	1	1		3	3		7 : 14	10	14 : 16	21 : 10
Dickinson, John	2	2	4	4	4		19 : 12	35	70 : 2	89 : 14
Dickinson, Moses	1	3	2	3	6	13	17 : 1	26	42 : 17	59 : 18
Ellis, John	1			1	2		2 : 6	8	10 : 11	12 : 17
Emmons, Robert	1						8 : 0	7	9 : 12	17 : 12
Gager, Samuel								15	21 : 0	21 : 0
Gould, Solomon									1 : 12	1 : 12
Hobert, Edmond								6	7 : 4	7 : 4
Lee, Abner			2	1			5 : 10	11	21 : 0	26 : 10
Lewis, Noadiah	1	1					17 : 0	2½	3 : 9	20 : 9
Merrick, James	1			2			3 : 0			3 : 0
Moody, Jonathan	3	1	2	4	2		37 : 16	16	32 : 6	60 : 2
Moody, Jonathan (2)	1	1					2 : 0			2 : 0
Moody, Josiah	1									
Pettis, John	1	1		2	2		5 : 16	12	12 : 0	17 : 16
Pomeroy, Simeon	1	1	2	1	4	8	10 : 6	14	17 : 2	27 : 8
Rood, Benjamin	1	1	2	1	1		7 : 18	8	8 : 0	15 : 18
Smith, Edward	1	2	2	1	2	8	11 : 10	14	14 : 0	25 : 10
Smith, Martin	1									
Smith, Moses	1	3	2	5	1		17 : 18	31	52 : 3	70 : 1
Smith, Peletiah	2	2	2	5	6	4	18 : 10	24	53 : 0	71 : 10
Smith, Peter	1	2	2	3	3		11 : 10	25	49 : 14	61 : 4
Warner, Jacob	2	2	4	3	3	9	19 : 1	28	44 : 4	63 : 5
Williams, Ebenezer	2	1	2	5	4	15	17 : 7	33	44 : 17	62 : 4
Williams, Justus	1	1					2 : 0			2 : 0

TOWN VALUATION LIST, 1776.

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Land.	Real Estate.	Total.
Abbott, Widow		1		2		1	5 : 3	12	22 : 0	27 : 3
Adams, Abner	2	1	3	4		4	14 : 12	16	30 : 0	44 : 12
Adams, Isaiah								15	26 : 5	26 : 5
Allen, Edward	1									
Ayres, Amos	1							2	4 : 0	4 : 0
Baker, Elijah	2	2	2	2	1	10	12 : 18	52	83 : 0	95 : 18
Baker, Simeon	1			1			1 : 10	4	7 : 2	8 : 12
Bascom, Thomas	2	1		2			45 : 0	2½	13 : 15	58 : 15
Belding, Hezekiah	1	1	4	2			13 : 0	15½	29 : 7	42 : 7
Billings, Joel	1	1	2	2		8	10 : 4	18	32 : 0	42 : 4
Billings, John	2	2	2	5		16	17 : 18	55	89 : 5	107 : 3
Blodgett, David	1	1		3		2	14 : 6	4	14 : 0	28 : 6
Boles, Joseph	1			2			3 : 0			3 : 0
Boltwood, Ebenezer	1	1		1		5	24 : 5	20	35 : 0	59 : 5
Boltwood, Samuel	1	1		1		5	4 : 5	25	43 : 15	48 : 0
Boltwood, Solomon		2	2	8		20	59 : 0	15	50 : 5	109 : 5
Boltwood, William	2	2	2	4		20	17 : 0	40	76 : 0	93 : 0
Carley, Peter	1									
Chauncey, Josiah	1	2	2	3			12 : 10	50	65 : 10	78 : 0
Chays, James										
Church, Daniel	1	1	2	1		13	9 : 9	12	18 : 0	27 : 9
Church, Giles	1									
Church, Joseph	1	1	2	4	2	2	13 : 2	21	59 : 10	72 : 12
Church, Samuel	1	1		2			5 : 0	14	20 : 10	25 : 10
Clapp, Oliver	1	2		2		14	9 : 2	17	36 : 1	45 : 3
Clapp, Timothy	1									10 : 0
Clapp, William	1						10 : 0	1	3 : 0	13 : 0
Clark, Levi	1									
Clark, Simeon	2	2	2	5	2	12	18 : 2	38	132 : 14	150 : 16
Clark, Simeon (2)	1						5 : 0		24 : 10	29 : 10
Coffin, Luke	1									
Cole, Hezekiah	1			1			1 : 10	3	5 : 10	7 : 0
Cole, Stephen	1	1	2	1		5	8 : 5	12	21 : 4	29 : 9
Coleman, Nathaniel	2	2		8		15	25 : 7	40	82 : 0	107 : 7
Coleman, Seth	1	1		2		15	42 : 5	12	28 : 0	70 : 5
Cooke, Moses	2	2	2	3		5	11 : 15	40	72 : 0	83 : 15
Cooke, Moses (2)	1									
Cowls, David	1	1	2	2		2	9 : 6	20	34 : 10	43 : 16
Cowls, Eleazer	1	1	2	3			10 : 10	15½	29 : 4	39 : 14
Cowls, Jonathan	2	2	4	5	1	5	27 : 17	37	71 : 4	99 : 1
Cowls, Oliver	1	1	2	5		6	14 : 8	13	29 : 10	43 : 18
Cowls, Reuben	1	1		3	1	2	7 : 4	20	36 : 0	43 : 4
Dana, Amariah	1	1		2			5 : 0	7	27 : 0	32 : 0
Dickinson, Aaron	1		2				4 : 0	15	24 : 15	28 : 1
Dickinson, Azariah								34	54 : 8	54 : 8
Dickinson, Azariah (2)	1									
Dickinson, Daniel	1	1	2	2		10	10 : 10	24	48 : 8	58 : 18
Dickinson, David	1	1		1		7	4 : 11			4 : 11
Dickinson, Ebenezer	2	1		4		3	8 : 9	10	29 : 0	37 : 9
Dickinson, Ebenezer (2)	1	1	1	3		9	9 : 17	30	49 : 0	58 : 17
Dickinson, Elihu	1									
Dickinson, Enos	1	1	2	1		5	8 : 5	15	24 : 0	32 : 5
Dickinson, Gideon	2	2	2	3		6	13 : 8	25	43 : 0	56 : 8

TOWN VALUATION LIST, 1776. (*Continued.*)

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Land.	Real Estate.	Total.
Dickinson, Gideon (2)	1		2			8	5 : 4			5 : 4
Dickinson, Israel	1	1		2		7	6 : 1	14	26 : 4	32 : 5
Dickinson, John	1	1	2	4		8	13 : 4	40	70 : 0	83 : 4
Dickinson, Jonathan		2	1	2			9 : 0	15	29 : 0	36 : 0
Dickinson, Jonathan (2)	1	1	1	4		10	11 : 10	19	33 : 0	44 : 10
Dickinson, Joseph	1	1	2	4		11	13 : 13	35	57 : 0	70 : 13
Dickinson, Moses	2	2	2	5	1	20	18 : 18	38	76 : 10	95 : 8
Dickinson, Moses (2)	1		2				4 : 0	25	36 : 18	40 : 18
Dickinson, Nathan	2	3	2	5	1	18	20 : 12	60	97 : 0	117 : 12
Dickinson, Nathan (2)	1	2	3	4		12	17 : 16	40	76 : 2	93 : 18
Dickinson, Nathaniel	1	1	2	6		9	27 : 3	20	39 : 0	66 : 3
Dickinson, Nathaniel (2)	1	1					2 : 0	20	30 : 0	32 : 0
Dickinson, Nathaniel (3)	1	1	2	2	2	5	10 : 11	18	32 : 6	42 : 17
Dickinson, Nehemiah								48	76 : 16	76 : 16
Dickinson, Noah	1	3	2	3		2	14 : 16	20	40 : 10	55 : 6
Dickinson, Reuben	2	1	2	3		6	11 : 8	30	50 : 0	61 : 8
Dickinson, Simeon	3	1	2	3	2	19	14 : 3	29	51 : 10	65 : 13
Dickinson, Waitstill	1	1	2				6 : 0	14	27 : 10	33 : 10
Eastman, Ebenezer	1	1		2		7	6 : 1	6	17 : 0	23 : 1
Eastman, John	1	1	2				6 : 0	15	24 : 0	30 : 0
Eastman, Joseph	1	2	6	6		21	46 : 3	45	84 : 0	130 : 3
Eastman, Joseph (2)	1	1	2	2	2	3	10 : 5	25	41 : 0	51 : 5
Eddy, Barnabas	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	28	39 : 0	48 : 0
Edwards, Jonathan	3	1	2	3		13	12 : 9	38	65 : 0	77 : 9
Elmer, Edward	2	2	2	3		10	14 : 0	30	51 : 10	65 : 10
Emmons, Robert	1	1		2			17 : 0	24	38 : 0	55 : 0
Field, John	4	1	4	2			48 : 0	50	78 : 0	126 : 0
Field, John (2)	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	18	37 : 16	46 : 16
Fobes, Simeon	1	2		2		11	8 : 13	15	38 : 0	46 : 13
Franklin, Henry	1	1	2	4	1	7	13 : 9	28	46 : 0	59 : 9
Goodale, Isaac	4	2	2	4		14	51 : 2	35	64 : 10	115 : 12
Gould, Noah	1						5 : 0	12	18 : 0	18 : 0
Gould, Samuel	3	1		2	1	8	11 : 12			11 : 12
Green, Timothy	1	1		2		6	5 : 18	12	34 : 2	40 : 0
Green, Timothy (2)	1	1		2		6	5 : 18	12	18 : 0	23 : 18
Hastings, Elijah	1						25 : 0			25 : 0
Hastings, Samuel	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	17	21 : 5	28 : 15
Hastings, Thomas	2	2	4	4		10	19 : 10	30	45 : 0	64 : 10
Hastings, Thomas (2)	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	16	29 : 8	36 : 18
Hawley, David	1			1		2	1 : 16	2	3 : 10	5 : 6
Hawley, Moses	1			1		1	1 : 13	2	3 : 0	4 : 13
Hawley, Zecheriah	1			3		2	4 : 16	8	13 : 4	18 : 0
Henderson, Gideon	3	2	2	3		9	18 : 17	30	54 : 0	72 : 17
Henderson, Gideon (2)										
Hendrick, James	1	2	2	3		7	13 : 11	35	70 : 0	83 : 11
Henry, Samuel	1	1	2	1		6	8 : 8	8	12 : 0	20 : 8
Hodden, John	1	1	2	2		5	9 : 15	16	21 : 10	31 : 6
Howard, Hezekiah	1			1		5	2 : 5			2 : 5
Hubbard, Isaac	2		2	3			8 : 10	26	42 : 18	51 : 8
Hunt, Peter	1						5 : 0			5 : 0
Ingram, Elisha	1	1	2	4			32 : 0	22	50 : 4	82 : 4
Ingram, John	1	1		1		3	3 : 19	18	23 : 10	27 : 9
Ingram, Mary	2	1	2	2		13	10 : 19	30	53 : 0	63 : 9

TOWN VALUATION LIST, 1776. (*Continued.*)

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Land.	Real Estate.	Total.
Ingram, Philip	1			2		12	4 : 16	14	27 : 0	31 : 16
Ingram, Reuben	1	1	4	3		12	16 : 6	30	60 : 10	76 : 16
Kellogg, Daniel	1	2	2	4		8	13 : 4	33½	70 : 14	83 : 18
Kellogg, Daniel (2)	1	1					2 : 0	8	14 : 0	16 : 0
Kellogg, Ebenezer	1									
Kellogg, Ebenezer (2)	1			1			1 : 10			1 : 10
Kellogg, Ephraim	1	1	2	2		3	9 : 9	8	16 : 0	25 : 9
Kellogg, Ephraim (2)	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	19	27 : 15	36 : 15
Kellogg, Martin	1	1	2	4		7	13 : 1	22	34 : 10	47 : 11
Kimball, Andrew										
Lane, ——	1									
Leach, Benanuel	1	1					2 : 0	16	17 : 0	19 : 0
Leach, Levi	1	1	2	3		13	12 : 9	30	62 : 10	74 : 19
Leach, Timothy	1						5 : 0			5 : 0
Lee, Abner	1	1	2	2		10	10 : 10	15	21 : 15	32 : 5
Lee, Gideon	1	1		1	1	4	4 : 10	12	12 : 5	16 : 15
Lee, Henry	1									
Lee, John	1		2				4 : 0			4 : 0
Lewis, Noadiah	1						8 : 0			8 : 0
Marshall, Clement										
Mathews, Silas	1	1	2	2		2	9 : 6	15	26 : 10	35 : 16
Mattoon, Ebenezer	1	2	2	4		7	20 : 9	60	70 : 0	90 : 9
May, William	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	20	29 : 0	36 : 10
McDaniel, ——										
McDaniel, Jacob	1	1					22 : 0			22 : 0
Merrick, James	1	1	2	4	1	14	14 : 10	22	38 : 0	52 : 10
Moody, Asahel	1	1	2	3		7	16 : 11	12	24 : 16	41 : 7
Moody, Eldad	1	1					2 : 0	6	13 : 3	15 : 3
Moody, Joel	1	1	2	1		10	9 : 0	24	38 : 8	47 : 8
Moody, Jonathan	1	1	2	2	1		24 : 8	9	19 : 15	44 : 3
Moody, Jonathan (2)	1			1			11 : 10	5	10 : 10	22 : 0
Moody, Lemuel	1	1		2		3	5 : 9	8	15 : 4	21 : 13
Moody, Medad	1		2	2	1		7 : 8	9	18 : 17	26 : 5
Moody, Nathan	1	1		2		6	5 : 18	18	30 : 10	36 : 8
Moody, Peris	1			1		2	1 : 16	4	8 : 0	9 : 16
Morton, Elijah										
Morton, John	1	1		3		4	7 : 2	13	19 : 5	26 : 7
Morton, Joseph	1	1	2	2		1	9 : 3	24	37 : 12	46 : 15
Morton, Thomas	1	1		1			3 : 10	6	9 : 18	13 : 0
Nash, Abner										
Nash, Amos	1									
Nash, John	2	1	4	3		18	17 : 10	41	75 : 13	93 : 3
Nash, Jonathan	2	1	2	2		2	9 : 16	13	19 : 5	29 : 1
Nash, Joseph	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	15	17 : 0	24 : 10
Parker, Eli	1	1	4	3	2	14	22 : 16	25	24 : 8	47 : 4
Peck, Joseph	1									
Peck, Nathaniel	1	2	2	2		5	11 : 15	14	27 : 0	38 : 15
Peck, Simeon	1	1	2	2		10	18 : 10	6	9 : 10	28 : 0
Perkins, Nathan	2			1			17 : 10		2 : 0	19 : 10
Pettis, Ebenezer	1									
Pettis, John	2	1	4	3		15	16 : 15	35	68 : 5	85 : 0
Pomeroy, Simeon	2	1		2		6	5 : 18	34	49 : 10	54 : 8
Rice, Adam	1			1			1 : 10			1 : 10

TOWN VALUATION LIST, 1776. (*Continued.*)

NAMES.	Polls.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Personal Estate.	Houses and Land.	Real Estate.	Total.
Rolf, Daniel	1			1			1 : 10	8	14 : 0	15 : 10
Rood, Ezra	1	2		1			5 : 10	7	9 : 15	15 : 5
Roth, Benjamin	1			1			1 : 10			1 : 10
Sabin, Barnabas	1	1		2			12 : 10	7½	15 : 7	27 : 17
Smith, Alexander	3	1	2	3	1	8	17 : 2	35	66 : 0	83 : 2
Smith, Chiliab	1	1		1			3 : 10	4	13 : 13	17 : 3
Smith, David	1	1	2	3			10 : 10	10	32 : 0	42 : 10
Smith, Edward	3	1	2	1		9	8 : 17	22	27 : 0	35 : 17
Smith, Elisha	1	1					20 : 0	13	21 : 9	41 : 9
Smith, Jonathan	1	1	2	4	2		21 : 16	37	73 : 1	94 : 17
Smith, Martin	1			1			10 : 10	12	27 : 0	37 : 10
Smith, Moses	1	1	1	3	3	9	11 : 1	30	50 : 0	61 : 1
Smith, Nathaniel A.	1	1		2	1	6	6 : 6	11	20 : 15	22 : 1
Smith, Noadiah	1	1					2 : 0	15	21 : 0	23 : 0
Smith, Noah	1	1	2	4		6	12 : 18	25	48 : 5	61 : 3
Smith, Peletiah	2	1		3	1	11	8 : 11	20	34 : 5	42 : 16
Smith, Peter				3		6	5 : 0	5	14 : 10	19 : 10
Smith, Simeon	1	4	2	3			16 : 10	15	24 : 5	40 : 15
Smith, Stephen	1	1	2	3		10	12 : 0	14	23 : 0	35 : 0
Smith, Timothy	1									
Stockbridge, David	1			2			13 : 0	6	9 : 18	22 : 18
Strong, Simeon	1	2		3			10 : 6	20½	58 : 18	69 : 4
Sturtevant, James	1			1			1 : 10			1 : 10
Taylor, Ebenezer	1	1		2			5 : 0	18	33 : 1	38 : 1
Trumbull, James	1									
Waite, Richard	1									
Warner, Aaron	3	1	2	3		11	19 : 13	40	72 : 0	91 : 13
Warner, Hannah								4	7 : 2	7 : 2
Warner, Jacob	1	1	2	1			7 : 10	10	16 : 10	24 : 0
Warner, Jacob (2)	1		2	1			5 : 10	8	10 : 0	15 : 10
Warner, Josiah	1	1	2	2			9 : 0	26	36 : 10	45 : 10
Warner, Mary		1		2			5 : 0	40	76 : 0	81 : 0
Warner, Moses	1	1		1			1 : 10			1 : 10
Warner, Noadiah	1	1	2	1		4	8 : 2	14	19 : 4	27 : 16
Williams, Ebenezer	1	2	2	4	1	4	15 : 0	24	44 : 0	59 : 0
Williams, John	1			1		7	2 : 11	18	29 : 0	31 : 11
Williams, Joseph	3	1		1			3 : 10	8	41 : 8	44 : 18
Williams, Justus	1	1	2	2		1	9 : 3	36	61 : 0	70 : 3
Yale, Nathaniel	1									

Appendix D.

POPULATION. FAMILIES. VOTERS' LIST, 1802.

CENSUS STATISTICS—1765-1895.

The Massachusetts state census report for the year 1895 gives the following statistics concerning the population of Amherst:

Families, 1064; males, 2427; females, 2358; population, 4785. The division by villages is as follows:

	Families.	Males.	Females.	Population.
Center, Amherst,	770	1873	1782	3655
North Amherst,	186	327	361	688
South Amherst,	108	227	215	442

The following table gives the number of inhabitants in Amherst and adjoining towns as shown by provincial, state and United States censuses from 1765 to 1795:

Year.	Amherst.	Belchertown.	Granby.	Hadley.	Leverett.	Pelham.	Shutesbury.	Sunderland.
1765	645	418		573		371	330	409
1776	915	972	491	681	293	729	598	409
1790	1233	1485	596	882	524	1040	674	462
1800	1358	1878	786	1073	711	1144	930	537
1810	1469	2270	850	1247	769	1185	939	551
1820	1917	2426	1066	1461	857	1278	1029	597
1830	2631	2491	1064	1686	939	904	986	666
1840	2550	2554	971	1814	875	956	987	719
1850	3057	2680	1104	1986	948	983	912	792
1855	2937	2698	1001	1928	982	789	939	839
1860	3206	2709	907	2105	964	748	798	839
1865	3415	2636	908	2246	914	737	788	861
1870	4035	2428	863	2301	877	673	614	832
1875	3937	2315	812	2125	831	633	558	860
1880	4298	2346	753	1938	742	614	529	755
1885	4199	2307	729	1747	779	549	485	700
1890	4512	2120	765	1669	702	486	453	663
1895	4785	2161	748	1704	744	486	444	696

PROMINENT FAMILIES.

A list of fifty families that have been most prominent in Amherst town affairs since the first settlement would include the following names: Adams, Allen, Baker, Belding, Billings, Blodgett, Boltwood, Bridgman, Chauncey, Church, Clapp, Clark, Coleman, Conkey, Cook, Cooley, Cowls, Cushman, Cutler, Dana, Dickinson, Eastman, Edwards, Field, Gaylord, Goodale, Green, Hastings, Hawley, Ingram, Kellogg, Lee, Marsh, Mattoon, Merrick, Montague, Moody, Morton, Nash, Nutting, Parker, Parsons, Peck, Pomeroy, Roberts, Smith, Strong, Thayer, Warner, Williams. Of these, the families of Boltwood, Chauncey, Church, Cowls, Dickinson, Hawley, Ingram, Nash and Smith had representatives among the "east inhabitants" in 1731. In the following paragraphs reference is made to the person of a given name who appears to have been the first to settle in Amherst, and to others who have given distinction to the family name.

Thomas Adams was taxed in Hadley Third Precinct in 1740. Abner Adams was married May 9, 1754, by Rev. David Parsons. John Adams owned a corn-mill in 1770. John S. and Charles Adams were well-known printers and publishers.

Samuel Allen was among the minor district officers in 1768; Amasa was one of the "minute men" in 1775 and Phineas was, in 1783, one of the incorporators of the Second parish.

Noah Baker, son of Capt. John, of Northampton, was taxed in Hadley Third Precinct in 1742. Elijah, brother to Noah, was a precinct officer in 1760. Osmyn was a noted lawyer; Alfred served the town as selectman and representative, Martin as selectman.

Samuel Belding had a part in the division of lands in Hadley Third Precinct. Hezekiah, son of Samuel, was a soldier in the French war in 1747, became a member of the First church in 1755 and held various town offices. Jonathan served in the war of the Revolution; John was an innkeeper in 1787.

John Billings was a member of the First church in 1759, fought in the war of the Revolution, was one of the founders of the Second parish in 1783. Joel took part in the war of the Revolution and in the Shays rebellion, and was in 1802 a tavern-keeper. Aaron was one of the founders of the Second parish, a captain of militia in 1801.

David Blodgett came to the settlement between 1745 and 1763, took part in the French war and the war of the Revolution; held many town offices.

Samuel Boltwood was one of the original proprietors of Amherst lands, lived in the settlement in 1731, in 1735 was chosen one of the committee to call precinct meetings. Solomon came to the precinct before 1738, took part in the French war, was an innkeeper in 1773. William came to the precinct before 1763, took part in the French war. Ebenezer was an innkeeper in 1782, as was Elijah in 1806 and for many years thereafter. Lucius was a noted lawyer, prominent in town affairs.

Jonathan Bridgman resided in Amherst in 1793; in 1824, was one of the organizers of the South parish.

Richard Chauncey resided in the settlement in 1731, was one of the original members of the First church at its organization in 1739. Charles came to the settlement previous to 1738, took part in the French war in 1758. Josiah took part in the French wars in 1748 and 1760, was a justice of the peace in 1758, an innkeeper and trader in 1759.

Nathaniel Church was a resident in the settlement in 1731, one of the original members of the First church. Benjamin was taxed in the Third Precinct in 1735.

Joseph was a resident of the precinct in 1754, was very prominent in town affairs.

Preserved Clapp was a resident in the Third Precinct in 1746. Oliver was one of the "minute-men" in 1775, an innkeeper in 1778, one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Oliver M. was a well-known manufacturer.

Simeon Clark was a resident of the Third Precinct in 1749, was a deacon of the First church, held many town offices. Judah fought in the war of the Revolution. Elijah was among the incorporators of Amherst Academy in 1816. William S. was president of the Agricultural College.

Nathaniel Coleman was a resident in the Third Precinct previous to 1745, an innkeeper in 1761. Seth, son of Nathaniel, was one of the best-known of Amherst physicians.

Ithamar Conkey came from Pelham to Amherst about 1817; he was judge of probate; his son, Ithamar F., served as district-attorney many years.

Moses Cook was one of the original proprietors of Amherst lands, a resident of the precinct in 1750, an innkeeper in 1779. Westwood, Jr., came to the precinct before 1745.

Daniel Cooley was an innkeeper in 1780, a representative to the General Court in 1787.

John and Jonathan Cowls resided in the settlement in 1731; they were among the original members of the First church. Oliver served in the French war in 1755 and 1758. David and Simeon served in the war of the Revolution and were among the incorporators of the Second parish. Rufus was a famous physician.

Ephraim Cushman was a resident of Amherst in 1789. He and his brother John R. were prominent among the earlier manufacturers of the town.

Robert Cutler removed from Pelham to Amherst in 1787; he and his son Isaac G. were prominent physicians.

Amariah Dana resided in Amherst in 1773. He served in the war of the Revolution, was among the incorporators of the Second parish.

Ebenezer Dickinson resided in the settlement in 1731, was one of the original members of the First church, serving as deacon, served in the French war, was moderator of the first district meeting. Nathaniel was one of the original proprietors of Amherst lands, served in the French war and the war of the Revolution. Nathaniel, Jr. was the town's first delegate to the Provincial Congress. Moses was one of the town's committee of correspondence during the war of the Revolution. John took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; his son, John, was judge of probate. Joseph, Noah and Simeon served in the war of the Revolution and were among the incorporators of the Second parish. Reuben Dickinson led a company to Cambridge at the time of the Lexington alarm. Nathan and Jonathan served in the French war and the war of the Revolution. Elijah served in the war of the Revolution and gave the land for the site of the first buildings of Amherst College. Samuel F. was one of the working founders of Amherst College. Edward and William Austin were lawyers and served each as treasurer of Amherst College. Oliver built and owned the North church meeting-house. Azariah was among the incorporators of the Second parish. Chester was a noted innkeeper. Daniel, Medad and Waitstill served the town as representatives to the General Court. Zebina was for a long time deputy-sheriff. Nathaniel C. was deacon of the South church. Porter served as selectman. Enos was a leading man in the South parish.

Joseph Eastman was a resident of the precinct before 1745; he was prominent in town affairs. Ebenezer served in the war of the Revolution and was one of the

founders of the Second parish. John was among the liberal contributors to the "charity fund" that served as the foundation of Amherst College. Solomon K. served as selectman.

Jonathan Edwards resided in the precinct in 1735; he served the First church as deacon.

Zechariah Field came to the precinct before 1738. John resided in the precinct in 1741, was an innkeeper in 1768.

Samuel Gaylord resided in the precinct in 1754; William was a resident of the town in 1831, Eleazer in 1835.

Isaac Goodale was a resident of the precinct in 1754, served in the French war and war of the Revolution.

Timothy Green was a resident of the precinct in 1768, served in the war of the Revolution and was one of the incorporators of the Second parish.

Thomas Hastings resided in the precinct in 1753, served in the war of the Revolution. Elijah was an innkeeper in 1768. Moses served in the war of the Revolution, was a prominent member of the First church, served as selectman.

Samuel Hawley resided in the settlement in 1731, was moderator of the first precinct meeting in 1735. Joseph served in the French war. Zechariah served in the war of the Revolution and was a deacon of the Second church.

John Ingram resided in the settlement in 1731, was one of the original members of the First church, served in the French war and war of the Revolution. Elisha was a trader in 1760, an innkeeper in 1789. Samuel served in the French war and in the war of the Revolution. Peter was a well-known manufacturer. Ezra served the town as selectman and representative.

Ebenezer Kellogg was a resident in the settlement in 1731, an innkeeper in 1734, one of the original members of the First church, serving as deacon, a trader in 1764, served in the French war and war of the Revolution. Ephraim was an innkeeper in 1744, a trader in 1764. Nathaniel owned a corn-mill in 1744, was one of the original members of the First church. Martin was an innkeeper in 1771. John was a deacon of the First church and served as selectman. Eleazer served as selectman and representative. Chester was a well-known merchant. Daniel held many town offices. James was a leading manufacturer.

Abner Lee resided in the district in 1769; John and Gideon served in the war of the Revolution, the latter being one of the incorporators of the Second parish.

Abner Marsh was a resident of the town in 1788. Jonathan owned a mill in 1794.

Ebenezer Mattoon was a resident of the precinct in 1739. His son, Ebenezer, was distinguished for his many public services. Noah D. was a distinguished lawyer.

James Merrick was a resident of the district in 1760, one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Aaron served as representative to the General Court.

Zebina Montague resided in the town in 1786, was a leading merchant, represented the town in the General Court. George served the first church as deacon.

Jonathan Moody resided in the precinct in 1743, served in the French war, held many town offices. Asahel served in the French war. Lemuel served in the war of the Revolution, was one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Joel, Eldad and Medad served in the war of the Revolution. David was a deacon of the South church.

John Morton resided in the precinct before 1738. He was prominent in town affairs, one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Thomas served in the

French war and the war of the Revolution. Joseph was one of the incorporators of the Second parish.

John Nash was one of the original proprietors of Amherst lands, resided in the settlement in 1731, was the first precinct clerk, was among the early tavern-keepers. Samuel was a well-known editor of the *Express*.

George Nutting resided in Amherst in 1820, was prominent among the organizers of the South parish, served the town as selectman and representative.

Eli Parker resided in the district in 1769, commanded a company in the war of the Revolution.

David Parsons came to the precinct in 1737, was the first minister of the First church. His son, David, succeeded him in the pastorate. Gideon was an innkeeper in 1777.

Nathaniel Peck resided in the district in 1761, served in the war of the Revolution, was an innkeeper in 1785. Simeon served in the war of the Revolution, was an innkeeper in 1782.

Simeon Pomeroy resided in the precinct in 1747, served in the war of the Revolution.

Reuben Roberts came to Amherst about 1807, served the town as representative to the General Court. He and his brother Ephraim were the pioneer paper-makers in Amherst.

Aaron Smith resided in the settlement in 1731, was one of the original members of the First church, served in the French war and war of the Revolution. Nathaniel resided in the settlement in 1731, was the first to practice medicine in the precinct. Stephen was one of the "east inhabitants," in 1731, served in the war of the Revolution, was an innkeeper in 1785. Moses was an innkeeper in 1758, as was Peter in 1759. Chiliab was one of the original proprietors of Amherst lands, fought in the war of the Revolution, was an innkeeper in 1788. Peletiah served in the French war, was one of the original members of the First church. Simeon served in the French war and war of the Revolution. Alexander served in the French war, was an innkeeper in 1768, served as selectman. David served in the French war, was a member of the First church in 1740. Jonathan was among the original members of the First church, served in the French war. Elisha was an innkeeper in 1780. Noah and Martin served in the war of the Revolution; the latter was one of the founders of the South parish. Eleazer was a deacon of the First church. Timothy introduced the culture of the silk-worm in Amherst. Horace was a deacon of the First church, a colonel of militia.

Nehemiah Strong resided in the precinct in 1741. His son, Simeon, was judge of the supreme court. Hezekiah Wright was a well-known business man, served as postmaster.

Josiah Thayer resided in Amherst in 1788. Asahel was a well-known manufacturer.

Aaron Warner resided in the precinct in 1741, was the first to set up a blacksmith shop in its limits. Moses was an innkeeper in 1757, served in the French war. Jacob served in the war of the Revolution, was one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Josiah was an officer in the war of the Revolution.

Justus Williams came to the district before 1763, served in the war of the Revolution, was one of the incorporators of the Second parish. Joseph was one the incorporators of the Second parish.

VOTERS' LIST, 1802.

The following list of voters in Amherst in 1802 is copied from the original manuscript:

Abbe, Mason
Ayers, Amos

Baker, Elijah
Baker, Enos
Baker, Isaac
Baker, Martin
Ballou, Amariah
Bangs, Enoch
Belding, Elihu
Belding, Hezekiah
Billings, Aaron
Billings, John
Bissell, Asahel
Bixbee, Rufus
Blair, Joseph
Blodgett, Asahel
Blodgett, David
Boltwood, Ebenezer
Boltwood, Elijah
Boltwood, Elisha
Boltwood, Solomon
Boltwood, William
Bond, Solomon
Bowman, William

Carpenter, Richard
Church, Elijah
Church, Giles
Church, Joseph
Church, Joseph (2)
Clapp, Oliver
Clapp, Oliver (2)
Clark, Judah
Clark, Justus
Clark, Simeon
Coleman, Seth
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Cooley, Daniel
Cowls, David
Cowls, David (2)
Cowls, Enos
Cowls, Joseph
Cowls, Levi
Cowls, Oliver
Cowls, Reuben
Cowls, Simeon
Coy, Willis
Cushman, Ephraim
Cutler, Robert

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Dickinson, Azariah
Dickinson, Ebenezer
Dickinson, Ebenezer (2)
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Dickinson, Elijah
Dickinson, Elisha
Dickinson, Enos
Dickinson, Ezekiel
Dickinson, Gad
Dickinson, John
Dickinson, Jonathan
Dickinson, Joseph
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Dickinson, Medad
Dickinson, Moses
Dickinson, Nathan
Dickinson, Nathaniel
Dickinson, Noah
Dickinson, Perez
Dickinson, Roswell
Dickinson, Samuel F.
Dickinson, Seth
Dickinson, Silas
Dickinson, Simeon
Dickinson, Simeon (2)
Dickinson, Solomon
Dickinson, Stephen
Dickinson, William
Dickinson, William (2)
Dickinson, Zimri

Eastman, Ebenezer
Eastman, John
Eastman, Joseph
Eaton, Morton
Edwards, Nathaniel
Edwards, Philip
Elmore, Simeon

Fisk, Stephen
Franklin, Nathan
French, Samuel

Gamwell, Samuel
Gilbert, Thaddeus
Goodale, Andrew
Goodale, David
Goodale, Elijah
Goodale, Isaac
Goodale, Thomas
Gray, David D.
Green, Clark
Green, Timothy
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Hastings, Samuel
Hastings, Thomas
Hawley, Zecheriah
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Henderson, Timothy
Hendrick, James
Holmes, Samuel

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Ingram, Ebenezer
Ingram, John
Ingram, Nathan
Ingram, Samuel

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Kellogg, Ephraim
Kellogg, John
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Kellogg, Joseph
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Lewis, Elisha

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Moody, Daniel
Moody, Eldad
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Moody, Rufus
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Morton, John

Nash, Reuben

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Parsons, Gideon
Peck, Joseph K.
Peck, Nathaniel
Perkins, Nathan
Pomeroy, David
Pomeroy, Simeon
Pomeroy, Simeon (2)

Rice, William
Robbins, Isaac
Robbins, Joseph

Scott, Israel
Smith, Asa
Smith, Benjamin
Smith, Chester
Smith, Chiliab (2)
Smith, David
Smith, David (2)
Smith, Eleazer
Smith, Elijah
Smith, Elisha
Smith, Ethan
Smith, Friend
Smith, Hoyt
Smith, Ithamar
Smith, John
Smith, Jonathan
Smith, Jonathan (2)
Smith, Moses
Smith, Nathaniel Alex.
Smith, Noah
Smith, Noah (2)
Smith, Reuben
Smith, Samuel
Smith, Seth
Smith, Stephen
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Timothy
Snow, Ralph
Stanley, Edward A.
Stetson, Gideon
Strong, Simeon

Thayer, Josiah
Thomas, Eliab
Tuttle, Nathan

Warner, David
Warner, Elisha
Warner, Jonathan
Warner, Josiah
Warner, Samuel
Watson, David
Watson, Joseph
White, Jarib
Williams, Chester
Williams, Elijah
Williams, John
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Winslow, Ezra

Yale, Elijah

Appendix E.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In chapters XI and XII of this History lists are given of men who served on Amherst's quota during the war of the Revolution. These lists are copied from the original muster-rolls now on file among the state archives at Boston. These rolls are, in many instances, incomplete as regards giving the particular place of residence of members of companies and regiments. In making up the lists of Amherst soldiers all names were included which are by the rolls accredited to

Amherst, and others borne by Amherst men known to have been engaged in the service, whose names appear on the rolls unaccompanied by place of residence. As in the war for the preservation of the Union so in the war of the Revolution, men served on Amherst's quota who were not natives or residents of the town. While it seems proper to give in this volume the names of all credited to Amherst, it also seems desirable that a distinction be made between those of known residence in Amherst at the time of service and others concerning whom nothing is to be found in the public records of the time. With this end in view two lists are here presented, the first containing the names of Amherst residents who served in the war, the second those of persons credited to Amherst but whose residence here the publishers have not been able to establish. The first list is made up of names familiar to all who have read the pages of this History: the second contains many previously unknown to the town's records.

Abbott, Daniel
Adams, Thomas
Allen, Amasa
Alvord, Aaron
Ayers, Amos

Baker, Elijah
Bascom, Thomas
Belding, Hezekiah
Belding, John
Billings, Joel
Billings, John
Billings, John Jr.
Billings, Silas
Blodgett, David
Boltwood, Ebenezer
Boltwood, John
Boltwood, Solomon
Buckman, Benjamin
Buckman, Samuel

Church, Daniel
Church, Giles
Church, Joseph
Church, Samuel
Clapp, Oliver
Clark, Levi
Coffin, Luke
Cole, Stephen
Coleman, Enos
Cook, Moses
Cowls, David
Cowls, Reuben
Cowls, Simeon

Dana, Amariah
Dickinson, Aaron
Dickinson, Azariah
Dickinson, Ebenezer
Dickinson, Elihu
Dickinson, Elijah
Dickinson, Elisha
Dickinson, Gideon
Dickinson, Joel
Dickinson, John
Dickinson, Jonathan
Dickinson, Joseph
Dickinson, Levi
Dickinson, Medad
Dickinson, Nathan
Dickinson, Nathaniel
Dickinson, Noah
Dickinson, Reuben
Dickinson, Reuben Jr.
Dickinson, Samuel
Dickinson, Seth
Dickinson, Shelah
Dickinson, Simeon
Dickinson, Solomon
Dickinson, Timothy
Dickinson, Waitstill
Dickinson, Zimri

Eastman, Ebenezer
Eastman, John
Edwards, Jonathan
Edwards, Nathaniel
Elmore, Elijah

Field, Ebenezer
Field, Samuel
Forbes, Simeon
Fox, John
Franklin, Henry

Goodale, Isaac
Gould, Noah
Gould, Samuel
Green, Timothy

Hastings, Elijah
Hastings, John
Hastings, Moses
Hastings, Samuel
Hastings, Thomas
Hawley, David
Hawley, Noah
Hawley, Zecheriah
Henderson, Gideon
Henderson, Timothy
Hendrick, James
Hodden, John
Hubbard, Elihu
Hubbard, Isaac

Ingram, John
Ingram, Philip
Ingram, Reuben
Ingram, Samuel

Johnson, Silas

Kellogg, Ebenezer
Kellogg, Ebenezer (2)
Kellogg, Jonathan
Kellogg, Martin

Lee, Gideon
Lee, Henry
Lee, John
Lewis, Noadiah

Marshall, Clement
Marshall, Isaac
Marshall, Thomas
Mattoon, Ebenezer
May, William
Moody, Eldad
Moody, Elisha
Moody, Joel
Moody, Lemuel
Moody, Medad
Moore, Gideon
Morton, Thomas

Nash, Abner
Nash, Amos
Nash, Joseph
Nash, Levi

Parker, Eli
Peck, Nathaniel
Peck, Simeon
Peck, Simeon (2)
Perkins, Nathan
Perkins, Nathan (2)
Pettis, Joseph
Pomeroy, Simeon
Prutt, Caesar

Rice, Adam
Rice, William
Robbins, Joseph
Rolf, Benjamin
Rolf, Enos
Rood, Ezra
Root, Lemuel

Smith, Chiliab
Smith, Elias
Smith, Levi
Smith, Martin
Smith, Noah
Smith, Reuben
Smith, Simeon
Smith, Stephen
Smith, Timothy

Waite, Richard
Warner, Elisha
Warner, Jacob
Warner, Jonathan
Warner, Josiah
Warner, Reuben
Williams, Ambrose
Williams, Justus
Woods, Firmin
Wright, Silas

Yale, Nathaniel

Adams, David
Alden, Elijah
Aldrich, Joseph
Allen, Jonathan
Amons, Robert

Barnes, James
Bartlett, Aaron
Belding, Jonathan
Benjamin, Daniel
Bigelow, Noah
Billings, Ethan
Bishop, Reuben
Blackman, David
Briggs, Oliver
Briggs, Preserved
Brown, Robert
Brown, Samuel
Burns, John

Chandler, Henry
Clark, Lemuel
Cody, Jeremiah
Cole, Adonijah
Cole, Hezekiah
Cole, Israel
Cole, John
Coleman, Lewis
Conant, Lemuel
Cook, Enos
Cook, Samuel
Coy, Willis
Crary, Roger

Darby, Daniel
Darby, William
Dike, Adam
Dunton, Thomas
Dyer, Henry

Ewing, William

Field, Zechariah

Gaylord, Eliphalet
Gilbert, Thaddeus
Goodale, Joseph
Gould, Daniel
Gould, David
Gould, Edmund
Gould, Edward
Gould, Isaac
Gould, Josiah B.
Gould, Samuel (2)
Harper, Samuel
Hastings, Oliver
Heart, Isaac
Hills, Stephen

Ingraham, Elijah
Ingraham, Jonathan
Ingram, Timothy

Kellogg, Enos
Kellogg, Moses
Kibbee, John
Kief, Michael
Kimball, Joseph

Lane, Asaph
Lane, Daniel
Lampson, Jeremiah
Leach, Benjamin
Lee, Silas
Leonard, Archelas
Leonard, David
Lord, David

McClench, Joseph
McGrath, Daniel
Moody, Matthew

Moore, Hezekiah
Moore, William
Morton, Simeon

Nash, Enos
Nichols, John

Pettis, David
Pettis, Ebenezer
Pomeroy, Ebenezer
Prince, Daniel
Putnam, Jepthah

Rolf, Daniel

Sanglere, John
Shay, James
Smith, Aaron
Smith, Amasa
Smith, Caleb
Smith, Nathan
Smith, Timothy (2)
Squier, Daniel
Squier, Thomas
St. Clair, John

Thayer, Enoch

Warner, Eleazer
Warner, Elihu
Warner, Sewal
Weston, ———
Williams, Thomas
Woodbury, John
Workman, John
Wright, Carmi

Young, Joseph

Appendix F.

OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

From the large number of ancient documents that have been submitted to the publishers two are here printed as of special interest and value. The first contains a vote passed at town-meeting in 1809, showing the temper of the inhabitants of Amherst in the days immediately preceding the war of 1812, the second gives a graphic account of the burning of a small-pox hospital, one of the first established in this section.

TOWN VOTE IN 1809.

At a legal Town meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Amherst, holden on the 30 day of January 1809, for the purpose of considering the alarming state of the country, the following resolves were passed: viz.

Whereas it is the right as well as the duty of citizens peaceably to assemble, and express their opinion of public men and public measures; as well as petition the government for redress of grievances, while they suffer:

And *whereas* the exercise of this right and this duty become all important. At this awful crisis of our public concerns, when grievous and embarrassing restraints are laid upon our commerce; when we are forbidden the use of the ocean, that great highway of nations, which we have inherited from our Fathers, and which the God of Nature hath given us, in common with others of mankind.

When the natural and lawful traffic among ourselves is, under the sanction of law, shackled in almost every possible manner; when in consequence thereof, distress and embarrassment are felt by every class in the community, and many

thousands of our valuable citizens thrown out of employment, and themselves, their wives, and children, thereby reduced to want and beggary: When we are threatened as a nation, with hostility from abroad, and with a military despotism from within; In fine, when one universal ruin threatens to swallow up the rights liberties and independence of our country, the dearest birthright inherited from our ancestors, and the choicest blessings which the God of Nature hath been pleased to bestow upon us.

We the people of this town, feeling a *deep and solemn* sense of the calamities and disastrous situation, into which these United States are plunged; and the duty lying upon us and all good citizens, to rally round the Constitution of our country, and bear public testimony to our rights; and our abhorrence of all such *whether in or out of power*, who dare to invade them, do hereby *resolve:*

1. That we are firmly and inviolably attached to the constitution of the United States, and to that charter of our liberties, under God, and a faithful adherence to its principles, under the administrations of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, do we ascribe our unexampled prosperity, as a nation, during the first twelve years of its existence.

2. That in all countries, a distinction ought to be made between the government and the *administration* of the government. The constitution of government may be pure, and the administration corrupt. And in our own country, while we admire our national constitution, and the republican principles contained therein, as explained and illustrated by the administration of a WASHINGTON; we are constrained to believe, and with sorrow to express this belief, that the measures pursued by our present administration, for these eight years, have an anti-republican tendency, and are contrary to the spirit and genius of our excellent constitution. Eight years ago, we were respected abroad, we were happy at home, at peace with ourselves, and with all the world; we were engaged in a lucrative commerce, our treasury and our store houses were full, and we were strangers to the cries of want. But through the unskilfulness of our present administration, as a nation, we are despised abroad, among foreign nations; we are in distress at home: we are in a state of warfare among ourselves, and with all the world. Our commerce is destroyed, our treasury and our pockets are empty; and our poverty continually increasing upon us.

3. That the reason assigned by the government for passing the catalogue of Embargo Laws, are in our estimation totally insufficient for a measure, so doubtful in principle, and so ruinous in its consequences to the people of these United States.

4. That whatever reasons might have existed, at the commencement of the Embargo system, they must now be done away, as the prohibitions thereby laid on our commerce are known to be pleasing to France and harmless towards Great Britain, and to generate evils for the people of these United States, incalculably greater than for any nation on earth, and that therefore, a continuance of the Embargo, by the administration, is a wanton sacrifice of the interests of the people, and an abandonment of the principles of the Constitution.

5. That the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by our national and state constitutions and bill of rights, are essential to the security of freedom, and that any laws annulling or infringing those important immunities, is contrary to the Constitution; and not obligatory upon the citizen. And that therefore, the late act of Congress making further provision for enforcing the embargo, strikes at the

root of civil liberty, and is a gross and violent outrage of the most essential provision of the Constitution, and the rights of the people.

6. That we view with alarm, the increase of the standing army of the United States and the numerous detachments from the militia, as we can see no reason therefor, unless it be, to enforce obedience to a wicked and obnoxious law, *at the point of the bayonet.*

7. That we view with *deepest concern*, the obstinate determination of the administration, to persist in a measure once adopted against the *prayers and remonstrances* of a large portion of their constituents, and we believe against the true interests of our country. Most of all do we deplore that *cool* and *deliberate tyranny*, which at present pervades our public councils, and which, unless arrested, by the genius of New England, will inevitably lead to a more *confirmed despotism*, or to a division of these United States.

8. And that we will use all constitutional measures to procure redress of the evils and calamities which we in common with our fellow citizens of the United States suffer; and inasmuch as our former petitions to the President of the United States have been unattended to, we will confide in the wisdom and patriotism of the Legislature of our own state, to devise such methods, as they may deem consistent with the Constitution, to restore the sinking interests and honor of our common country.

SAMUEL GAMWELL, *Moderator.*
Attest SAM. F. DICKINSON, *Town Clerk.*

THE PROCEEDINGS OF BURNING THE HOSPITAL.

Hadley November the 7 1776 on thursday the 7 day of November Sun about one hour high at night there came to us as we were In the hospital of Doct Colmans erecting three men who were said by those who knew them that they were —— Paterson and —— Cofrin of Pelham and —— —toon of Amherst and orderd us to leave the hospital and go of or we must take the fate of staying we told them that we should Not leave the house for we came In by order and we meant to Stay they told us that the house should not stand one hour and half and went away and In the fore part of the evening of the above mentiond day there came the above mentined Paterson and asked If we did not Intend to go of and leave the house we told him we did not there Immediately apeard a larg body of men I Judge Not less than forty and cried out fire It Some Says not yet but within two or three minutes there was a general voice fire Immediately upon that Reuben Dickinson Junr Benjamin Buckman and Samuel Buckman run Into the house and took fire from the herth and put It Into a slawbunk and knoct the slawbunk to peices and put on the fire In the slaw bunk and gatherd other fuel and put to the fire and knoct the windows to peices and soon got the house all In a flame besides the above mentioned Names I saw In the Body Noah Dickinson Noadiah Luis James hendrick all of Amherst a true account of the Proceedings of this Burning fiveteen of us out of our house who were under Enoculation according to my observation.

NATHANIEL WHITE.

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ADDENDA.

While the attempt has been made to include in this volume all matters of interest pertaining to the town's history there have doubtless been omissions. The publishers regret that the following matter did not find a place in the general text.

To the history of the Universalist church on page 252, should be added that Rev. J. C. Dickerson was installed as pastor of the church Oct. 7, 1896.

On page 275, mention should have been made of the long-established and very successful school for children conducted by the Misses Howland at their home on North Prospect street.

Among the members of the Amherst College faculty during the administration of President Stearns and his successors mention should have been made of Prof. H. H. Neill, whose work has added greatly to the efficiency of the department of rhetoric, oratory and English literature.

In February, 1877, the Amherst Coöperative association received a charter from the state, and in March of that year opened what has since been known as the Grange store. The business, which was a success from the beginning, was bought out in 1889 by W. G. Towne and Mason A. Dickinson.

To the chapter on railroads should be added a few words concerning the Amherst & Sunderland street railway company. In the fall of 1895 the project of building an electric street railway between Amherst and Sunderland, was agitated; subscription papers were circulated and nearly $30,000 was subscribed in Amherst and Sunderland to stock of the road. A charter was obtained in the spring of 1896. The company was organized under its charter but owing to a defect in the original subscription paper it was found impossible to collect the amounts subscribed. A new organization has since been formed under the charter.

In 1836, Knowles & Thayer, the carriage-makers, built at their factory in East Amherst a handsome landeau, using in its woodwork discarded timbers from the famous frigate "Constitution." This landeau was presented to President Andrew Jackson, and he rode in it to Nashville with James K. Polk when the latter was a candidate for the presidency.

The Mary Mattoon chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was instituted in 1894.

ERRATA.

Several minor errors have been discovered since these pages were printed. Attention is called to the following:

Page 19, line 10—For "Elihu" read Elisha.

Page 100, line 36—For "1776" read 1796.

Page 118, 3d line in chapter heading—For "Contentions" read Conventions.

Page 143—For further matter concerning the War of 1812 see chapter on Militia.

Page 171, line 31—For "1859" read 1857.

Page 184, line 10—For "Jemina" read Jemima.

Page 185, line 33—For "Daniel" read David.

Page 250—For Rev. P. "V." Moyce read P. J.

Page 377, line 37—For "pompous" read pompons.

Page 490—For "Sylester" H Adams read Sylvester.

Page 520—For Charles "C." Baker read Charles K.

Page 521—For "Edward" P. Hervey read Eugene.

Page 521—For Henry "L." Lovett read Henry C.

Page 521—For Charles "C." Munsell read Charles E.

Page 586—For Timothy "Greenfield" read Green.

PART II.

RECORDS OF

Hadley Third and Second Precinct,

1735-1759.

A Warrant for the first Meeting in Hadley third Presint Anno Dom 1735.

Hampshere ss. In perseuance to the Request of several freholders of the third or East Precinct of Hadley for the Calling of a precinct Meeting—To Ebenezer Kellogg of s[d] precinct these are In his Majesties name to will and Require you forth with to notefy the free Holders and other Inhabetance of s[d] Precinct quallefyd for Voating in Town Meeting, that they Convean & meet to gethere at the House of Mr. Zach[r] Feild In s[d] Precinct on the Eaight day of October next at Eaight of ye Clock in the fore noone in order to Make Choyce of all nesessary Precinct offecers: a Committie for the Calling of Precinct Meatings for the future and to do act or agree on what may be thought proper Respecting hireing a Menester Building a Meeting house and agreeing on a place to Set it in and in finding out what Lands may be Taxed for the Defraying Charges About the same Given under my hand and Seale this 22[nd] Day of September 1735

Elezer Porter Justis Peace

Hadley Sep[tr] 23[rd] 1735 In Persuance of the above written worrant thease are to notefy all parsons of ye third precint of Hadley afore s[d] qualified as above s[d] to Conveane and meate to gether at the Time and place and on ye Ocation above said Given under my hand the Date above said september 23: 1735

Ebenezer Kellogg

At a Meeting Persuant to above written warrant October the Eaight 1735

Voted Samuel Hauley sen Moderator Voated John Nash Clark Voated John Ingram sen Sam[ll] Boultwood Sam[ll] Hauley Comm[y] for Calling Precinct Meatings Voted Ebenezer Dickenson Aaron Smeth Jno Nash Assessors Voted Ebenezer Kellogg Collector Voted to Hiere a Menestor half a yeare

Voted that Jno Ingram Jr Jno Coles Nath[ll] Smith Com[te] to hire a Minester Voted to Build a Meating House voted s[d] house forty five foot in Length: and thirty five in Bredth

Voted s[d] meating house to be Covered with quarter boards of Spruse Voted also to Cover ye Roofe Spruce Shingles with out sap and twenty one Inches in Lenth. Voated to Set s[d] house upon the Hill East of Jno Nashs House in ye most Convenient place

Voted that Sam[ll] Boultwood Eben[r] Dickinson John Cole Peletiah Smith Jno Ingram Jr a Commete to order ye Building ye Meating House

At a Meating Novemb^{r} the 25: 1735—Voted John Ingram sen^{r} Moderator—Voted that the former Vote Respecting seting of the Meating House upon the Hill East of John Nash House to be Revoaked also Voted that the Meating House be set in the most Convenient place neare the Hartling Stake so Called—Voted that John Ingram Sen^{r} Sam^{ll} Boultwood John Nash Ebenezer Dickinson Aaron Smith to be a Commety to Order ye Building ye meating House

Att a Meating December 25: 1735—Voted Ebenezer Dickinson Moderator: Voted to make Void a former Vote of seting ye Meating House att ye Hartling Stacke also Voted to Set it upon ye East End of Noah Smiths Lot—

At a Meating in March the 10: 1735—Voted John Nash Clark: Voted John Ingram sen Sam^{ll} Boultwood Sam^{ll} Hauley Commete to Call meatings Voted Ebenezer Dickinson John Nash Aaron Smith Assessors Voted Nath^{ll} Smith Collector Voted to Rais fifteen pounds of money to be paid towards ye menisters Rate Voted y^{t} the Remainder of s^{d} Rate be paid out of ye Nonresedent Money and ye Remainder of s^{d} Money to be Improved for ye Building of ye Meating House Voted that ye High way work be done by heads and Teams and y^{t} a Team shall be Equal to a hand per day

SAM'LL HAULEY Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Septem^{b} y^{e} 16th 1736 Voted 1 to Hire a Minister six months—Voted 2 Sam^{ll} Hauley Ebenezer Kellogg to hire a Minister

SAM'LL HAULEY, Modera^{r}

Att a Legal Meeting Jane^{r} ye 30 1736 Voated to give Ebenezer Kellogg five pounds to [go] to Salem to Collect Non Resident money also to pay said money out of the same.

SAM'LL BOULTWOOD Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting March ye 17th 1737 Voated 1 John Nash Clark Voated 2 John Ingram Sam^{ll} Boultwood Sam^{ll} Hauley Committy to Call Meeting Voated 3 John Ingram Jr John Coles Solomon Boultwood Assessors Voated 4 John Nash Precinct Tresurer Voated 5 Jonathan Authorton Collector Voated 6 to Cover ye Meeting House.

EBENEZER DICKCONSON Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting March ye 22 1737 Voated 1 to fram Raise & Cover ye Meeting House this year Ensuing Voated 2 Sam^{ll} Hauley Ebenezer Kellogg Ebenezer Dickconson Jonathan Atharton Aaron Smith a Committy to se to ye Building ye Meeting House Voated 3 to do Highway work by heads

AARON SMITH (modera^{r}

Att a Legal Meeting April ye 13 1737 Voated 1 to give Mr David Parsons Jr a Call to settle in ye Ministry Voated for his settelment to give him tow Lots of Land that was Granted heartofore by the town of Hadley for the Settlement of the Gospel in this Preceinct Voated 2 to give him Eaighty pounds ye first year & five pounds to be yearly added until it amounts to one Hundred Voated 3 also towards Building a Dwelling House to set him up a frame forty foots in Length in Breth twenty one foots & two Storys high and Cover s^{d} House and Build ye Chimney & Cellor

JOHN INGRAM JR (Modera^{r}

Att a Legal Meeting on July ye 4: 1737 Voated 1 y^{t} in order to Enable us to mak sum further offer to Mr Parsons for to Settle among us we will try to get more Lands for his Settlement

Voated 2 that John Nash & Ebenezer Dickconson should seek after s[d] Lands & Voated 3 that thay shall be paid for there pains

SAM'LL HAULEY (Moderater

Att a Legal Meeting Septem[r] ye 20: 1737 Voated 1 to Give Mr David Parsons Jn[r] one Hundred and twenty Pounds sallery & for Settlement as was Voated heare to fore Voated 2 John Nash Aaron Smith Assessors for this yeare

EBENE'R DICKCONSON (Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Novem[br] ye 22 1737 Voated 1 to hire a Minister for five Months Voated 2 to Give a Minister forty shillings a sabbath

Voated 3 John Nash Richard Chauncey a Committy to seek after a Minister

JOHN NASH (Moderator

Att a preceinct Meeting held March ye 16 1738 Voted 1 John Nash Clark for s[d] Preceinct Voated 2 Ebenezer Dickinson John Cowls John Nash a Committe to Issu out worrants for Meetings

Voated 3 John Nash Preceinct Tresurer Voated 4 Ebenezer Dickconson John Cowls Stephen Smith Assessors Voated 5 pelitiah Smith Collector

Voated 6 sam[ll] Hauley Ebenezer Kellogg Ebenezer Dickconson Aaron Smith Jonathan Arthonton Committy to Build ye Meeting House

Voated 7 to do high way work by pools [i. e. polls] Voated 8 to give Josiah Chauncey teen shillings for going to Mr Barbar Voated to John Nash for servis done for ye preceinct & money paid out two pound five shillings Voated to Ebene[r] Dickson for services one pound teen shillings

Voated to Aaron Smith fifteene shillings Voated to John Cowls for Keeping Mr Parsons hors five shillings

Voated to Jonathan Cowls for Keeping Mr Parsons upon the Sabbath Eaight Shillings

Voated to Moses Smith five shillings paid for ye precinct

Voated to pay theas Bills out of ye non resident money

EBENE'R DICKINSON (Moderator

Att a Preceinct Meeting held November ye 14 1738 Voated 1 to Mak Void a former Voate of seting the Meeting house upon Noah Smiths Lot Voated 2 to set ye Meeting House upon ye Hill East of John Nashs house

JOHN NASH (Moderator

Att a Preceinct Meeting held Decem[b] ye 15: 1738 Voated 1 to Raise Nineteene pounds for Thomas Temple for frameing ye Meeting house

Voated 2 to Ebenez[r] Kellogg for Rum & Suger three pounds seventeen shillings Voated 3 to Raise one Hundred pounds for Mr David parsons for preaching the yeare past

Voated 4 y[t] Each head & teame be Improved to get fire wood for Mr Parsons

EBEN'R DICKINSON (Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting held on ye 25 of Jenew[r] 1738-9 Voated 1 that we will sell ye Lot granted to this preceinct in ye yeare 1738 Voated 2 Ebenezer Dickinson Jonathan Smith John Nash Doc[r] Natha[ll] Smith & Solomon Boultwood a Committy to sell and Dispose of ye afore s[d] Lot in ye Behalf of ye afore s[d] Lot in behalf of ye afore s[d] preceinct and to Dispose ye affects of s[d] Lands as ye preceinct heare after se Best

And the Committy before Named are hearby Impourd to Convey a title to ye afore s[d] Lot

JOHN COWLS (Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting held in Hadley third preceinct March ye 14th 1738 9

Voated 1 John Nash Clark for ye yeare Ensuing Voated 2 John Nash preceinct Tresurer

Voated 3 Jonathan Smith Solomo Boultwood Jonan Cowls for a Committy to Issu out worrants for ye preceinct Meetings Voated 4 John Nash Ebenezr Dickinson Aaron Smith for Assessors for ye yeare Ensuing: and to make ye Non resident tax that is still be hind Voated 5 Solomon Boultwood: Collector Voated yt John Nash Ebenezer Dickinson to get ye Ministers Lots Laide out Voated Solomon Boultwood John Nash Ebenr Dickinson David Smith John Cowls a Committy to order ye Building ye Meeting House

PELETIAH SMITH (Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting held in Hadley third preceint ye 29 of June 1739 Voated yt the present Commity for the Carrying on ye Building ye Meeting House Shall Dispose of ye first hundred and fifty pounds yt is and shall be paid by Den Eleazor Matton as they think best

EBENE'R DICKINSON (Moderator

A Warrant for a preceinct Meeting Hadley Third preceinct June ye 7th 1739

This is to Notifi all the freeholders and other Inhabitants Quallified According to Law to Voat in preceinct Meetings that they Convean together at ye Dwelling House of ye Widw Hannah Boultwoods in this preceinct on ye twenty sixth of this present June at one of the Clock of said day: then & thare to se what ye preceinct will do to settle Mr David Parsons Jnr in ye Gospel Ministry in this preceinct & what may be thought Best towards Building a house for ye Minister: also how Den Mattoons first Hundred & fifty pounds shall be disposd with all

Given under oure hands

SOLOMON BOULTWOOD
JONATHAN SMITH } Committee

The meeting was opened & Ajoyrnd to ye fifth of July
again Adjoyrnd to ye 12th of July

A Worrant for the preceinct Meeting Hadley third preceinct September ye 22nd 1739

This is to Notifi all ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this preceinct Quallified according to Law to Voat in towne or preceinct Meetings that they Meet together at ye Dwelling House of Docr Nathall Smiths in sd preceinct upon ye twenty eaith day of this Instant Septemr at two of the Clock in ye after noone then & there to do what may be thought necisary for to Encorage Mr David Parsons in ye Work of ye Ministry in this place: and also to do what may be thought necisary in order to ordaine Mr Parsons.

Given under oure hands

JONA'N SMITH
JONA'N COWLS } Committy

Att a Legal Meeting in Hadley third preceinct apointed by them as ye Law Directs in shuch Cases on ye fifteenth day of June 1739: & after two Adjornments first to the fifth day of July: & then to the twelvth of July instant: they came to the following Voats:

Voated 1 to give Mr David Parsons Junr an Invitation to settle with us as oure Gospell Minister

For his Settlement:

Voated 1 to give him two Lots of Lands granted by the Town of Hadley for a Minister in this preceinct one lying in the Second Division the other in ye third Voated 2 for to give him one Hundred and Seventy five pounds of money towards Building his House. Attested

EBENE'R DICKINSON } Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting held by ye Inhabitants of Hadley third Preceinct Septem^{br} ye 28: 1739 as an Addition to oure former voats: for Mr David Parsons to Settle among us: to Enable him to Support in ye Work of the Ministry among us they came into ye following Voats

For his Salary

Voated 1 To pay him one hundred pounds ye first yeare and to make yearly Aditions as ye poles and Rateable Estates shall Encreass till ye salary Amounts to one hundred and sixty pounds (that is to say) those poles & Estates that are found in this precienct when ye last List was taken which was in January 1738-9 shall pay ye hundred pounds—& ye Adition sixty pounds salary shall be livyed & raised upon ye Encrease of the polls and Estates in ye preceinct this Sixty pounds to be Gradually Augmented as ye poles & Estates shall gradually Encrese: this Salary we propose to pay in Province Bills of ye old Tenour or one third so much of ye New: which is to be ye onely fixed standard until the yeare 1741

Voated 2^{ly} that after ye yeare 1741 ye Salary shall be paide in Money if any be passing or Some Comodity which shall be Equivalent to money upon the footing money now stands (that is to say) if the Country makes Good the Credit of Province Bills agreeable to promiss at the Rate of six shilling & Eaight pence new tennor for one ounce of silver or twenty shillings old tennor the ounce: then the aboves^{d} sums mentioned to be setteled by that standard; but if the Country fails of theire promiss of the Vallue of Money above s^{d} then the salary to be setteled at ye Rate of twenty six shilling ye old tenor the ounce or a third part so much ye New; the tru Intente of this Voate is to set forth the Value of money as it now stands: & how it shall stand in all future payments Voated 3^{ly} to Provide him all his firwood Voated 4^{thly} to pay him his Salary Annually in ye Month of March

Attest ELEZER MATTUN } Moderator

Hadley 3^{d} Preceinct Septem^{br} ye 28th 1739 Compiled with the Request of the Inhabitants of ye third preceinct in Hadley.

P^{r} me DAVID PARSONS JN'R

At a Legal Meating held in Hadley third preceinct March ye 18th 1740 Voated 1 John Nash preceinct Clark for ye yeare Ensuing Voated 2 John Nash Ebene^{r} Dickinson Aaron Smith Assessors for ye preceinct & non resident taxes

Voated 3^{ly} John Cowls preceinct treasurer Voated 4 Joseph Clary Collector

Voated 5 Richard Chauncey & Doc^{t} Natha^{ll} Smith & David Smith a Commity to Issu out Warrants for preceinct meetings

Voated 6 y^{t} ye former Commity to Build ye Meeting House to go on w^{t} ye work

Voated 7 to do high way work by Poles

After Ajoyrnment to ye 19th of this Instant

Voated 1 to pass ye Bills of Charge of Building ye Meeting House with other preceinct Charges

Voated 2^{ly} granted Ebene^{r} Dickinsons and John Cowls Bill for Making Rates Voated 3 to John Nash Eleven pounds for provideing for ye ordenation of Mr Parsons

Attest EBENE'R DICKINSON } Moderator

An acount of ye Standard of Raising ye Rev^d Mr Parsons rate

Wharas in the agreement between the Rev^d Mr David Parsons and this Preceinct att ye time of his Settelment it was propos^d that an adetion of sixty pounds shoold be made to his salery of one Hundred pounds which adetional sixty pounds was to be Levied & Raised yearly att proportion to ye Encreas of pools and Ratables as they ware then found in this Preceinct which was in ye yeare 1738 which was to be ye rule or Standard of Encreas.

Therfor ye following is an account of ye Number Quantity and Valuation of ye Pools & Ratabl Estats as they ware found & taken in ye yeare 1738

Which is to be ye onely Rule for ye Regulateing ye Avance of this Hundred pounds Salery till it aMounts to one Hundred and Sixty pounds

Number of Pools 35 Each Valued at 1£ 5s 6d

Ratable Estats Vallud att 1101£ 10s 6d and one Shilling was Laid upon ye pound

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON } Assessors
JOHN COWLS }

At a Legal Meeting held in Hadley third Preceinct March ye 16th 1741 Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark Voated 2 Jonath^n Smith Eben^r Dickinson John Cowls Assessors for this Preceinct Voated 3 John Cowls Preceinct Tresurar Voated 4 Ephraim Kellogg Collector: Voated 5 Natha^ll Smith Richard Chauncey David Smith a Commity to give out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings Voated 6 Solomon Boultwood John Nash & Ebenezer Dickinson a Committy to proceed in finishing ye Meeting House so farr as thay think best Voated 7 that ye s^d Committy Build a Pue for ye Ministers Wife and s^d Pue whare ye Rev^d Mr David Parsons shall chuse: Voated (8) y^t ye Standard for ye Raising the Rev^d Mr Parsons Rate for this Present yeare shall be att ye Rate of twenty six shillings the ounce of silver ye old Tenner or one third so much ye New . Voated 9 John Nash twenty shillings for Recording voats for time past Voated (10) to pay ye Rev^d Mr Parsons Rate upon or before ye teenth of March Annually

Attest JOHN COWLS Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Held in Hadley third Preceinct June ye 16th 1741:

Voated 1 to sell to Aaron Warner fifteen Rods in Breeth of ye High way Lying in ye second Division of Lands in this Preceinct Bounded upon Moses Warner south by Libarty from ye Town of Hadley

Voated 2 to Give thirty seven pound teen shillings of s^d Money Due for above s^d Lands to Jonathan Arthonton

Voated 3 to Dispose of ye Remainder of s^d Money toward finishing ye Meeting House

Voated 4 y^t John Nash & Ebenez^r Dickinson take security for ye abve s^d Money

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in Hadley third Preceinct March ye 11th 1742: by ajurnment to ye House of Natha^ll Smith in s^d preceinct

Voated 1 John Nash preceinct Clark

Voated 2 De Eben^r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurer

Voated 3 John Nash: Ebenezer Dickinson Richard Chauncey Assessors

Voated 4 Joseph Hauley Collector

Voated 5 Aaron Smith Natha^ll Smith Richard Chauncey to Ishue out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated 6 y^t ye Rev^d Mr. Parsons Wood for this yeare shall be proportion^d upon pools & Estates: and that one Load of wood shall be Valued at Eaight shillings

Voated 7 to do high way work by pools and Estates for this yeare

After Ajornment to ye 25th of this Instant to the Meeting house

Voated 1 An aquittance to John Nash as to ye Disposal of Deⁿ Eleazor Mattons Bond of 300 pounds

Voated 2 to Make a tax or Rate to Answar all the preceinct Debts now Due: Voated (3) yᵗ ye Assessors take a List and Make this Above granted tax—

Attested EBENE'R KELLOGG Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley 3ᵈ preceinct November ye 16th 1742—

Voated 1 to provid for ye Revᵈ Mr Parsons sixty Loads of fire wood for this yeare

Voated 2 yᵗ ye Revᵈ Mr Parsons Rate to be Made by ye same List yᵗ is to be taken to keep his wood

Voated 3 John Nash Ebeneʳ Dickinson to observe ye Loads of Wood

Attested SOLOMON BOULTWOOD Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in Hadley third Preceinct March ye 21: 1743: openᵈ & Ajornd to ye 25th of this Instant to ye Meeting Hous att teen of ye Clock of sᵈ day

After Ajornement said Meeting held upon ye 25th of sᵈ March and Voated as follows—

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for ye yeare Ensuing

Voated 2 De Ebenʳ Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voated 3 De Elezer Mattoon: Ebeneʳ Kellogg: John Cowls Assessors

Voated 4 Aaron Smith Nathⁿ Smith Richard Chancey a Committy to Issue out warrants for preceinct Meetings

Voated 5 that ye Assessors shall go and Viue ye Ratable Lands in this Preceinct to Enable them to make Just Valuation

Voated 6 yᵗ High way work shall be Brought into a Rate

Voated 7 to Provid 70 Loads of wood for ye Revᵈ Mr Parsons also to rais sᵈ wood by a Rate.

Voated 8 to Build a pound and to set sᵈ pound upon or near the midle High way in ye First Division in ye most Convenient place

Voated 9 that Solomon Boultwood & De Ebenʳ Dickinson order the Building sᵈ pound

Voated 10 to provide fastening for ye Meeting Hous Dors and to secure ye windows: Voated 11 that Solomon Boultwood & Westwood Cook see yᵗ sᵈ work be done

Voated 12 to give Aaron Wornar thirty shillings to sweep the Meeting Hous and to give a Signe when to go to Meeting for one yeare

Voated 13 Jonathⁿ Moodey Collector

Attest AARON SMITH Moderaʳ

Hadley Third Preceinct Decemʳ ye 21 1743 In a Legal Meeting being openᵈ & Ajornd to De John Nashes House Voated to add teen Loads of wood to the Seventy Voated in the Spring past for the Revᵈ Mr Parsons Each Load to be set at Eaight Shillings

Voated 2 that all the Bills then Broughting [brought in] to be alowed

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting held upon the second Fryday in March 1743–4

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voated 2 Peletiah Smith De Nath[ll] Smith Richard Chauncey Committy to Issu out warrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated 3 Lt Jonathan Smith De John Nash Peletiah Smith Assessors

Voated 4 De Eben[r] Dickinson Precinct Tresurar—

Voated 5 High way work to be brought into a Rate—

Voated 6 to Bring ye Geting of ye R[d] Mr Parsons wood into a rate

Voated 7 to provide Mr Parsons Eaighty Loads of wood for this year and that Each Load to be Vallued at 8 Shillings

Voated 8 to Lt Jona[n] Smith De Elezo Mattoon John Nash to Vew ye Loads

Voated 9 to give De Nath[ll] Smith teen shillings ould tennor to sweep ye Meeting House this yeare

Voated 10 to give Jonath[n] Nash twenty Eaight Shillings old tenor to sound ye Signal

Attest EBENE'R KELLOGG Moderator

At a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Nove[r] the 3[d] 1744

Voated 1 to Leave it whith ye present Assessors to state the Money for ye Raising ye Rev[d] Mr Parsons Sallary for this present yeare (Voated) 2[d] to Build two pues in ye Meeting House: one upon the womans side upon ye North West Corner and one upon ye North End upon ye Mens side: also to finish ye outside of s[d] House

Voated 3 De John Nash De Ebene[r] Dickinson to se s[d] work is done

Voated 4 Libarty to some particular parsons to Build pues upon thare one Charg in those places as the preceinct [? may approve] s[d] parsons giving up s[d] pues to ye Disposal of ye preceinct upon thare demand s[d] preceinct paying ye cost of s[d] pues

Voated 5 to Build a pound: and that s[d] pound shall be thirty feet square (Voated) 6 De Ebenez[r] Dickinson & Westwood Cook to Build sd pound

Voated 7 that Lt Jona[n] Smith De Ebene[r] Dickinson John Cowls John Nash: a Commity to agree or Let out to men places for pues

Attest JOHN NASH Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Decemb[r] the 11[th] 1744

Voated 1 to Revoak all ye formar [voats] respecting ye Building two pues: or Letting particular parsons Build pues

Voated 2 to Build all ye pues Round ye Sids of ye meeting House

Voated 3 Lt Jona[n] Smith Solom[n] Boultwood De Ebene[r] Dickinson John Nash En[s] Ebene[r] Kellogg John Cowls a Committee to see said work affected

Voated 4 and past ye Bills of preceinct Debts then Brought

Att JOHN NASH Moderator

att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held March ye 19[th] 1745

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voated 2 De Ebene[r] Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voated 3 Ens[n] Ebene[r] Kellogg: John Cowls De Ebene'r Dickinson Assessors

Voated 4 Joseph Hauley Westwood Cook Aaron Warner a Committy to Give out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated 5 to Answar High way work by a Rate this yeare—

Voated 6 to Provide Eighty Loads of wood for ye R[vd] Mr Parsons

Voated 7 to Rais forty Pounds of Money old tennor to Provide sd wood

Voated 8 to Give thirty shillings to Give ye signel when to meet upon ye sabbaths and Lecturs for this yeare

Voated 9 that John Nash se y^t^ ye Meeting House be swept this yeare

Voated 10^ly^ That John Nash En^s^ Eben'r Kellogg John Cowls make up acompts w^t^ ye Tresurar Ebene'r Dickinson of the preceinct Rat[e]s that are not Cleard up: and Mak a Returne to ye Preceinct

Attes't EBENE'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in ye third Preceinct of Hadley Held March ye 18 1746

Voated 1 Peletiah Smith Moderator

Voated 2 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this year

Voated 3 De Ebene'r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar for this year

Voated 4 Westwood Cook Joseph Hauley Aaron Warner a Committy to Issue out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings.

Voated 5 Lt Jona^n^ Smith John Nash De Nath^ll^ Smith Assessors

Voated 6 to Give John Nash forty shillings to sound ye Kunk for this yeare

Voated 7 to Give ye Rv'd Mr Parsons but thirty three shillings upon the Ounce for his sallary this yeare—

Voated 8 to Petition ye General Cort for a tax upon the Nonresedent Propriators Lands Lying in this third Preceinct

Voated 9 Lt Jona^n^ Smith De Ebene'r Dickinson John Nash Lt Ebene'r Kellogg a Committy to advise and Promote ye so Petitioning

Attest PELETIAH SMITH Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct April ye 21: 1746

Voated 1 to Revoak a [voat] taken att Meeting Held March ye 18^th^ 1746 to Give ye Rv'd Mr Parsons but thirty shillings ye ounce for his Sallary

Voated 2^ly^ to Give ye Rv'd Mr Parsons thirty five shillings ye ounce

Attest NATH'LL SMITH Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held att ye Meeting House Novem'br ye 3d 1746

Voated 1 to aLow ye Debts of ye Preceinct as they stand in ye Bills

Voated 2 that ye Present Assessors and Lt Ebene'r Kellogg and Peletiah Smith a Committy to agree w^t^ ye Rv'd Mr Parsons how money shall beV alued In order to Raise his sallary this yeare

Voated 4 to Build a pound Voated 5^ly^ y^t^ De Ebene'r Dickinson and Moses Worner build sd pound

Voated 6 to Raise ye Rv'd Mr Parsons wood this yeare as it was ye Last yeare

Voated 7 that Lt Jona^n^ Smith John Nash De Eben'r Dickinson: In ye Behalf of this Preceinct do Give Aaron Worner for this Preceinct security of High way Granted to this Preceinct to sell to sd Aaron Worner

Att't EBEN'R KELLOGG Moderator

At a Precenct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct March ye 16^th^ 1747 after chois of a Moderator Voated as follows

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voated 2 D^n^ Ebenez'r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voated 3 Nehamiah Strong De Ebenez'r Dickinson Nath^ll^ Coleman assessors for this present yeare

Voated 4ly David Nash John Field Alexand'r Porter a Committy to Ishue out Warrants for Preceinct Meetings

Attested by EBENE'R DICKINSON Moderator.

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Decembr ye 2d 1747. After Choise of a Moderator they Voated as follows

Voated 1 grant Eaight shillings a day for a hand: and for a Team a Day

Voated 2 to grant seven shillings Pr Day for a hand and also seven shillings Pr Day for a team

Voated 3 the Assessors Eaight shilling Pr Day

Voated 4 Lt Jonan Smith John Nash Richard Chancey: Solomon Boultwood Nehamiah Strong Den Eben Dickinson Nathll Coleman: a Commity to Agree with the Revd Mr Parsons how his sallery shall be this yeare

Voated 5 to Give De Ebenez'r Dickinson 36£ to provide the Revd Mr Parsons fire wood for this present yeare Beginning the sixteenth of this present Month

Attested by EBENE'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in Hadley third Preceinct March ye 15th: 1748: After ye Choise of a Moderator they Came into the Following Voats—

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this yeare

Voated 2 De Ebene'r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar for this yeare

Voated 3 Lt Jonan Smith John Nash De Ebene'r Dickinson Assesors

Voated 4 Ephraim Kellogg Eben'r Mattoon Samll Ingram a Committy to Ishu out warrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated 5 to Give De Nathll Smith five shillings adition for sweeping the Meeting House for this yeare past

Voated 6 to alow pay for ye work Done att ye East End of Jonan Dickinsons Lot the yeare past

Attested by JONA'N COWLS Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct Novem'r ye 16th 1748: after ye Choise of a Moderator they Came Into the folowing Voats

Voated 1 to Give Nehamiah Strong 51£ to Provid firewood for the Revd Mr Parsons for the yeare Ensuing

Voated 2 to Raise one Hundred pounds of Money to be Improvd toward Building Pues in ye Meeting House

Voated 3 Lt Jonan Smith Solomon Boultwood Eben'r Kellogg De Eben'r Dickinson John Nash a Commity to see ye sd work Done

SOLOMON BOULTWOOD Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Janaw'r ye 27th 1748 After Choise of a Moderator they Came Into ye following Voats

Voated 1 to Build a pound: also to Build sd pound thirty one feet and one half square: and to Make three Lengths Each side

Voated 2 to set sd Pound In the street Joining upon John Nashs North Fence

Voated 3ly Solomon Boultwood Ebenr Dickinson John Nash to Build sd Pound

Voated 4 Lt Jonan Smith De Ebenr Dickinson John Nash a Commety to agree with ye Revd Mr Parsons what his sallary shall be for this Present yeare

Voated 6 to Make this tax by the Last List

Attested by me JOHN NASH Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held March ye 13th 1749

After the Choies of a Moderator they Came Into ye following Voats

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this yeare

Voated 2 De Ebenr Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar for this yeare

Voated 3 John Nash Moses Smith Joseph Eastman Assessors for this yeer

Voated 4 Jonan Nash Semeon Clark Daniell Kellogg a Committy to Issu out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated 5 that the Present Assessors agree wt the Revd Mr Parsons: what his sallary shall be this yeare

Voated 6 that John Nash Ebenr Dickinson Nathaniel Smith a Committy to Hire three scool Dames for three or four Months In the Summer Seson to Larne Children to Read: sd Scools to be In the Most Convenient Places In the Preceinct

Voated 7 Nehamr Strong: Lt Ebenr Kellogg a Committy to Hire sutable Parsons to Blow ye Kunk & sweep ye Meeting Hous for this yeare

Attested By Eben'r Kellogg Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meating Held In Hadley third Preceinct Agust ye 3d 1749 After ye Choise of De Eben'r Dickinson Moderator they Came Into the following Voats

Voated 1 to seate ye Meeting House: and to seate ye Males together and Femals to Gether Except ye two pues next ye East End the Pulpit

Voated 2 that the seators are Guided by the following Ruels—that is to say: by Age: Estate and Qallifications: and for Estates to be Guided by the Last years List

Voated 3 to Make Choise of five meat Parsons to seat ye Meeting House

Attested by Ebene'r Dickinson Moderator

At a legal Preceinct Meeting Held Agust ye 25th 1749—After they Mad Choise of De Eben'r Dickinson Moderator they Came into ye following Voats

Voated 1 to Make Choise of five meat parsons to seat ye Meating House

Voated 2 to Leave the Deaming the seats with the seators

Voated 3

Lt Jonan Smith
Solomon Boultwood
John Nash
De Ebene'r Dickinson
Lt Ebene'r Kellogg
} Committy to seat the Meeting House

Attested by Eben'r Dickinson Moderator

Att A Legal Preceinct [Meeting] Held In Hadley third Preceinct October 1749: After they Mad Choise of a Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 to Provide ye Revd Mr Parsons Ninty Loads of fire wood for this Present yeare—

Voated 2 to Raise one Hundred twenty two pounds teen shillings to procure ye Revd Mr Parsons fire wood for this yeare

Voated 3 Mr Samll Hauley Lt Jonan Smith Richard Chancey a Committy to Vieu ye Loads of wood

Attested by

Att A Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Jana'r ye 18th 1749–50

After ye Choise of De Ebene'r Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 John Nash: Moses Smith Joseph Eastman a Committy to agree with the Revd Mr Parsons what his sallery shall be the yeare past

Voated 2 to Build a Pound

Voated 3 to Give Ebene'r Mattoon Nine teen pound teen shillings to Build s^d Pound: as follows: to Build it thirty one feet and one half square three Length on Each Side and six Rails In Each Length & a cap peace upon ye top: temented upon Each post & ye Posts Set Neare three feet in the Ground & to find Iron Hangings & to finish s^d pound workman Like

Voated 4 to seat the Meeting House A Nue

Voated 5 that Lt Jona^n Smith Solomon Boultwood John Nash Lt Ebene'r Kellogg De Eben'r Dickinson Nehamiah Strong Moses Smith John Dickinson Joseph Eastman a Committy to seat ye Meeting House

Voated 6 that the seaters Make it thare Rule In seating: by Estates Age & Quallifications

Attest EBENE'R DICKINSON } Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct March ye 12^th 1750 they Came into the following Voats after the Choise of De Eben'r Dickinson Moderator

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this Present yeare

Voated 2 De Eben'r Dickinson Preceinct Tresuror for this yeare

Voated 3 Capt Jona^n Smith De Eben'r Dickinson John Dickinson Assessors for this Preceinct for this present yeare

Voated 4 Alexan'r Smith Jona^n Edwards Moses Cook a Committy to Issu out warrants for preceinct Meetings this yeare

Voated 5 to add to ye Re^d Mr Parsons sallery which was made att fifty seven shillings & Eaight pence the ounce to three pound ye ounce this yeare

Voated 6 to Give Neha^m Strong two pounds fifteen shillings to Blow the Kunk for this yeare

Voated 7 John Nash Richard Chancey a Committy to agree with some parson to sweep ye Meeting House

Attes't EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct [Meeting] Held in Hadley third preceinct Novem'r ye 15^th 1750 after ye Choise of De Eben^r Dickinson Moderator they Came into ye Following Voats—

Voated 1 to Raise thirteen pounds teen shillings Lawfull Money to procure ye Re^d Mr Parsons fire wood for the yeare Ensuing

Voated 2 that any Parson shall have Libarty to pay his parportion of above said thirteen pounds teen shillings in wood att three shillings pr Load att ye Judgment of a Committy for that purpus

Voated 3 to provide Glass to Mend ye Meeting house windows

Voated 4 that John Nash Lt Eben^r Kellogg Moses Smith a Comm'ty to Judg the Loads of wood—

Voated 5 that John Nash De Eben^r Dickinson provide ye Glass for ye Meeting house & put it up

Atte't EBENE'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third prec'nt March ye 28^th 1751: After ye Choise of De Eben^r Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats—

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this present yeare

Voated 2 Alexan^dr Smith & David Nash William Boultwood a Commi'ty to Issu out warrants: for preceinct Meetings

Voated 3 De Eben^r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar for this yeare

Voated 4 John Nash Ebene^r Dickinson Nath^ll Coleman Assessors for this Present yeare

Voated 5 to Raise fifteene pounds Lawful Money to procure the Rev^d Mr Parsons fire wood for the yeare Ensuing & that Each Good Load shall be Vallued att three shillings

Voated 6 John Nash Solomon Boultwood De Ebene^r Dickinson a Comm^tt to prise ye Loads of s^d wood

Voated 7 to Give Richard Chancey one pound fifteen shillings to sweep ye Meeting House ye yeare Ensuing—

Voated 8 to Give John Nash Jn foure pounds old tennor to Blow the Kunk ye yeare Ensuing

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting held In Hadley third Preceinct Decem^ber ye 2 1751: After the Choise of John Nash Moderatore they Came into ye following Voats

Voated 1 to Mak the Rev^d Mr Parsons Rate: & ye wood Rate by the same List to be Taken this Instant Decem^br also that s^d Rate to be Made twnty five pounds biger than to Answare ye Rev^d Mr Parsons sallary: that s^d twnty five pounds to [be] Loged In the Tresurers offis to Answar the Debts of this preceinct for this yeare

Voated 2 to finish ye Meeting House this yeare Ensuing

Voated 3 that Capt Jona^n Smith & De Eben^r Dickinson John Nash Lt Eben^r Kellogg: Joseph Eastman a Committy to provide ye Matter and to se s^d House finished

Voated 4 that De Eben^r Dickinson preceinct Tresurar see and git a Bond for the Money Du to this preceinct for ye Equiveland sold by ye townd of Hadley

Attes't JOHN NASH Moderator

At A Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct March ye 9^th 1752 they Came into the following Voats—

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark for this presant yeare

Voated 2 Dea Eben^r Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar for this yeare

Voated 3 Capt Jona^n Smith De^n Eben^r Dickinson Lt Eben^r Kellogg Assesors for this preceinct for this yeare

Voated 4 Nath^ll Dickinson Eben^r Kellogg Jacob Worner to serve a[s] Committy to Issu out Worrants for Preceinct Meetings

Voated [5] to alow John Nash Jn teen shillings & Eaight pence to Give ye signal upon ye sabbath for this yeare

Voated 6 to Raise fifteene pounds to provide ye Rev^d Mr Parsons fire wood for ye Ensuing yeare: that a Load shall be valued att three shillings

Voated 7^ly that John Nash Dea Eben^r Dickinson Lt Eben^r Kellogg a Committy to Vallu ye Loads of wood & also to appoint one Day or More to Bring s^d wood—

Voated 8 that De^n Eben^r Dickinson to treat with ye Owers and se if he Can Get ye Money Due to this preceinct upon Bond

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct [Meeting] Held In Hadley third Preceinct April ye 9^th 1752 they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 that ye first thirty pounds that was Granted to this preceinct for scooling be Improved to hire a scoole Master att ye fall of ye yeare

Voated 2 that the other therty pounds Granted ye Last Janar by the Town to be Improvd to hire Scool Dames In the Summer

Voated 3ly that John Nash Mr Solomon Boultwood Richard Chancey Ens Josiah Chancey Joseph Eastman John Field Moses Smith Nathll Coleman & John Dickinson to Hire Scooling and order whare sd scoole shall be keept

Voated 4 that De Ebenr Dickinson to Receive ye first thirty pounds above Mentioned & to Let it out to Interest & take Bond for sd Money upon Demand

Attest EBEN'R KELLOGG Moderator

At A Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct March the 21 1753—

After they made Chois of De Ebenezr Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voted 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voted 2 De Ebenr Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voted 3 John Nash Alexandr Smith Elisha Ingram Assessors for the yeare Ensuing

Voted 4 Selneon Dickinson Solomon Boultwood Jn & John Nash Jn: a Committy to Issu out warrants: & warn preceinct Meetings: for the yeare Ensuing

Voted 5 to Raise fifteene pounds Lawfull Money to provide the Revd Mr Parsons fire wood for ye present year

Voted 6 to alow three shillings a Load Lawfull Money

Voted 7 John Nash Jonan Dickinson Moses Smith a Commity to Vallu ye Loads of wood

Voted 8ly Capt Jonathn Smith John Nash Jonathn Dickinson a Commity to take advice of sum Gentelman Concerning the Lands sequestred for High ways In this preceinct

Voted 9 to Hire foure Bulls In this preceinct & that the present Assessors to Hire sd Bulls for ye use of this preceinct for ye space of one yeare

Voted 10 Semeon Clark & Aaron Worner a Committy to Hire sum parson or parsons to Give the Signal upon the sabbath: & to sweep the Meeting House for this present yeare

Attest EBENE'R DICKINSON Moderar

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct Jenewr ye 23: 1753 after they Made Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came Into ye following Votes—

Voted 1 to Raise teen pounds Lawfull Money to Answer the matter that is provided for finishing the Meeting House & for midlin Bords 8 pound thousan

Voted 2 that ye Bills of charge that was then Brought In at this Meating was alowed & past

Voted 3 that John Nash & De Ebenr Dickinson: a Committy to Examin ye state & take advice Concerning the High ways in this preceinct

Voted 4 to Raise foure pounds Lawfull Money to promote scooling in this place

Voted 5 to Ajorn this Meeting to fifth of Febrewary next

Sd Ajornment not attended

Attes't JOHN NASH Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held In Hadley third Preceinct July ye 5th 1753 they Came into ye following Votes after ye Choise of De Ebenr Dickinson Moderator

Voted 1 that the Committy Made Choise of the Last March Meeting that they proceed & take advice of sum Gentelmen Concerning ye Lands that was sequestered for Highways in this preceinct by ye town of Hadley & act In that affaire according to thare best Judgment for the Interest of this preceinct

Voted 2 yt the foure pounds yt was Granted by this preceinct for scooling & ye twenty pounds Granted by ye townd of Hadley for ye same purpos be Disposed to provid three scools In this preceinct Equaly Devided according to ye number of scollors

Voted 3 Ens Josiah Chancey John Field Joseph Eastman a Committy to provide a scool in ye North part of this preceinct In ye Most Convenient place

Voted 4 that Semeon Clark David Nash & Aaron Worner provid scooling in ye Most Convenient place In ye Midele of this preceinct

Voted 5 that Moses Smith John Dickinson & Alexander Smith a Committy to provid scooling att ye South part of this preceinct

Voted 6 to seat the Meeting House In this preceinct

After Ajornment to ye 9th of Agust they Came to the following Voats—

Voted 1 to Make foure pues In ye Meeting House whare the Hind seats are and to Move ye other seats forward to make more rome for sd pues

Voted 2 that Ens Josiah Chancey John Field & David Nash a Committy to provid matter & to Build sd pues

Voted 3 that Capt Jonathn Smith John Nash De Ebenezr Dickinson Richard Chancey Jonathn Moodey Nathll Coleman John Dickinson a Committy to seat the Meeting House

Voted 4 that these Ruels in seating be by mens age Estats & Quallifications

Attested by Ebenez Dickinson Moderator

At A Legal Preceinct Meeting Held Jenewary 30th 1754 After they Made Choise of De Ebener Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 to Devide the Money Belonging to this preceinct for the Equevelant Lands sold by Hadley Town to be Divided by a List—which the townd mad for a Rule to Divide it to Each preceinct

Voated 2 to add to the Revd Mr David Parsons salery for this yeare Ninty two pounds teen shillings old tennor

Voated 3 Moses Smith a Committy man with John Nash and Lt Ebener Kellogg to Examin the Tresurar of this preceinct Concerning preceinct Debts that are yet behind

Voated 4 that Jonan Cowls Joseph Eastman John Field Jonan Dickinson seators with those that was Chosen Before

Attest Ebene'r Dickinson Moderar

Att A Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in Hadley second preceinct March ye 22d 1754 After they Had Made Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came Into the following Voats—

Voated 1 John Nash preceinct Clark

Voated 2 De Ebenr Dickinson preceinct Tresurar for this yeare

Voated 3 De Ebener Dickinson De Nathll Smith Nathll Coleman Assesors for this preceinct

Voated 4 to Rais fourteen pounds Lawfull money to procure the Revd Mr

parsons firewood for this yeare

Voated 5 that peletiah Smith Jr & Noah Dickinson Ebenr Dickinson a Committy to Issu out warrants for preceinct Meetings that any parson that shall bring a good Load of wood to Mr parsons shall be aLowed three shillings towards his proportion In the above fifteen pounds

Voated 6 that Mr Solomon Boultwood Nehamiah Strong Jonathan Dickinson a Committy to vew the Loads of wood

Voated 7 to Raise foure pounds Lawfull money to provide Scooling

Voated 8 that Joseph Eastman John Field Moses Warner Jonathan Nash John Dickinson Peter Smith a Committy to Provide Scooling Equally in all parts of this preceinct as they Can: so far as the foure pounds above Granted and what may be Granted this yeare by the townd for Scooling in this preceinct

Voated 9 to Raise thirty two pounds old tennor to Hire Bulls for the servis of this preceinct for this yeare and that the Assessors Hire Bulls as they think most Convenient for all parts of the place so far as the above thirty two pounds shall Hire

Voated 10 that Ebenr Dickinson John Nash Jr Noah Dickinson & Joseph Church have Liberty to Build a pue whare the two hind seats are in the front Galery on the mens side upon thare own Charge

Voated 11 that the Late Seators of the Meeting House to Consider if they Can Resonably make any alteration in seating the Meeting House

Voated 12 that the Late Committy Chosen to se about the High ways that they proceed according as they think Best upon the preceinct Charge

Voated 13 that the[y] Grant Caleb Bartlet seven pounds old tennor to Give the Signal and sweep the Meeting House for this year past

Attest JOHN NASH Moderator

thus far the Recording voats answard

At A Legal Preceinct Meeting held in Hadley Second Preceinct Decemr ye 13th 1754

After they Had made Choise of De Ebenezor Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 to add to the Revd Mr David Parsons Sollary for this yeare ninty two pound teen shillings old tennor

Voated 2 that De Nathll Smith & Joseph Church provide Glass and put it up whare any is wanting in the Meeting House upon the preceinct Charg

Voated 3 that the Assessors Mak a Rate to Raise Money to Defry the Charges as the Bills ware now passed

Attest EBEN'R DICKINSON Moderr

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting Held in Hadley Second Preceinct March the 24th 1754 [1755]

After they Mad Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voated 2 De Ebenr Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voated 3 John Nash Jonan Dickinson Peter Smith assessors for this yeare

Voated 4 that the present Assessors be a Committy to take Care of the prudentials of this preceinct

Voated 5 to Raise fourteen pounds Lawfull Money to procure the Revd Mr David Parsons fire wood: and that Each good Load of wood shall be Vallued att three shillings Lawfull Money

Voated 6 that Solomon Boultwood Jona^{n} Dickinson: John Nash a Committy to vallu the Loads of wood

Voated 7 that the Committy Last Chosen to seat the Meeting House that they Make sum alterations: as to provide seats for sum new Cummors—

Voated 8 that oure anuel March Meating be held upon the second Munday anually upon said month

Attest JOHN NASH Moderator

At a Legal Preceinct Meating held in Hadley second preceinct Janaw^{r} y^{e} 12th 1756 after they made Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 to Grant the Rev^{d} Mr David Parsons thirteen pounds six shillings & eaight pence addetion to his sollery for this present yeare

Voated 2^{ly} that the Seaters Last made Choise of that they Make sum alterration whare s^{d} seators think proper

Attest JOHN NASH Mode^{r}

Att A Legal Preceinct Meating held in Hadley second preceinct March y^{e} Eaight 1756—

After they made Choise of De Ebenez^{r} Dickinson Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 John Nash preceinct Clark for this yeare

Voated 2^{ly} De Ebenez^{r} Dickinson preceinct Tresurar

Voated 3^{ly} De Ebenez^{r} Dickinson Jonathan Moodey Jonathan Edwards Assessors for this yeare

Voated 4^{ly} that the Assessors now mad Choise of be a committy to take Care of the prudenshall of this preceinct

Voated 5^{ly} to Raise fifteen pounds Lawfull Money to procure the fire wood for the Rev^{d} Mr Parsons for the next yeare

Voated 6 that a good Load of wood Shall be Vallued att three shillings

Voated 7^{ly} that the Assessors now Chosen be a commity to Vallue the Loads of wood

Attest EBENE'R DICKIN'N Moderator

Att a Legal Preceinct Meating Held In Hadley Second Preceinct Janew^{r} the 10th 1757 After they made Choise of John Nash Modera^{r} they came into the following Voats

Voated 1 that the Debts as they have been considered and have been past and the assessors are Directed to make a Rate to answer said Debts

Voated 2 to add to the Rev^{d} Mr David Parsons Sollery for this year that is to his original Sollery fifteen pounds Lawfull money

Attest JOHN NASH Modera^{r}

Att a Legal Preceinct Meeting held in this preceinct March y^{e} 14th 1757

Aftere they had made Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voat 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Att a Legal Preceinct meating held in Hadley second Preceinct March y^{e} 14th 1757

After they made choice of John Nash Modera^{r} they came into the following Voats

Voted 1 John Nash Preceinct Clark

Voted 2 John Nash De Nath[ll] Smith Nath[ll] Dickinson Assessors

Voated 3 Jona[n] Dickinson Preceinct Tresurar

Voated 4 to raise fifteen pounds lawfull money to procure the Rev[d] Mr David Parsons fire wood and that the s[d] fifteen pounds to be Levied in the Same Rate with y[e] Rev[d] Mr Parsons Rate

Voated 5 that the assessors now made choise of to be a Committy to provide y[e] Rev[d] Mr Parsons wood as they think best

Voated 6 that the present Assessors a Committy to take Care of the prudentials of the preceinct for this one year

Attest JOHN NASH Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting Held in this Preceinct Decem y[e] 8[th] 1757 After they Made Choise of John Nash Moderator they Came into the following Voats

Voated 1 granted y[e] preceinct Debts as they was Brought in and Considered

Voated 2[ly] to add to the Rev[d] Mr David Parsons Sollery so much as to make it to amount to sixty pounds

Voated 3[ly] that y[e] Assessors make a tax to Defry s[d] Debts

Attest JOHN NASH Moderator

At a Legal Precint Meeting held in Hadley Second Precint March y[e] 13 1758 after they made choise of Dec Ebez[r] Dickinson Moderator they Came into the—

Voat 1 Josiah Chauncy Precint Clark

Voted 2 Joseph Easman Precint tresurer

Voted 3 Dea Ebez[r] Dickinson Mosses Dickinson Dan[ll] Kellogg Assessors

Voted 4 fifteen Pounds to Procure the Rev Mr Parsons fire wood the year Ensuing

Voted 5 that the fors[d] fiveteen Pounds be Levied in the same tax with the Rev[d] Mr Parsons Sallary & the Presant assessors [be] a Com[t] to Procure fors[d] wood As they think Proper

Voted 6 the Presant assesors a Com[t] to take Care of the Prudentials of the Precint

Attest EBZ'R DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Precint Meeting held in Hadley Second Precint April 3 1758 after they Made Choise of Josiah Chauncy Moderator they Came in into the following Vote

Voted 1 Alex[dr] Smith Richard Chauncy Dan[ll] Kellogg Peter Smith Joseph Easman Com[t] to settle Acounts with all former treasurers & Committes that have been In this Presint

Voted 2 to Chuse a Committe to take advice & Proceed & take such Measure as they think Propper to be set of[f] to be a destrict

Voted 3 John Nash Ebez[r] Dickinson Josiah Chauncy A Committe for the fores[d] Purpose

Attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

at A Legall Meetting held in hadley 2[d] Precint June 29 1758 after Dea Ebez[r] Dickinson was Chossen Moderator they Came into the following Vots

Voted 1 to send some Meet Person to the Generall Court to appear in behalf of the Precint Respecting A petition s[d] Precint have Entered s[d] Court to be set of to be a Destrict

Vot 2[d] Josiah Chauncy to be the Person to appear in Behalfe of the Parrish at the Generall Court for the fores[d] Purpose

Vot 3d that the Comtt Chossen at a Legal Meeting in April 3d 1758 by the 2d Parrish to take such Measures as they thought Proper to be set of to be A Destrict should be the Comtt to Draw out of the treasurers office What Money their is belonging to the Precint to Defray the Charges the forsd Comtt have Expended in the forsd Servise of the Parish

Atest EBEZ'R DICKINSON Moderator

[By an act passed February 13, 1759, the second precinct in the town of Hadley was erected into a district by the name of Amherst. 4 Acts and Resolves, 1759, ch. 12.]

At a Legal Meeting held In Amherst at the Meeting House on March 19 1759 after Dea Ebezr Dickinson was Chosen moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vote 1 Josiah Chauncy Destrict Clerck
Vot 2 Joseph Easman treasurer
Vot 3 Dec Ebezr Dickinson sessor
Jonath Dickinson sesor
Dec Nathll Smith
Ens John Dickinson selectmen
Mosses Dickinson sesor
Vot 4 Pelitiah Smith sworn
Isaac Goodale sworn Constables
Vot 5 Joseph Easman sworn
Jonath Edwards sworn tythll
Vot 6 Gideon Dickinson sworn
Danll Dickinson sworn
Ebezr Mattoon sworn Surveyors
Nathll Dickinson sworn
Jacob Warner
Vot 7 Simeon Clark sworn fence
Nathll Coleman Viewers
Vor 8 Joseph Church sworn
John Petty sworn Hog Rifts [i. e. Reeves]
Reuben Ingram sworn
Vot 9 Alexdr Smith Clerk market
Vo 10 that Hogs Rung & Yoakt Acording to Law may Run at Large
Vo 11 That the High way work Be Done this Year By a tax Vot to adjourn the meeting to the 20 of March Instant then met and Came Into the following Vots
Vot 12 to Hire Six Bulls for the District Service this Year
Vot 13 the Select men to Hire said Bulls
Vot 14 to Give the Revd Mr David Parsons Sixty Six Pounds thirteen shillings and four Pence Lawfull Money Including the Bond for the year Past Service—
Vot 15 that anually the first Day of May the time To Pay Mr Parsons Sallary
Vot 16 that from the twenty first Day of March To the first Day of May that Mr Parsons Sallary Shall Be Levied In the Presant Tax & Paid him and the Interest for the foresaid time
Vot 17 to Raise twenty Pounds for this Years Scooling In the Next Years tax
Vot 18 to Discontinue one Rod in Width twenty Rods In Length In the East Street of the High Way Upon the East Side of that Land the town of Late Dis-

continued Begining at the South Side of Dan[ll] Kelloggs Lot & Extending North the forsaid twenty Rods

Vo[t] 19 To Raise fiveteen Pounds to Procure the Rev[d] Mr Parsons fire wood for the year Ensuing

Vo[t] 20 to Allow for Work Done at the Highways from the twenty ninth Day of March To october the tenth Sixteen Shillings P[r] Day for a hand & fores[d] sum for teme & the Remainder Part of the Year twelve Shillings P[r] Day for hand & said sum for teme

Vo[t] 21 that Ephraim Kellogg Ebez[r] Dickinson 3d thomas Mortton John Field Jun[r] Noah Smith have Liberty to Build a pew over the Stairs In the Gallery the Mens Side if it Don't Hinder Passing In the Attics & Up- and Down Stairs

Attest EBEZ'R DICKINSON Moderator

April 8 1759 John Ellis & Ruth Keet Both of Amherst have Had their Intention of Mariadge Made Publick

februwary 20 1759 then Solomon Rood & Sarah Gould Was Ioyned in Miriadge By Me test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Jus Peace

feb 22 1759 then John Young & Margeret Conkey Was Ioyned in Mariadge By Me test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Jus Pa

feb 22 1759 then Aaron Gray & Isabel Lucore was Ioyned In Mariadge By Me test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Jus Pea

April 24 1759 then Benj[a] Harwood & Cathirine Chauncy Was Ioyned In Mariadge By Me test JOSIAH CHAUNCY J Pa

At a Legal meeting Held in Amherst at the meeting House on wednesday the twenty first day of November 1759 After Dec Ebez[r] Dickinson was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vot 1 to Chuse a Com[tt] to take such Measures as they think Proper in Makeing answer to the Generall Court why the Petition that John Mortton & Nathan Dickinson Hath Preferd to said Court should Not Be Granted

Vot 2 Josiah Chauncy Dea Ebez[r] Dickinson Joseph Easman a Com[tt] for the fores[d] Purpose

test EBEZ'R DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting Held in amherst at the Meeting House on Wednesday ye twenty third Day of Janawary 1760 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vo[t] 1 two Pounds Lawfull money To Be Raised & the Select men have Liberty To Pay Part or all Said two Pounds To Reuben Ingram for Keeping Dan[ll] Smith if Determined By them this Due from the District

Vo[t] 2[d] that the Bills as they have Been Read & Considerd are Passed & the Presant assessors to Raise s[d] sums In the Presant years tax & order the same to be Paid where it is Due

Vo[t] 3[d] To Give the Rev Mr David Parsons this Year for his Sallary Sixty Six Pounds thirteen Shillings & four Pence To Be Levied in the Presant years tax—

Vo[t] 4 to Raise ten Pounds thirteen Shillings & four Pence L M for the Use & Benifit of Scooling to Be Levied in the Preasant years tax

test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

At a Legal meeting held in amherst februwary 11 1760 after Doctor Nath[ll] Smith was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vo 1 Mr Jonathan Dickinson Ens John Dickinson Josiah Chauncy agents for the Destrict of Amherst to Comence an action in Law with the town of Hadley respecting the maintenence of Dan^{ll} Smith

atest NATHANIEL SMITH Moderator

At a Legal Meeting in amherst Held at the Meeting House on Wednesday the 18th Day of March 1760 after Dec Ebez^{r} Dickinson was Chosen Moderator they Came into the following

Vots 1 Josiah Chauncy Clerk sworn

Vo 2 Joseph Easman treasurer Alexander Smith Simeon Dickinson Constable sworn Ebez^{r} Mattoon sworn Mosses Cook tythingmen Jonth Modey Joseph Church thomas Hastings Surveyers Sworn John Petty Joseph Clary fence Viewers

Jonathan Smith Nathan Dickinson Sworn Edward Smith Simeon Smith Reuben Ingram Hogrifts Sworn Noah Dickinson Elijah Baker Moses Dickinson Dearifs [*i. e. deer-reeves*] Alex^{dr} Smith Cleark of the Markit Packer Gager

Vot 2 Hogs Rung & Yoakt acording to Law may Run at Large the Year Ensuing

Vo Jonth Edwards Nath^{ll} Colman Jonath Modey Josiah Chauncy Dan^{ll} Kellogg Selectmen taken the Previous oath Josiah Chauncy Jonth Edwards Jonath Modey assessors

Vo^{t} to Raise thirteen Pound Six Shillings & Eight Pence for Scoolling in the Next tax

Vo^{t} to Raise fifteen Pound to find the Rev^{d} Mr David Parsons fire wood for this year

Vo^{t} Decon Ebez^{r} Dickinson Josiah Chauncy John Dickinson A Com^{tt} to View the High way in the East Street & fortriver & make tryal to Exchange Land with Some Parsons & make Return to this Meeting—

Vo Josiah Chauncy John Dickinson Joseph Easman A Com^{tt} to View & Judge what Damiges Mr Jonth Dickinson Has Received By the County Road Being Laid across his Land & make Return to this Meeting

Vo^{t} to adjourn this Meeting to monday the twenty fourth Day of March Currunt at three of the o Cloack in the —— afternoon then met & the meeting opened & Came Into the following Vots

Vo to Build a Bridge over fort River in the East Street or Near thereabouts Upon the Destrict Charge

Vo^{t} Solomon Boultwood Peter Smith John Billings a Com^{tt} to Build the Said Bridge

Vo^{t} to Seat the Meeting House

Vo^{t} Jonath Dickinson Capt Jonathan Smith Josiah Chauncy Dec Ebez^{r} Dickinson Mosses Dickinson a Com^{tt} to Seat the Meeting House Vo^{t} that Age & Quallifications & Estate upon the two Last Lists the Rule or Standard wherby the fores^{d} Com^{tt} are to Seet Said meeting house

Vo^{t} to Raise Eight Pounds to hire Bulls for the Destrict Service this Year

Vo^{t} that the high way work this year Be Done By a tax

Vo^{t} to allow for work Done at the High ways from the 29th of March Currunt to October 10th sixteen shillings P^{r} Day for hand & said sum for teme & the Remainder Part of the Year 12 Shillings P^{r} Day & Said Sum for teme

At a Legal meeting Held in amherst at the meeting House on tuesday the 29th Day of april 1760 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator they Came into the following Vots

Vo^{t} 1 that the two fore Seats in the weomans Gallary in the front Shall Be Seated with men & to Build a Pew for the weomen upon the Back Part of the front Vo^{t} to Build a Pew over the Stairs for the weoman upon the Destrict Charge

Voted to take Some advice in the County Respecting the Land formerly Sequestered for Highways in this Destrict

Vo^{t} that Mr Jonth Dickickinson & Mr Dan^{ll} Kellogg a Com^{tt} for S^{d} Purpose

test JOSIAH CHAUNCEY Moderator

at a Legal Meeting Held in amherst on Monday the fifth Day of Janawary 1761 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vo^{d} 1 the Deats as they Have Been Read & Considered are Voted Vo^{t} 2 the Assessors To Raise s^{d} Deats in this years Tax & order the Payment where Due

Voted To Build two Scool houses in this Destrict at the Charge of Destrict

Vot^{d} that Simeon Cleark Ens John field Peter Smith Lev^{t} John Dickinson Nath^{ll} Dickinson Mr Jonathan Dickinson a Com^{tt} To View & Consider Whether it Be Best To have two or three Scool Houses & Where they Judg it most Convenient To Place them & make Report to the Next March Meeting

Vot^{d} Sixty Six Pound thirteen Shillings & four Pence To Be Raised in this years tax & Paid To the Rev^{d} Mr David Parsons for this Years Sallary

attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

at a Legal meeting held in Amherst at the meeting house on Monday the Second Day of March 1761 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator the[y] Came Into the following Vots

Voted Josiah Chauncy Cleark Sworn Joseph Easman Treasurer sworn

Voted Mr Jonathan Dickinson Lev^{t} John Dickinson Peter Smith Joseph Easman Ens John field Selectmen

Voted Mr Jonathan Dickinson Peter Smith Ens John Field asesors

Voted Serg^{t} Thomas Hastings & Serg^{t} Gideon Dickinson Constables ⟩Sworn

Voted Jonathan Modey Mosses Cook Noah Dickinson Surveyers ⟩Sworn

Voted Joseph Church John Pettee Tythingmen ⟩Sworn

Voted Sam^{ll} Ingram Sam^{ll} Church Fence Viewers ⟩Sworn

Voted Hezikiah Beldin David Smith Simeon Pomroy Phillip Ingram Asael Modey Hogrifs ⟩Sworn

Voted Sollomon Boltwood Jun^{r} Nath^{ll} Coleman Ebez^{r} Mattoon ⟩Dearifs ⟩Sworn

Voted Alexander Smith Cleark of the Markit ⟩Sworn

Voted Moses Dickinson Dan^{ll} Kellogg Lev^{t} William Boltwood ⟩Wardens ⟩Sworn

Voted to Raise fourteen Pounds to be Levied in the Next years Tax for Scooling

Voted to acept of the Report of the Com^{tt} Respecting the Places where the Scool houses Shall Be Built

Voted the highways Shall Be Done this Preasant Year by a Tax

Voted that the Select men hire Bulls for this Year

Voted that the Select men be Impowered to Draw out of the Treasurer so much Money as is Due to the Province for Last years Tax & Pay it out

Voted that Mr Jonathan Dickinson have Four Acres & three Quarters of the Town Land Lying Between Mosses Warner & the high way that Leads to Pelham

Begining at the East End of the said town Land taking the whole Breadth & Extending so Far West as to make up the fores^{d} Quantity wich is For Sattisfaction to the aboves^{t} Dickinson for Damiage Done to him By a County Road Being Laid across Part of his Land

Atest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

at a Legal Meeting held at Amherst at the meeting house on the twelth Day of October 1761 at two of the Clock in the afternoon after m^{r} Jonathan Dickinson was Chosen Moderator they Came into the following Vots

Voted the Destrict will be at the Cost of mending the Road from the Sawmill through Edmunt Hubbards Land

Voted the Select men Be a Com^{tt} to Make Trial to See how they Can Exchange Land for a high Way with Jonth Coles & Make Report to the Next Meeting Test JON'TH DICKINSON Moderator

at a Legal meeting Held in Amherst at the meeting house the 22^{d} Day of December 1761 after Peter Smith was Chosen Moderator they Came into the following Vots

Voted 1 to Build a Scool House in the highway that Leads to Pelham Near the Place where Moses Warners house formerly stood and John Billing Dan^{ll} Kellogg Lev^{t} Will^{m} Boltwood a Com^{tt} to Build said House

Voted 2^{d} to build another Scoolhouse in the highway that Runs East and West between Joseph Church and Jonth Coles Near the midle of the Length of said way and Ens John Field and Joseph Easman and Sam^{ll} Ingram a Com^{tt} to build said house

Voved 3^{d} to Build another Scool house in the high way South of Nath^{ll} Colmans Lot East of Plum Brook upon the hill & Mosses Dickinson Peter Smith Lev^{t} John Dickinson a Com^{tt} to build said house

Voted 4^{d} that a midling Load Caried to m^{r} Parsons Shall Be allowed in the Parsons Rate that Caries it 0–2–4–3 & the Selectmen are to Prise said Loads

Voted 5th to Give the Rev^{d} m^{r} David Parsons for his Sallary this year Sixty Six Pounds thirteen Shillings & four Pence

Voted 6th to Raise ten Pound to find m^{r} Parsons with fire wood the Ensuing year

Voted to adjourn this meeting to the first monday in februwary Next at Nine of the Clock in the morning februwary 1 1762 then Mett & Came Into the following Vots

Voted 8 to allow for Sumer Work Done at the high way Be two shillings P^{r} day & Eighteen Pence for fall work & the Bills as they have Been Considered & Now Stand are Voted

Voted 9 that the assessors make a Tax to answer the above said Bills

Voted 10th to Raise five Pound more for Scooling

Voted 11 to Give to the Rev^{d} m^{r} David Parsons thirteen Pound Six Shilling & Eight Penc as a further aditition to his Sallary

Voted 12 John Field Agent to Northampton Court to make Answer to said Court why the Petition that Ephraim Kellogg hath Exhibited to said Court for altering the high way ought Not to be Granted

Voted 13 to Seet the meeting house

Voted 14th Lev^{t} John Dickinson Doc^{t} Nath^{ll} Smith Dec Jonth Edwards Peter Smith John Field a Com^{tt} to Seet the meeting house

Voted y^t^ the Last List age & Quallifications be the Rules the Seet the meeting house by

Voted 15^th^ to Revoak the former Vote that was taken Respecting the Place to Set the midle Scool house in this Destrict

test PETER SMITH Moderator

At a Legal meeting held in Amherst at the Meeting house October 18 1762 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vote 1 to Chose a Com^tt^ to Inspect the bridge Near James Merricks house and order Such Repairs to said Bridge as is Nessasary Dec John Nash Doc^t^ Nath^ll^ Smith Dan^ll^ Kellogg Ens John Field Simeon Clark a Com^tt^ for the afores^d^ Purpose

Vo^t^ 2 to Build three Scool houses in Amherst

Vo^t^ 3 to Refer the Matter to a Com^tt^ Where said Scool houses Shall Be Set

Vot 4 Capt Savage Capt Root Dec John Gun a Com^tt^ to Determin Where the afores^d^ Scooll houses Shall Stand

Vot Dan^ll^ Kellogg Dec Azariah Dickinson Mosses Dickinson Simeon Cleark a Com^tt^ to wait on the afors^d^ Com^tt^

Vot to Chuse a Com^tt^ to Build the afors^d^ Scool housses Where the Com^tt^ Apointed Shall order and Joseph Easman Nath^ll^ Dickinson Ens John Field Dan^ll^ Kellogg John Billings Simeon Cleark Mosses Dickinson Peter Smith John Dickinson a Com^tt^ for said Purpose

attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY moderator

Att a Legal meeting held in Amherst at the Meetting house in March 1762 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vtd Josiah Chauncy m^r^ Simeon Strong Alex^d^ Smith Dan^ll^ Kellogg Mosses Dickinson—Select men Josiah Chauncy m^r^ Simeon Strong Mosses Dickinson Assessors

Vot Josiah Chauncy Cleark Joseph Easman treasuerer

Vo^t^ Peter Smith Sollomon Boltwood Elijah Baker Surveyors

Vot Isaac Goodale Jon^th^ Modey Jun^r^ Simeon Cleark tythin men

Vo^t^ Jon^th^ Coles Benjamin Roads Fence Viewers

Vo^t^ Reuben Ingram Simeon Smith Simeon Pomroy Ebez Mattoon Aaron Warner Reuben Dickinson Hogrifs

Vo^t^ Lev^t^ Will^m^ Boltwood Ebez^r^ Dickinson Jun^r^ Dearifs

Vo^t^ Alex^dr^ Cleark of the Markit

Vo^t^ Mosses Warner Nath^ll^ Dickinson Dan^ll^ Dickinson Wardens

Vo^t^ Joseph Church Surveyor of timber

Vo^t^ Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Vo^t^ to do the High way work a Tax

Vo^t^ that Hogs may Run on the Commons Yoak^t^ & Rung from the First of May to the first of Semtember Next

Vo^t^ to Allow Josiah Chauncy Bill

Vo^t^ to Stop all Proceedings Respecting the Scool houses another Year

Vo^t^ to Accept the Doings of the Sellect men in Exchanging Land with Jon^th^ Coles for a high way

Vo^t^ that Joseph Easman & Peter Smith a Com^tt^ to Setle with the town of hadley Attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

At a Legal meeting held in Amherst at the Meeting house in April 28 1762 after Mr Simeon Strong was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vot 1 thirteen Pound Six Shillings & Eight Pence for the Use of Scooling

Vot 2d to Chuse a Comtt to Setle with the Former Comtt that was Chosen by the Town of Hadley to apear in behalfe of Sd town Respecting the high ways

Vot Peter Smith Alexdr Smith Dan[ll] Kellogg Mosses Dickinson Levt John Dickinson a Comtt to Setle with the Town Comtt

Vo to Impowr sd Comtt to Pay the Destricts proportion of Charge to the hadley Comtt and to borrow money on —— the Destricts Credt to Pay the same or to Find any way to Setle the Same acording to their Discresion

test SIMEON STRONG

at a Legal Meeting held in amherst at the meeting house on tuesday the fourth day of Janawary 1763 after mr Simeon Strong was Chosen moderator they Came Into the following

Vots 1 Sumer work from the First day of May to the First Day of October two Shillings Pr day the Remaining Part of the Year Eleven Shillings & three Pence Pr day

Vot to Raise fourteen Pound for mr Parsons Fire wood

Vot twenty two Pound for Scooling Vot to Pass the Bills as they have Been Read Vot to Give mr David Parsons thirteen Shillings & four Pence

test SIMEON STRONG Moderator

At a legal meeting holden in Amherst on the 23d Day of March A D 1763 After Simeon Strong chosen moderator voted as follows (viz)

Voted Simeon Strong District Clerk Joseph Eastman Treasurer

Votd Elisha Ingram John Billings Joseph Eastman Moses Dickinson and Simeon Clark Select men for the Ensuing year—

Voted Moses Dickinson Joseph Eastman & John Billings Assessors—

Voted Ebenezer Mattoon and Aaron Warner constables

Voted Ebenezer Dickinson Junr Reuben Dickinson John Nash Junr Pelatiah Smith Junr David Smith & Jacob Warner Surveyers of Highways

voted David Blodgett Moses Cook and Elijah Baker Tithingmen

voted Alexander Smith Clerk of the Market

Voted Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Voted Jonathan Coles and Nathaniel Coleman Fenceviewers

voted Noah Dickinson Jonathan Moody Junr Nehemiah Dickinson Nathan Dickinson Junr Oliver Cowls Hog Reeves

voted Joseph Williams Asahel Moody Reuben Dickinson Deer-Reeves

voted Joseph Church Surveyer of Timber

voted Simeon Dickinson Azariah Dickinson and Alexander Smith Wardens

voted that Hogs yoked and ringed according to Law may run at large from the first of May to the first of September next and after the Middle of October next till winter

Voted To grant the Revd David Parsons thirteen pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence in Addition to what has been before Granted for his years Salary

Attest SIMEON STRONG Moderator

At a Legal meeting holden in Amherst on the twenty first Day of April A D 1763 after Moses Dickinson Chosen moderator voted as follows (viz)

Votd to approve of the Jurors offerd by the Select men to Supply the Box for the insuing year

Votd To adjourn this meeting to monday the 24th Day of April Curt at 4 of the Clock afternoon

April 24th then the District met by adjournment and voted as follows (viz)

vot[d] To Choose a Com[tee] with power to make what Repairs they shall think proper in the fort River Bridge below the Gristmill or to build another if they Shall think proper

vot[d] That Deacon John Nash Lieu[t] John Dickinson John Billings be the Com[tee]

vot[d] to choose a Com[tee] to build a Bridge over the Mill River where they Shall think most proper

Vot[d] Joseph Eastman Ins[n] John Field Lieut W[m] Boltwood Josiah Chauncy Esq[r] & Daniel Kellogg be the Com[tee]

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting holden at amherst on the 27th Day of August A D 1763

Voted Simeon Clark moderator

Voted that John Dickinson John Field Daniel Kellogg William Boltwood be Surveyors of wheat for the District of Amherst for the Ensuing year

attest SIMEON CLARK Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the meeting house there on the 19th Day of December A D 1763

Voted Joseph Eastman moderator

Voted To raise Sixteen Pounds for Supplying the Rev[d] David Parsons with Firewood

Voted That the price of ordinary Load of wood carried to the Rev[d] David Parsons be Eighteen Shillings old Tenor

Voted To adjourn the said meeting for one hour & then to meet & hold the same at the House of Moses Warner

Afterwards being met at Said warner's House

Voted To allow those that have laboured at Building the Bridge near Ephraim Kellogg's mill one Shilling & Eight pence p[r] Day

Voted To allow Gideon Dickinson John Field & Ebenezer Dickinson Jun[r] two Shillings p[r] Day for their labour in falling Timber for the above Said Bridge

Voted To allow the Common Labourers at building the Lower Bridge near the mill one Shilling & Eight pence p[r] Day

Voted To allow Deacon John Nash Eighteen Shillings old Tenor p[r] Day for Eight Days work at the Last said Bridge

voted To allow the Bills brought into this meeting as they have been read & Corrected

voted That the Assessors of this District be impowered to raise money by a Tax for payment of Said Bills & to order payment of the Same to the persons respectively

voted To grant to the Rev[d] David Parsons such addition to his Stated Salary for this year as to make in the whole Eighty pounds

voted To Clear & Fence the Burying yard in Said District

voted That Daniel Kellogg William Boltwood Josiah Chauncy Esq[r] Jn[o] Field John Dickinson Moses Dickinson Sam[ll] Ingram be a Committee to Clear said Burying yard & to Fence the Same with Stone or Timber or partly with Each at their Discretion

voted To raise twenty four pounds for Schooling this year

voted To grant Liberty to Joseph Nash Gideon Dickinson Jun[r] John Morton Jun[r] Joseph Eastman Jun[r] Israel Dickinson Alexander Smith Jun[r] Thomas

Hastings Jun^{r} Josiah Cowls Eneas Dickinson Joel Billing Oliver Clap Jonathan Nash Jun^{r} to build a pew in the Place of the two hind Seats in the upper Teer in the Gallary in the Meeting House on their own Cost on Condition that they resign the Same Pew when the District require it on the Districts paying back the Charge of Building

Attest JOSEPH EASTMAN Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House there March 12th 1764

Voted Moses Dickinson moderator

Voted Simeon Strong Clerk for the said District the ensuing year

Voted Simeon Strong Treasurer for said District the ensuing year

Voted Peter Smith Nathanael Dickinson Jonathan Edwards Jonathan Dickinson John Dickinson Select men

Voted Jonathan Edwards Nathanael Dickinson & Peter Smith Assessors

Voted Joseph Church & Noah Dickinson Constables

Voted Simeon Clark Samuel Church Ebenezer Dickinson Jun^{r} John Billing Samuel Ingram Jonathan Moody Jun^{r} Surveyors of Highways

Voted To amend & Repair the Highways by a Tax the following year

voted Lemuel Moody Jonathan Cowls Jun^{r} Ebenezer Dickinson the third Hogreeves

voted Azariah Dickinson John Dickinson Isaac Goodale Fenceviewers

voted Nehemiah Dickinson Reuben Dickinson & Peter Smith Tythingmen

voted Gideon Henderson Sealer of Leather

voted Hezekiah Belding and John Nash Jun^{r} Deer-reeves

voted Alexander Smith Surveyor of Timber

voted Daniel Kellogg William Boltwood John Dickinson & Samuel Ingram Surveyors of Wheat

voted Nathanael Coleman Solomon Boltwood Samuel Ingram wardens

voted to adjourn this meeting to wednesday the fourteenth Day of March Current to be holden at said Meeting House

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the meeting house there by adjournment on the fourteenth Day of March A D 1764

Voted To provide a Book for Records & a grave Cloth for the use of the District

voted that the Price of a Daywork at Highways in Summer be two Shillings & five pence

voted that a Day work in the Fall be one Shilling & Eight pence

voted to Release to Cap^{t} Ebenezer Kellogg his Rates that are unpaid

voted That Simeon Strong prefer a Petition to the Court of general Sessions of the Peace in Behalf of the District for discontinuing the Kings Highway at the Burying yard

voted that the present Select men Settle & agree with Noadiah Lewis respecting the Road that lyes through his Lot

voted To Establish the Highway laid out by the Select men at the Mills at the north part of the District which said way is laid out & Return thereof made to this meeting as follows (viz) "The following Highway was laid out by us the Sub-"scribers in the District of Amherst Nov^{r} the 8th 1763 (viz) Beginning at a Rack "at the End of Mr Farnsworth's House & Runs South 30° East Across the Bridge "above the Grist-mill nine Rods to the End of s^{d} Bridge then South 28° west 13

"Rods then South 6° East 36 Rods to a black oak Staddle with a heap of Stones "about it on the County Road—

Surveyed p[r] Ebenezer Childs

Elisha Ingram
Joseph Eastman
Moses Dickinson
Simeon Clark
} Select Men

voted To choose a Committee to Treat with the Rev[d] David Parsons respecting the Settlement of his Sallary

voted That Peter Smith Deacon John Nash Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson Jonathan Dickinson Joseph Eastman Josiah Chauncy Esq[r] Moses Smith Samuel Ingram John Dickinson Moses Dickinson Jonathan Edwards William Boltwood Cap[t] Jonathan Smith Pelatiah Smith Doct[r] Nathanael Smith & Jonathan Cowls be the Committee for the purpose abovesaid & make their Report to this meeting

voted to adjourn this meeting to wednesday the twenty Eighth Day of March Current

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden by adjournment at the meeting house there on the twenty Eighth Day of march A D 1764

voted That Hogs being yoked & Ringed according to Law may run at Large in Said District from the first of May next untill the first Day of September next

voted to abate & Release to Tom Negro all Rates that have been assessed to him in this District that are now unpaid

The Committee chosen on the fourteenth Day of March Current by the aforesaid Inhabitants to treat with the Rev[d] David Parsons respecting the Settlement of his Sallary now make Report & cause to be read to this meeting the Proposals of Settlement made & directed to the said Inhabitants by the said David Parsons in writing under his hand in the following words (viz)

To the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst at their District Meeting holden by adjournment on wednesday the twenty Eighth Day of March A D 1764

Brethren & Friends

Whereas at your meeting holden on the 14[th] Day of march Curr[t] you chose your Com[tee] to treat with me respecting the Stating & Settlement of my Sallary for the future & to know on what Terms I am Content to Settle the same I do therefore hereby offer & propose to you the following Terms of settlement (viz) that vote & Grant me a Sallary of Eighty pound lawful money to be my annual Stated Sallary for the future during my ministry with you; & in Case money Should become so Scarce as not to be a common Sufficient medium of Trade then I agree to accept the value of that Sum in Grain & other necessaries of Life and that you provide my Firewood annually as you have done heretofore—Also in Case the above proposal of providing my Fire-wood is not agreeable to you I make you the following proposal instead thereof (viz) That you grant & vote my Sallary to be annually for the future during my ministry with you the sum of ninety three pounds Six Shillings & Eight Pence lawful money & in Case money Should become So Scarce as not to be a common Sufficient medium of Trade then I agree to accept the value of that sum in Grain & other necessaries of Life & in Case you Grant the Last mentioned Sum then my proposal is that you are forever freed from any obligations to provide my Fire-wood

Y[r] affectionate Pastor David Parsons

N. B. My Proposal is that in Case the above said Scarcity of money should happen then said Sallary should be paid at the following Rate (viz) wheat at the Rate of three Shillings & Seven pence one Farthing p^r^ Bushel & Rye at the Rate of two Shillings & five pence p^r^ Bushell—

After the Reading of which Proposals the Said Inhabitants proceed to vote in maner following the same vote being reduced to writing & read to said Inhabitants & taken in the following words (viz)

voted To grant & comply with the Rev^d^ David Parsons's second Proposal (viz) that the District vote & Grant said David Parsons's sallary for the future during his ministry with Said District the Sum of ninety three pounds Six Shillings & Eight pence; & in Case money Should be So Scarce as not to be a Common sufficient medium of Trade then said Sum Should be paid in Grain & other necessaries of Life and the District be freed from any obligations to provide said Parson's Firewood & in Case Said Scarcity of money should happen then said Sallary to be paid at the Rate of wheat at three Shillings & Seven pence one Farthing p^r^ Bushel and Rye at the Rate of two Shillings & five pence p^r^ Bushel

MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House in Said District on the Seventeenth Day of December A D 1764 at 9 o'Clock in the forenoon

Vot^d^ Peter Smith Moderator

Vot^d^ to adjourn this Meeting for the Space of one Hour then to meet at y^e^ Same Place——Met at said Meeting House after s^d^ Space and

Vot^d^ to Release to Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson his Note of about six pounds old Tenor payable to the District Treasurer for his Service in y^e^ office of Treasurer ten years

Vot^d^ to Allow two Shillings p^r^ Day for Labour done for the District in Summer

Vot^d^ to allow one Shilling & Six pence p^r^ Day for fall Work

Vot^d^ to allow all the Bills as they have been read & Corrected

Vot^d^ to impower the Assessors to levy a Tax on y^e^ Inhabitants of this District for Defraying the Debts arising on said Bills

Vot^d^ to allow the Rev^d^ Rob^t^ Abercrombie twenty Shillings for preaching here one Sabbath

Vot^d^ to adjourn this meeting to the House of Moses Warner to meet there as soon as may be—met accordingly there and

vot^d^ to raise twenty Pounds for the use of Schooling

Vot^d^ to impower the Assessors to lay a Tax on the Inhabitant[s] of Said District for Said twenty pounds

Vot^d^ to build four School Houses in this District

Vot^d^ to Choose Several Com^tees^ to determine the Places where said Houses Shall be built

Vot^d^ Moses Dickinson Peter Smith & Lieu^t^ John Dickinson be a Com^tee^ to fix the Place for the North School House

Vot^d^ Josiah Chauncy Esq^r^ Joseph Eastman Ens^n^ John Field be a Com^tee^ for fixing the Place of the South School House

Vot^d^ Daniel Kellogg Gideon Dickinson John Billing be a Com^tee^ to fix the Place of the west Middle School House

Vot^d^ Lieut W^m^ Boltwood Isaac Goodale Simeon Strong be a Com^tee^ to fix the place of the East Middle School House

Vot[d] that the District will abide the Determination of the aforesaid Com[ttees]

Vot[d] to choose four other Com[tees] to build said Houses where the afores[d] Com[tees] Shall determine

Vot[d] Elijah Baker Samuel Ingram Nathanael Dickinson be a Com[tee] to build the north School House

Vot[d] Simeon Clark Deacon Nash Ins[n] John Field be a Com[tee] for building the west middle School House

Vot[d] Daniel Kellogg Jonathan Dickinson & Thomas Hastings be a Com[tee] for Building the East middle School-House

vot[d] Nathanael Coleman Lieut John Dickinson Peter Smith be a Com[tee] to build the South School House

Vot[d] that the four last mentioned Com[tees] be one Joint Com[tee] for Determining the Size & Dimentions of each of the said School Houses

Attest PETER SMITH Moderator

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House in Said District on the Eighteenth Day of March A D 1765 at 9 o'Clock in the forenoon

Voted Jonathan Dickinson Moderator

Voted Simeon Strong Clerk of said District for the Ensuing year—

Voted Simeon Strong Treasurer of said District

Voted John Billing Moses Dickinson Simeon Clark Joseph Eastman Azariah Dickinson Select Men

Voted Elijah Baker & Jonathan Moody Jun[r] Constables

Voted Gideon Henderson Thomas Hastings & Lieut John Dickinson Wardens

Voted Ins[n] John Field Lieut William Boltwood Daniel Dickinson & Daniel Kellogg Surveyors of Highways

Voted Daniel Kellogg Isaac Goodale Joseph Dickinson Tithingmen

Voted Jonathan Cowls & Peter Smith Fenceviewers

Voted Lieut John Dickinson Samuel Ingram Daniel Kellogg & Lieut William Boltwood Surveyors of Wheat

Voted Jonathan Dickinson Jun[r] Asahel Moody & Moses Cook Deer Reeves

Voted Josiah Moody Edward Smith Ephraim Kellogg Jun[r] & David Cowls Hogreeves

Voted Gideon Henderson Sealer of Leather

Voted Joseph Church Surveyor of Timber & Lumber

Voted that Hogs yoked & ringed according to Law may run at Large from this Time to the first Day of September next

Voted to raise the Sum of thirty Pounds for repairing Highways

Voted That the Assessors Assess said Sum on the Inhabitants of said District

District Meeting March 18[th] 1765

Voted That from this Time to the first Day of September next the price of a Days work at Highways Shall be two Shillings & five pence

Voted That the Price of Fall Work be one Shilling & nine pence p[r] Day

Voted that this Meeting be adjourned to the next Monday at one o'Clock afternoon to meet at this Place Monday March 25[th] at one o'Clock

met by Adjournment

JONATHAN DICKINSON Moderator

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst at the Meeting House in Said District on the 6[th] Day of January A D 1766 at 9 o'Clock forenoon

Voted Simeon Strong Moderator

Voted to remove the meeting to the School House which is near Landlord Warners dwelling House

Voted to raise the Sum of twenty seven Pounds for the use of Schooling

Voted That the Price of Summer Work at the School Houses be two Shillings by the Day

Voted That the price of Fall Work at the School Houses be one Shilling and Six Pence by the Day

Voted That Carpenter's Fall Work be two Shillings & four Pence

Voted That Carpenter's Summer Work be two Shillings & Eight Pence

Voted To allow the Bills as read and Corrected

Voted To grant the Rev^{d} David Parsons the Present year's Sallary ninety three pounds Six Shillings & Eight Pence

Voted That the Assessors make an Assessment on the Inhabitants of the District for Discharging the Debts before allowed

Attest SIMEON STRONG Moderator

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House there on the 10th Day of March A D 1766

Voted Josiah Chauncy Esq^{r} Moderator

Voted To remove the Meeting to the School House near Moses Warner's dwelling House

Voted Simeon Strong Treasurer

Voted Simeon Strong Clerk

Voted Lieut John Dickinson Deacon Jonathan Edwards Ins^{n} John Field Samuel Ingram and Alexander Smith Select Men

Voted Lieut John Dickinson Ins^{n} John Field and Deacon Jonth Edwards Assessors

Voted Reuben Dickinson and Justus Williams Constables

Voted John Field Gideon Dickinson Moses Dickinson and John Nash Jun^{r} Surveyers of Highways

Voted Gideon Dickinson Aaron Warner and Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r} Tithingmen

Voted Jonathan Cowls and Nathanael Coleman Fence Viewers

Voted Gideon Henderson Sealer of Leather

Voted Warham Warner Robert Emmons James Merick and Eli Colton Hogreeves

Voted Peter Smith Moses Cook Elijah Baker Thomas Hastings Surveyors of Wheat

Voted Joseph Church Surveyor of Timber

Voted Pelatiah Smith Jun^{r} and Joseph Dickinson Deer-Reeves

Voted Peter Smith Dr Nathanael Smith & Moses Cook Wardens

Voted To repair Highways by a Tax in the Same Method as was done the last year

Voted That Swine yoked & Ringed may run at large from the first Day of May next till the first Day of September next

Voted To allow Mr Benj^{n} Dickinson's Bill of Eight Shillings for the Interest of his money due from the District

Voted That y^{e} former Com^{tee} for fencing the Burying Yard proceed to get the Highway against the Burying Yard Discontinued and likewise fence the Burying

yard assoon as may be by collecting the Inhabitants to labour at said Business

Voted To allow of and accept a Road laid out by the Select-Men returned and certified by them to be laid out as follows (viz) "These may certify to the Meeting that We the Subscribers have laid out a Highway three Rods Wide across the Sequestered Land beginning at Asahel Moody's South Line extending one Rod and a Half Each Way from said Line running from the County Road West To the Town Highway running West ten Degrees North attest John Billing Moses Dickinson Joseph Eastman Select Men

Attest

At a legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House there on the fifth Day of January AD. 1767

Voted Jonathan Edwards Moderator

Voted to remove this Meeting to the School House near Moses Warners

Voted to grant and allow (the Bills brought in as read & Corrected

Voted to impower the Assessors to make an Assessment on the Inhabitants for Payment of the Bills allowed & of the Rev^{d} David Parsons's Sallary for the Current year

Voted That Dea^{n} Ebenezer Dickinson In^{n} John Field Joseph Eastman Moses Dickinson and Jonathan Dickinson be a Com^{tee} to Consider how much Land Shall be granted to Mr Simeon Strong for his purchasing for the District the Land where the Path goes from hartling Stake to y^{e} Boundary near Wolfpitt Brook and to make Report to this Meeting on Adjournment

Voted To Seat the Meeting House

Voted Moses Dickinson John Field Joseph Eastman Jonathan Edwards Solomon Boltwood be a Com^{tee} for that Purpose

Voted That for the Future the Annual Meetings of January and March be Warned by Notifications posted on the South Door of the Meeting House fourteen Days before the respective Meetings

Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Monday this Day Fort night to Meet at this Place at one o'Clock afternoon

Voted To grant and raise twenty Seven pounds for Schooling

Voted That those who have brought in Bills to this adjourned meeting for Work at raising the West Bridge on Fort-River be allowed two Shillings p^{r} Day

Voted To allow those that wrought at the East Bridge one Shilling and four Pence p^{r} Day

Voted That those that laboured at the West Bridge at other Labour than raising be allowed one Shilling and Sixpence by the Day

Voted To allow the Bills brought into this adjourned Meeting as read & Corrected

Voted That the Assessors make Assessment for Payment thereof

Voted That Lieu^{t} John Dickinson & Peter Smith be Agents for the District to appear in their Behalf at the next Court of general Sessions of the Peace to make Defence against the Petition of John Billing & others for a Road

Voted To take of the Sequestration from and Discontinue the Town Highway between Pelham Road & the Burying Yard for the whole Breadth thereof

Voted To give and grant to Simeon Strong his Heirs and Assigns forever a Certain Parcel of Said Highway between Said Pelham Road and the Burying Yard bounded East on the Line bounding the East Side of Said Highway north on the Burying Yard, South on Pelham Road and Extending so far West as to

make the Quantity of Six Acres. upon Condition of—his procuring all the Land between Hartling Stake and a Boundary near to and South of Wolfpitt Brook and between his own & Solomon Boltwoods Fence on one Side and the Kings Highway on the other Side; so that a Kings Highway may be laid out from said Hartling Stake to said Boundary near Wolf-Pitt Brook as the travelling Path now goes without any Charge to the District of purchasing the Land or rendring Damages to the owner thereof and in Case the District cannot obtain a Discontinuance of the Kings Highway where it now lies and a Kings Highway laid where the Travelling Path now goes within one year then this Grant to be Void

Voted To choose Mr Simeon Strong Agent for the District in their Behalf to make Application to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for a Discontinuance of the Kings Highway from Hartling Stake to a Boundary near Wolfpitt Brook: and for another Highway to be laid out between said Limits as the Path now goes

Attest JON'TH EDWARDS Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting House there on Tuesday the twenty Seventh Day of January AD. 1767

Voted Ins^{n} John Field Moderator

Voted To make Such Amendments and Alterations in the Meeting House as the Com^{tee} Chosen for that Purpose have Reported to this Meeting in Writing under their Hand

Voted That Ins^{n} Field Gideon Henderson John Billing Lieu^{t} John Dickinson and Peter Smith be a Com^{tee} to make Said Alterations and Amendments

Attest

Record of the Warrant for A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst Jan^{ry} 5th 1767 & the Return thereof which is omitted in Proper Place & should have been recorded before the Record of said Meeting 3 Pages Each

[Seal] To the Constables in Amherst or either of them Greeting———You are required in his Majesty's Name forthwith to warn all Freeholders & other Inhabitants of said District who are Qualified by Law to Vote in Town-Meetings that they Assemble at the Meeting House in said District on Monday the fifth Day of January next at nine o'th Clock in the Morning then & there after the Choice of a Moderator to do as follows:

1st to Consider & pass the Debts which have arisen in the District this year past & to raise money as they shall find occasion

2^{dly} To determine what they will do in opposition to the suit of a Highway through Deacon Nashes Lot & onward

3^{dly} To determine whether the District will take off the Sequestration from and discontinue the Town Highway or any Part thereof lying between the Highway called Pelham Road & the Land sequestred for a Burying Yard & between the first & Second Divisions of Land in Amherst

4^{thly} To determine what Lands within said Limits the District will grant to Mr Simeon Strong on Condition of his procuring the Land East of his own & Solomon Boltwood's Fence & between said Fence & the west Line of the High-Way as it now lyes of sufficient Width for a King's Highway from the South-East Corner of said Strong's Fence as the Travelling Path now goes to a boundary about six Rods South of Wolf-Pitt Brook so that the District shall need be at no Charge of purchasing said Land

5thly To choose an Agent to prefer a Petition to the Honble Court of General Sessions of the Peace next to be holden at Northampton that the King's Highway between the Hartling Stake & Said Wolf-Pitt Brook may be discontinued and laid out where the Path now goes

6thly Whether they will discontinue the Town Highway on a Spot of Land lying between Simeon Dickinson's South Line and the County Road against where Moses Warner's House formerly Stood Suposed to be about two Acres giving Liberty to Preserved Clap to take Possession thereof

7thly Whether they will give Liberty to a Number who desire it to build a Pew or Pews in the Gallery at their own Cost

8thly Whether they will seat the Meeting House anew; or make any Alteration in the Sitting

9thly whether they will allow that annual Meetings which are in January & March be warned by Notifications——and you are to make Return of this Warrant & of your Doings thereon to some one of us at or before said Time——Given under our Hand & Seal this 29th Day of December 1766

John Dickinson
John Field
Sam'll Ingram } Select Men
Alex'r Smith

Return of the Constable indorsed thus (viz)

The Directions of this Warrant hath been attended by Me

Justus Williams a Constable

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst on Monday the Sixteenth Day of March 1767 at the Scool house at Nine of the Clock in the Morning after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Votd Josiah Chauncy Clark Vot mr Simeon Strong Treasurer

Vot Jonth Dickinson Nathll Collman Joseph Easman Select Men and Assessors

Vot Mosses Dickinson Simeon Clark Select men

Vot Hezekiah Beldin Asael Moody Constables

Vot Simeon Pomroy Joseph Dickinson Jonth Smith Surveyors

Vot Nathll Colman Jonth Coles fence Viewers

Vot Ebenezer Dickinson Junr William Boltwood Martin Smith Tithing Men

Vot Mosses Warner Junr Jonth Moodey Junr Jacob Warner Junr Noah Smith Jonth Dickinson Junr Hogrifs

Vot Ebezr Dickinson Junr Simeon Smith Dearifs

Vot Peter Smith Elijah Baker Mosses Cook Thomas Hastings Surveyers of Wheat and Flowr

Vot Gideon Henderson Sealer of Leather

Vot Joseph Church Surveyer of Lumber

Vot Aaron Warner Isaac Goodale Pelitiah Smith Wardens

Vote to keep the Scooll one Month in the west Street North End

Vot Daniel Kellogg Surveyor

Vot to Do the high ways this Year by a Tax

Vot to adjourn this Meeting to the twenty third Day of March Currant at 4 o Clock in the afternoon

Then Meet by adjournment & Voted to Except of the Return of the Select Men of a high way Laid out as Follows Amherst March ye 18th 1767 we the Subscribers have Laid out a Town highway two Rods in Width from the Mills to

Hadley Line we Began North of the bridge below the Mills and Run South twenty Nine Degrees west thirty Rods thence South forty Degrees west fifty two Rods thence west thirty Seven Degrees South twenty Eight Rods thence North thirty two Degrees west Eight Rods thence west thirty one Degrees South ten Rods thence west about Nine Degrees North Seventy four Rods thence west about Eight Degrees South twelve Rods thence west Nine Degrees North Sixty Rods thence west thirty Nine Degrees west forty Rods to hadley Line

JONATHAN DICKINSON
NATH'LL COLEMAM
JOSEPH EASMAN
MOSSES DICKINSON
} Select Men

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

At a Legal Meeting held in Amherst on April 14 1767 after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vot that ye Select Men order out of the Treasury ye Sum of fifty two Shillings for the Conveying the French Neutrels to Canada

Vot to Chuse a Comttee to Take advice Respecting any Measures to Prevent the Establishment of the Road through John Nashs Lot Vot Peter Smith John Dickinson be the Comtee

Vot the Said Comtee Shall Proceed in Law Upon advice that they Shall Recive from Such as are Skild in Law acording to their Direction

Vot that Money be Taken out of the Treasury to Defray the Cost of the affair

Vot Josiah Chauncey Esqr & Jonth Dickinson be Comitty Men To Joyn a former Comtee to Seet the Meeting house

Vot that the Comtee Chossen to Seet the Meeting house Shall Seet said house by Age & Estate and Quallifications

JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

At a Legal Meeting held in Amherst on the Eleventh Day of June 1767 after Jonth Dickinson was Chosen Moderator Came Into the following Vote

Vot to Discontinue Road or highway Lately Laid out by the Courts Committy through Decon John Nashes Lot he Now Lives on and through David Nashes Lot Jonathan Nash Lives on Near the South Line of said Lot

attest JON'TH DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting held in Amherst on Monday the fourth Day of Janawary at the Scool house at Nine of the Clock in the Morning after Josiah Chauncy Esqr was Chosen Moderator they Came Into the following Vots

Vot Mosses Dickinson Danll Kellogg Martin Smith a Comtt to Examine the Acounts of those that formerly builded Pews in the Meeting house & Make Report of the Sum to the Assessors

[pass] [been]

Vot that the bills as they have Read and Considered And also Six Pounds Granted by the District to John Hubbard for Damiges Done him by Laying a Town Road Crost his Land and Likewise Mr David Parsons Sallary be Raised in a Tax on the District by the assessors & Paid out where Due

Vot twenty four Pounds further to be Raised for the Use of Scooling & Paid out by the assessors

Vot the North Scool be kept one halfe the Time in the West Street

Vot that the Select Men Build a New Pound Near Hartling Stake or Repair the old Pound as they think Best

attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

[Seal] Hamshere St. to the Constables, or Constabe of the Destrict of Amherst or Either of them Greeting—In his majesties Name you are requir,d forthwith to warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants Qualified for voting in Destrict metings that they Assemble & meet at the Schoolhous near the hartling Stake in the west Street in s^{d} Destrict on the first monday in March Next which is the 7th day of s.^{d} March at nine of the Clock in the Morning viz to act upon the following articles

1st to Chuse a Moderator

2^{dly} to Chuse Destrict officers

3^{dly} to see if the Destrict will get sum body to undertake to keep the buriing yard fence,^{d} and Clear,^{d} for Liberty to feed it and for land next to it

to see if the Destrict will take of the Sequestoration from any highway Land by the buriing yard

to Chuse a Committy to agree with some Person About Keeping the buriing yard well fensed and Clear^{d} for Land joining to it and for liberty to feed the yard and to give deed and take obligations of them that they Agree with

4^{thly} to see if the Destrict will Except of a highway Laid out by the Select men beginning north of Elijah Bakers Running into the Sawmill in Joseph Churches Land and Continuing Said Rhode through Mr Sharps Land

5^{thly} To see if the Destrict will Lay a highway through the first Division from the west Street to the Sawmil in Joseph Churches Land Where they shall see fit

6^{thly} To see what mesures we Shall Come into to keep the highways in Repair for the year insuing

7^{thly} To se if the Destrict will Except the Rhode Laid through the middle Division on the South Side of Pelletiah Smiths Lot from the Est End to mill River

8^{thly} To hear Mr Strongs request to Answer him the money which he paid the Committy for altering the highway against the buring yard

And make returne of this worrant and your Doings to one of us before S^{d} Day Given under our hands and seal this fifteenth Day of February 1768

Jon^{a}th Dickinson
Nath'll Coleman
Moses Dickinson } Selectmen
Simeon Clark
Joseph Easman

Return of the Constable Indos^{d} thus viz Hams^{h} ss. This may Certify that the Directions of this Worrant hath ben attended by Posting a Notification fourteen days before a meting according to the Vote of the Destrict——Hezekiah Belding Constable for Amherst

Att a Legal meting of the Inheabitants of the Destrict of Amherst on monday the seventh day of March 1768 at the school hous near the hartling Stake at Nine of y^{e} Clock in y^{e} morning After Josiah Chauncy Esq was Chosen Moderator they Came into y^{e} following Vots

Vot^{d} Seth Coleman Clerk for the S^{d} District the Ensuing year

Vot^{d} Mr Simeon Strong Treasurer

Vot^{d} Lev^{t} John Dickinson, Alexander Smith Dea^{n} Jonathan Edwards Ins^{n} John Field Moses Dickinson Select Men

Vot^{d} Dea^{n} Jonathan Edwards Moses Dickinson Alexander Smith assesors

Vot^{d} to adjurn for the space of one hour and Meet at this Place

Met at said School hous after s,^{d} Space and

Vot^{d} Nehemiah Dickinson John Nash jun^{r} Constables

Vot[d] Jonathan Cowls Peter Smith Jonathan Nash fens vewers

Vot[d] Joseph Esman Roburb Emmons Jonathan Smith John Field jun[r] Teithing Men

Vot[d] Pheilup Ingram Samuel Alling Joel Moody Oliver Clap Chileab Smith Hog-reeves

Vot[d] Moses Cook Elijah Baker Deer reeves

Vot[d] Thomas Hastings Gideon Handerson Timothey Green John Billings Surveyers of highways

Vot[d] Joseph Church surveyer of lumber

Vot[d] Gideon Honderson Sealer of Leather

Vot[d] Elishar Ingram Dea[n] Simeon Clark Ins[n] John Field wardens

the following Votes were Committed to riting and red in the audience of the destrict of Amherst which are as follows viz

Amherst District meting March 7[th] 1768

Vot[d] To take of the Sequestration from the Land in the town Highway adjoining to the Burying Yard Northward as far as Thomas Bascoms Fence

Vot[d] to Dispose of and Grant Said Land the Highway adjoining to the Burying Yard & as far North as Thomas Bascombs Fence to D[n] Seth Coleman in Fee he giving Good Security for Erecting and Maintaining a Good & sufficient Fence about said Yard forever & keeping the same well Clear,[d]

Vot[d] that Ins[n] John Field Dea[n] Simeon Clark Joseph Eastman Daniel Kellogg & Mr Simeon Strong be a Com[tee] in behalf of District to Dispose of & Grant Said Land to Said Seth Colem[n], & to Grant him Right of Feeding and Pasturing the Burying Yard in such manner & for so long time as S[d] Com[tee] shall think Proper and that said Com[tee] be impowered to make and Execute in Behalf of the District a Good Deed or Deeds for the Effecting the Purpose aforesaid to S[d] Colman, & to take & receive of him in like manner such securities & join in making such obligations, Covenants Indenters or to receive the same of him as Shall be affectual to secure the Performance of the Engagements on his part Respecting the making Maintaining said fence and for Keeping said Yard always well Clear[d]——and the said Com[tee] are to use their Discretion as to what Quantity or part of said Land they will Dispose of; and at what Price they will Sell the Same for over and above the Consideration of fencing & Clearing as aforesaid in Case on View of the land they shall find it of more Value than is now apprehended

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Vot[d] To Repare the High-ways this year by a Tax

Vot[d] that hogs should run from the tenth of may next to the first of September Ensuing being ring,[d] and yoked according to law

Vot[d] To Allow Mr Simeon Strongs his bill for altering the highway against the buriing yard; which is as follows

May 1767

To p[d] for Record of Altering the highway North of Hartling stake	£–	3	10
To p[d] for Entry of Caution at Crb			8
To p[d] Capt Dwight for laying out y[e] way		17	9
	£1	2	3

Vot[d] To adjurn this meting to munday the 28[th] of march Currant at the School hous near the Hartling stake

At a Legal meting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst hold at the meting hous on Wednesday the 16[th] day of march AD 1768 at 4 of the Clock in y[e] afternoon &c

Vo^{t} Moses Dickinson Moderator

Vo^{t} to remove to the School hous near Landlord M Warners

Vo^{t} that all Persons that have Either Children or Prentices or any under their Care that have seats aseined them in the meting hous see to it that they take and keep their respective seats unless at any particular time they were for some speatial reason invited into an nother seat by the oner or oners of the same

On Monday y^{e} 28th of March 1768 the Inheabitants of the Destrict of Amherst met by adjurnment at the School hous Near the hartling Stake at fore of the Clock in y^{e} afternoon but paist no Votes

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Att a Legal Meting of the Destrict of Amherst Holden at y^{e} Meting hous on Monday y^{e} 16th of May AD 1768 at two of y^{e} Clock in y^{e} afternoon——after the choice of Moses Dickinson Moderator Came into y^{e} following Vots

Vot^{d} To adjurn this meting for y^{e} Space of a quater of an hour

Vot^{d} To Come into some Measures to Clear off the incumbrences from the high way runing East and west between Moses Warners and Simeon Dickinsons on that Side next to S^{d} Dickinsons Land

Vot^{d} To Chuse a Committe to agree with Jonathan Dickinson & Simeon Dickinson about the Incumberrence on y^{e} highway adjoining to Simeon Dickinsons Land

Vot^{d} That Esq Chauncy Peter Smith and Solomon Boltwood be the Committe

Vot,^{d} To Adjurn this meting to Munday y^{e} 23^{d} of May Currant at y^{e} Meting hous at fore of y^{e} Clock in y^{e} afternoon

On Monday the 23^{d} of May 1768 the Inheabitants of y^{e} Destrict of Amherst met by adjurnment at y^{e} Meting hous at Fore of y^{e} Clock in y^{e} afternoon

Amherst meting May 23^{d} 1768

Voted To Take of the Sequestration from a Sartain peas of town high-way Cut & bownded as follows viz Beginning at a black oake Staddle markt at about thirty seven rods East (as the line of y^{e} lots run) of Simeon Dickinsons South East Corner thence running East upon the line of Simeon Dickinsons lot twenty three rods, thence South seven rods to a Stake thence westwardley twenty three rods to a stake Thence North Eleven rods to the former markt Black oake Steadle

Vot,^{d} That the above bounded lot of land be granted to Preserved Clapp in fee he Paying or giving good security for the Sum of Six Pound

Test MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meting of y^{e} Destrict of Amherst at the school hous on Monday y^{e} 2^{d} Day of January A D 1769 at nine of y^{e} Clock in y^{e} Morning after Josiah Chauncy was Chosen Moderator Come Into the following Votes viz

Voted To Allow John Nash jun^{r} his Bill for Money Expended for advice in y^{e} affare of y^{e} Highway on his lot viz fifteen Shillings

Vot,^{d} To adjurn this Meting for the Space of one hour and to meet at this place——the Inheabitants being met after s^{d} space

Vot,^{d} To Chuse a Committe to agre with M^{rss} Nashes about the Damage dun them by a highway laid out through their land

Vot,^{d} To Chuse five men for a Committe for ye Purpus above

Vot,^{d} To that Josiah Chauncy Esq Peter Smith Alexnd Smith Ins. John Field and Moses Dickinson be the Committe

Vot,d that if the Committe Cannot agree with Mrss Nashes they Shall Nominate three men out of town to agree with the s,d Nashes——& their judgment to be Disciscive

Vot,d That Josiah Chauncy Esq Ins John Field Daniel Kellogg be a Committe to settle the line between our Destrict and the Equevolent land

Vot,d To Chuse a Committe to Exzeamin the bridge Near Meericks and if wanted to build a new one

Vot,d That Solomon Boltwood John Nash junr and John Billings be a Committe for the Purpus above

Vot,d To Rebulde or repear that Bridge Near Nathan Dickinson junr as a Committe shall think best

Vot,d That Peter Smith Daniel Kellogg Noah Dickinson be a Committe for the Purpus above

Vot,d That Simeon Strong Esq Josiah Chaun[cy] Esq Moses Dickinson be a Committe to assertain the Bounds of the Town Ways in this District and to Erect Sufficient Boundaries Whereby Such Ways may be Clearly Known for the future and to Prosecute Such Persons as have Made Incroachments Thereon Eccept in Such Cases Wherein they Shall think Expedient to Delay Prosecution in order for the Person to Appley to the Town for Discontinuance

Vot,d To Pay the Bills as they have bin Red & Considerd

Vot,d That the Assesors Shall be impowered to rais the money that the Committe shall allow to the Nashes and for ye Highway acros their Land

Vot,d To rais twenty seaven pound ten Shillings for Schooling

Vot,d To allow Mr Parsons ninty three pound six and eaigh Pence for his sallery and assesors impowerd to rais the same

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

At a Legal Meting of the Inheabitants of the Destrict of Amherst on Monday ye 13th Day of March 1769 at the Meting Hous at Nine of the Clock in ye Morning After Josiah Chauncy Esq Was Chosen Moderator Came Into the following Votes

Vot,d Seth Coleman Clerk

Vot,d Simeon Strong Esq Treasurer

Vot,d Simeon Strong, Joseph Eastman, Moses Dickinson, Nathll Coleman, Jonathan Dickinson, Selectmen

Vot,d to Adjurn this meeting for the space of one Hour and then to Meat at the School House Near Hartling Stake——

the Inheabitants being met at time & place Voted as follows (viz)

Vot,d Joseph Eastman, Moses Dickinson Simeon Strong Assesors

Vot,d Simeon Pomeroy Ebenezah Dickinson Junr Constables

Vot,d Jonathan Coles, Nathall Coleman Fens Vewers

Vot,d Joel Moody, John Nash junr Isaac Goodale Teithingmen

Vot,d Henery Jonson Frankling, Thomas Hastings junr Jonathan Coles junr Joseph Eastman junr Gideon Dickinson junr Thomas Baskcum Hogreeves

Vot,d that Hogs Shall run sum Part of the year hampered according to law

Vot,d that Hogs shall run well rung and Yokd from ye first of May to the Midle of August Next

Vot,d Nathaniel Dickinson 2d Moses Coock Dear Reeves

Vot,d Levt John Dickinson, Alexnd Smith Elijah Baker Samuel Ingram, Daniel Kellogg, Peter Smith Surveyers of Highways

Votd to do the Highway worke this year by the Pole

Vot[d] Joseph Church Surveyer of Lumber

Vot[d] Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Vot[d] Ebezer Mattoon Eli Parker Jonathan Coles Vordens

Vot[d] To Cheuse a Committe to Inspect the ways from the west Street to the East from the Highway by Jonathan Coles Lot to the Sawmil that was formerly Joseph Clareys & see Where is the best place for a Heighway to be laid

Vot[d] Peter Smith Dec[n] Jonathan Edwards, John Billings, be a Committe for the Purpus above, and to Make reporte to the Select Men

Test JOSIOH CHAUNCY Moderator

Seal Hampehire ss. To the Constables of the District of Amherst or Either of [them] Greeting——

You are hereby requir[d] in his majestys Name forthwith to warn the Inhabitants of the s[d] District that are Legally Quallified to Vote in town Metings that they assemble at the Meeting Hous in S[d] District on Monday the twenty third Day of october Currant at one of the Clock afternoon then and there after Moderator Chosen to Consider of and Act on the following things (viz 1[st] To Hear the Report of the Com[tee] Chosen in March Last [to] Ascertain the bounds of the town ways in said Distrect 2[d] To Give said Com[tee] what farther Instructions they may think Proper respecting Clearing said Ways and prosecuting such as have made Incrochments thereon

3[d] To Hear the application of such as may apply to the Distrect to have any part of said Ways Discontinued and act and Determin thereon

4[th] To Give Such Instructions as they shall think proper to the Select Men for Laying out or altering town Ways

5[th] To Determin What Methods shall be us[d] for obtaining or securing any Debts due to the Distrect

6[th] To Determin Whether the Distrect will allow fore month Schooling in the North Part

Hereof fail not and Make due Return hereof with your Doing herein to us or Some one of us at or before the time herein before Appointed for opening & holding said Meting Dated at amherst the Sixth Day of October in y[e] Ninth year of his Majestys Reign A. D. 1769

SIMEON STRONG
JON'TH DICKINSON } Select men
MOSES DICKINSON

Return of the Constables Indors[d] thus viz the Directions of this Worrant has bin attended by us

SIMEON POMEROY
EBENEZER DICKINSON } Constables

Att a Legal Meting of the Distrect of Amherst at y[e] Meeting Hous on Monday y[e] 23[d] of October A D 1769 at one of the Clock afternoon After Choice of Josiah Chauncy Esq Moderator Came into y[e] following Votes Viz Voted To adjurn to the School hous by ye Hartling Stake

Voted To Allow the North and South Schools their Proportionable Part of Money for Schooling with the Middle Schools

Voted That Simeon Strong Esq Treasurer of y[e] District be Impower[d] & Directed to Serve the Debts Due from John Keet to the District Either by Taking Land Security or otherwise at his Discretion

Voted That the Committe Chosen to Clear of Incumberences from the town

highway shall postpone the Prosecution of those Persons that have made incroch-ment till y^e 1^st Day of October A. D. 1770

Voted To Adjourn this Meting to the first of November Next at this Place at Nine of the Clock in the morning

Att a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst holden by Adjurnment on the first Day of November being Monday at nine o'Clock in the Forenoon

The Comtee Chosen in March last for Assertaining and Clearing of Incumbrances from the town Ways, And afterwards at this Meeting begin and Holden on the twenty third Day of October Laist. Instructed to hear the Applications of Such as desir^d or should Desire any Part of Said Ways Discontinued for their own Perticular Accomodation and to make their Report to this Meeting Now Holden by Adjournment: heaving according to their said Instructions heard and Carefully Consider^d the Several Applications to them made and the Reasons Pleas & Alligations of the Several Parties thereon do Now accordingly Make their Reporte as follows viz

The Following Petitions and Reports were Each Seperately Voted according as follows viz

Voted Upon the Petitions of Daniel Kellogg according to the Comtees Reports that the after described Piece of Land adjoining to the front of his Lot be discontinued from being of the town Way (viz) Beginning at the South East Corner of His Lot and thence running Easterly in the Line of his Lot Continued Six Rods from the said Corner thence Northerly to a Station one rod Easterly of and Directly against the Southerly Side of his Hous Then Still Northerly leaving the Breadth of one Rod against Said House to the North East Corner of S^d House thence Northerly to the Stone Wall Which begins at the North East Corner of his Corn house thence Northerly by the Said Wall to the End of the same, and thence Northerly to fall in with the Line of the way at the Distance of Six Rods from the North End of Said Wall——

The above Piece is to be understood to Include within it all Former Discontinuances at the Front of the same lot Said Peace Containing Sixty Rods and that he pay therefor the Sum of Thirty Shilling

Voted Upon the Petition of Nathan Dickinson, according to the Comtees reporte that the after Decsrib^d Part of town way at the Front of his Lot be Discontinued (viz) Beginning at a station one rod north of the North West Corner of his Barn and three rods West of the Line of the townway thence a Line North to fall in with the Line of the way at the Distance of Ten Rods and Running from Said Station South one rod Westerly of his Dwelling Hous till the Line Comes Against the South West Corner thereof then turning Easterly to fall in with the Line of the way at the Distance of twelve Rods the Same Containing Ninety two Rods of Land; and that he Pay therefor the sum of forty six shillings——

Voted Upon the Petition of Gideon Dickinson for Discontinuing a part of the Way at the Front of his Lot in the third Division Where Moses Hawley Now Dwells; according to the Comtees Report that the following Piece be Discontinued (viz)

Beginning at a Birch Stake a Rod Westerly of the South Side of the Lot thence to the west Side of a Small apple Tree Marked and Standing between the House & the Travelled Road thence to a Station half a rod West of the Northwest Corner of the Barn thence Northerly twenty three rods to fall in with the Line of the way, the Same Piece Containing one Hundred & fore Rods and that he pay therefor the Sum of forty four Shillings

Voted Upon the Petition of Ebenezar Mattoon, according to the Comtees report that all that part of the Way which Lies within his fence at his front from the South Side of his Lot that he Lives on to his barn and within on Easterly of the Line of Said fence Continued to the North Side of the Lot be Discontinued and the Comtee being fully Satisfied that Said Land has been once Purchased & paid for to the town of Hadley while the Land belong[d] there, Report that no Farther Recompence be made therefor

Voted Upon the Petition of Solomon Boltwood, according to the Comtees Report, that All that Part of the way lying between his Dwelling Hous & his hous on the hill lately owned by his brother William Boltwood that is to say all that lies within the grant made to His Father by Hadley Committe between Said houses be Discontinued—and that he make no Recompence therefor having Proved to y[e] Comtee that the Same has been paid for to y[e] town of Hadley—

Voted Upon the Petition of Moses Warner, according to the Comtee Report to Discontinue the following Part of the way at the Front of his Lot (viz) Beginning one Rod north of his House and Door Yard two Rods wide from the Line & Continuing the same Breadth Southerly to the South Side of his garden thence to a Point at the South Side of his Lot the same Containing fifty four Rods, and that he pay therefor the Sum of forty Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of John Nash According to the Comtee Report for Discontinuing the after Discribed Part of the way at the front of his Lot (viz) Begining at a Stake Erected by the Comtee at y[e] North West Corner of Said Lot as it is Now Inclosed, thence Runing a Strait Line [to] a White Oake Tree about three Rods South of his Barn; the same Peice Containing twenty four Rods of Ground and that he paid therefor the Sum of Fifteen Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Elisha Ingram, and John Billings, and for Straitning as much as may be the Line of the Way on that Side according to the Comtee Report, that the Line of the Way from the South East Corner of the Rev[d] Mr David Parsonss Garden run Southward as his Fence now Stands to a Stake Erected by the Comtee thence Running to a Station west of Said Fence and one rod East of High black Oak Stump or Tree Mark,[d] H. W. thence to a Stake about three Rods Southward in the same line thence to a Stake Standing ten feet East of Ingrams Ditch thence to the West End of Said Ingrams Shop thence running to a Station four Feet East of an apple Tree Marked in John Billings Lot and thence falling in with the Line of the Way at the North East Corner of Said Billings Shop and that all that Part of the townway which now lies on the west side of said Line be Discontinued, and Also the Land on Which Said Ingrams Shop stands and that said Ingram pay for his part of Said Lands being Sixteen Rods the Sum of ten Shillings and that Said Billings pay for his part of Said Lands being twenty five Rods the sum of fourteen Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Josiah Moody According to the Comtees Opinion that whereas the Accomodating of Eli Parker with Lands about his Dwelling hous according to the Instructions of the town will much Deform & Damnify the Front of Said Moodeys Lot Lying on the North Side of Said Parkers and also make the Line of the way in Said place veary Crooked and Inconvenient unless they provide therefor in bringing forward the Line against Said Moodeys Lot they therefore Reporte that the Line of the Way in that place be as follows viz

Beginning at a stake standing in the midle of a grate Hollow Oak Stub thence Runing Southerly to a Stake and Stones Erected by the Comtee at the North End

of a Little Knoll thence a Line Directly to the North West Corner of Eli Parkers Hous and that all the Land within the Said Lines Adjoining to Said Moodeys Lot be Discontinued untill it Comes to the Distance of one rod of Said Parkers House and no Farther the same being Ninety Rods of Ground and that he pay therefor the Sum of thirty Shillings—

Voted Upon the petition of Eli Parker according to the Comtees Report for the Discontinuing of the after Discribed Part of the way at y^e^ Front of his Lot (viz) Whereon his Dwelling Hous stands and one Rod at the North End thereof the whole Breadth of y^e^ House & Extending ten feet Eastward; Also Ten Feet before Said Hous Eastward the whole Length thereof also the whole Tract Contained in the Following Description (viz) Beginning about Seven Rods Easterly from the South East Corner of His Lot at a bunch of Staddels (viz) four Maples and one Elm Standing Close together all Marked by the Comtee thence a Straight Line to the South East Corner of his Dwelling Hous and Extending one Rod North of the Lane—the Same Piece Containing the Quantity of two Acres & ten Rods and that he pay therefor—the sum of Six Pounds

Voted Upon the Petition of James Merrick and Timothy Green According to the Comtee report that the Line of the way Against the front of their Lots be as follows (viz) From the Line of the way at or against the North side of said Mericks Lot to Run Southerly by said Mericks Dwelling Hous So as to leave one rod before or Eastward of Said House then Continuing Southward to a Stake Against the South Line of his Lot one Rod & half Est from the Line of the way and thence Running a Strait Line So as to leave one Rod before and Eastward of the said Greens Dwelling Hous thence running So as to fall in with the Line of the way at a White Oak Staddle Marked about fourteen Rods southward of Said Hous: and that all the present way lying between Said Line & the Lots be Discontinued and that Said Merrick pay for his part there of being ninety Eaight Rod the Sum of thirty Shillings and that Said green pay for his Part thereof being Sixty fourRods the sum of twenty two Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Aaron Warner for Discontinuance of Part of the way against the front of his Lot in the south part of the Distrect, & the Comtee Reporte that the after Described part thereof be Discontinued (viz) One Rod before or Westward of his Hous the hole Length thereof thence Running Northerly to a point at the north Side of his Lot and Sutherly to a point at the South Side of his Lot, the Same Containing seventy five Rods, and that he pay therefor the Sum of twenty Eight Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Lemeul Moody according to the Comtee Report that there be Discontinued one Rod before & East of his Dwelling Hous the hole Length thereof & to be a Line Running thence Northerly to the North Side of his Lot & Southerly to a point at the South Side of his Lot the Same Containing fifty two rods, and that he pay therefor Nineteen Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Simeon Strong Esq^r^ and the Comtee Report that that part of the way within his garden Fence be Discontinued, and also one Rod in Breadth at the west Side of his Barn Yard; thence Running East so as to Come to the Breadth of two Rods at the Kings Highway Containing twenty Rods & that he pay therefor the Sum of thirteen shillings

Voted Upon the Petition of W^m^ Boltwood according to the Comtee report that there be Discontinued from the way Adjoining to the Front of his Lot two Rods in Breadth from the South Side of his Lot Extending Northward to the

North End of his Barn thence to run to a point at the North Side of his Lot the Same Containing sixty fore rods and that he pay therefor the Sum of thirty Nine Shillings—

Voted Upon the Petition of Joseph Eastman according to the Comtee report that all the way be Discontinued within his Wall at the west End of his Lot Containing ten rods and that he pay therefor five Shillings

The Comtee further Reporte that they have heard and Consider[d] the Petition of Divers other Persons for Discontinuing part of the Ways for their Accommodation (viz) of Dec[n] Simeon Clark Dr Nathel Smith, Thomas Bascomb John Morton Abner Lee, Benjamin Rhodes and are of opinion that they Cannot Report in favor of their Petitions Consistent with their Instructions from the town

Voted that upon the application of Jonathan Dickinson the way be Discontinued adjoining to his lot South of Daniel Kelloggs Lot, as follows (viz) begining at the South East Corner of the Land now Discontinued from Daniel Kellogg and thence running to a point southerly the Distance of ten Rods—and that he pay therefor Seven shillings & Six Pence— (See Page 65 the Book for D. Kellogg.)

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

N. B. see Page 9[th] Ledg[r] 2[d] for Confination &c

The Following is a Record of the surveying of the Town Highways in Amherst April 27[th] A D 1769 Which is as follows (viz)

Amherst April 27[th]: 1769

Then Began to survey the town Roads in S[d] Amherst in order to assertain the Lines & boundaries thereof and find them as follows (viz) 3[d] Road—We began at a Large Red Oake Tree which Stands at the South East Corner of Moses Smiths Lot, from thence we run North 11 degrees East 363 rods to y[e] North East Corner of Capt Moses Cook,s Ditch then North: 9 degrees East 100 rods to [Marshes?] South East Corner Ditch then North 9 degrees East 134 rods to Mashes North East Corner Ditch on the bank of which stands a Large white Oake Tree then North 7 deg 30 min East 189 rods, to a white oak Tree stands on the South Bank of Fort River Near to the Bridg Mark,[d] H W then North 13 deg 30 min East to a stake and Stones the North East Corner of Lev[t] William Boltwood's Lot from thence North 16 deg 30 min East 460 rods to a white oake Tree De[n] Dickinsons South East Corner, then North 14 deg 30 min East to y[e] End of the Division N. B. we frequently Measur,[d] across to the East Side of the Road setting up stakes and setting thereon the Letters H: W:

2[d] Road We began at a Red oak Tree the South Side of Mill river by the side of the Dugway on the North Side of the Hill from thence we run South 19 deg 30 min west 123 rods to pine tree Mark H. W. then we turned at right angles and run westerly 10 rods to the middle of the road to a Chestnut Tree Markt H.W. Standing in the Middle of S[d] road against Mr Eastmans Stone wall, Setting up Stakes on Each Side of the road, then South 13 deg 30 min west 115 rods to a Chestnut Stump, then South 42 Rods to a Large white Oake Stump, then South 10 deg west 92 rods to a Swamp white Oak Stump by a pond hole Standing by y[e] Fence on y[e] front of the Lot Lately own[d] by Josiah Chauncy Esq, then South 16 deg 30 min west 34 rods to a Stake and Stones in Simeon Strong Esq Lot, then South 36 deg 30 min west 38 rods to a Stake in the Middle of the road, Measuring off 10 rods Each way and Setting up a Stake, from y[e] Last mentioned Station in the middle of y[e] road, we run to the front of Isaac Goodales Lot to a Stake & Stones, near to the north East Corner of S[d] Lot from thence to Hartling Stake y[e]

North East Corner of Mr Persons's Land, and from thence to a Stake and Stones the North-East Corner of Mr Persons's original Lot, then south 30 min East 33 Rods to Mr Persons's Horseblock y^e^ Same Course Continued 2 rods further to a S[t]ake & Stones, from thence South 18 deg West 49 Rods to a Black Oake tree or Stump Mark,^d^ H. W. from thence to Elisha Ingrahams Nort-East Corner Ditch from thence to the South-East Corner of Nathan Moody's original Lot, From thence South 4 deg 30 min west 160 rods to Large white Oak Stump standing on the Descending ground North of Mr Parkers Hous then 10 deg 30 min west 20 Rods to a Stake and Stones from thence South 10 deg West 86 Rods to a White Oak Tree Mark,^d^ H. W. Standing on the South Side of a Narrow, Valley, and from s,^d^ White Oak, South 9 deg West to apine refer,^d^ to in the Reckord of S^d^ Road a Small White Oak Staddle Standing by it Mark^d^ H. W. about 20 or 25 rods South of Mr Greens Hous, then South 15 deg 30, west 76 rods to a Pine Stump supposed to be refer,^d^ to (by a pine tree) in the record where we Set a White Oak Stake Mark,^d^ H. W. Then South 27 deg 30 min west 63 rods where it Strikes the front of Lev^t^ John Dickinsons Original Farm Where we set a pine Stake Mark,^d^ H. W. Standing in the Ditch y^e^ East Side of the path, & from thence South 15 deg 30 min West to the South East Corner of Samuel Churches Lot where we came to a Ditch in which we set a pine Stake Mark,^d^ H. W.

8^th^ Road Leying Between Lev^t^ Dickinson,s and Ebenezar Williams Land We began at the South East Corner of s^d^ Williams,s Lot from thence we Run West 7 deg North to the End of the Division Marking Several Trees In the Corse with the Letters H. W. & Measuring across S,^d^ road frequently and setting up Stakes

7^th^ Road Leying Between Capt Moses Cook and Nath,^ll^ Coleman we Began at S,^d^ Colemans South-East Corner and Run Southerly on the west line of the Streat 20 Rods to a Black Oak Stump, from thence we run Westerly to the west End of the Division to the Stump of the pine Tree mentioned in the Original Record—N. B. the 20 rods first mentioned takes in about one third part of Edward Smiths House

6^th^ Road Leying between De^n^ Clark. & Solomon Boltwood, we began at a Stake about Six rods North of said Clarks North-West Corner. from thence we Run 9 deg 30 min North 100: rods to a Stake Standing in De^n^ Clarks Inclosure on the side Hill West of his Hous. then East 29 deg 30 min North 72 Rods within about one rod South of the South Door of Solomon Boltwoods Eastermost Hous, from thence East 9 deg 30 min North to the Kings Heighway which runs Northerly to Sunderland the width of S,^d^ road being often Measured and Stakes Set upon both sides Mark.^d^ H. W.

5^th^ Road Leys Between Jonathan Dickinson & Moses Warner, beginning 3 Rods West of S.^d^ Warners North-west Corner & 2 1-2 North of S,^d^ Corner Measured North 10 deg 30 min East 20: rods to a Stake the width of the road, & from thence it runs East 10 deg 30 min South 139 rods to a White Oak Staddle by s,^d^ Dickinsons Fence Mark^d^ H. W. then East 16 deg 30 min South to y^e^ East Street to a Stake Mark^d^ H: W: N: B: this Road is 16 roads wide at the East End, and the South Side of it as follows (viz) Begining at the End of the three rods mentioned first in this return & run East 8 deg South 45 rods to a Stake Mark^d^ H: W then North 10 deg 30 min East 3 rods to a Stake Mark,^d^ H: W: then North 10 deg 30 min East 4 rods to a Stake Mark,^d^ H: W: then East 16 deg 30 min South untill it intersects the North Line of his Land & then to the North-East Corner of his Land

4th Road Lays Between Deu Dickinson,s Land [and] Mr Townsends. We began at a heap of Stones the North-West Corner of S,d Townsends Lot which is a Little South of his North fence, & run East 15 deg 30 min South 12 rods to a heap of Stones then East 32 deg 30 min North 16 rods to a Stake & Stones then 15 deg 30 min South 44 1-2 rods, to a Stake & Stones then East 22 deg 30 min South 50 rods to a Stake and Stones then East 13 deg 30 min South to a Large White Oak Stump with a Stake Set in it Mark,d H : W : then East 16 deg 30 min South to a Stake & Stones where it straikes the West Side of the East Street Number Three

The Above Roads Survey,d

Pr Ebenezar Chiles

The Road South of Mr Nathall Colemans Lot & ajoining thereto we run the South Line the[re]of Takeing the Cours agreeable to the Record thereof only allowing 30 min which we found was the veariation between ye Compasses we found none of the trees or boundaries mentioned in ye record of Sd road Mr Coleman Being Desirous ye Comtee would go again upon the road being Determined he Could Shew them the Boundaries thereof the Comtee Consented and went upon ye Spot and setting ye Compass at ye South East Corner of ye road Mr Coleman Shew us a Mark,d Tree, which was from said Corner west 3 deg North, then we went to said Tree which Mr Coleman Shew us and he went forward to a nother to which we took ye Cours which was west 5 deg North agreable to ye reckord then we Continued ye Same Corse Sum way further where we found a Large red Oak Tree Markt H : W : abot one rod and one third part of a rod South of us, then we run the Same Corse to ye End of the road and Were Six paces North of a pine Markt H : W :

Ebenezar Chiles Surveyer

The above is a True Coppey of the original

Test Seth Coleman Clerk

Seel Hampshire ss Amherst To the Constables of the District of Amherst or Either of them Greeting—

In his Majesties Name you are required forthwith to Notify and warn all the Inheabitants of Sd District that are Legally Quallified to Vote in town Metings that they assemble together at the School hous near the Dwelling Hous of Moses Warner in said Amherst on Monday the first Day of January next at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon then and theire after Moderator Chosen to Consider of and act upon the follywing Matters (viz)

1st To Make Grant of Monies to Such Persons to Whom the District is Indebted

2d To graint Money to Defray the Charges of Schooling

3d To Impower the Assessors to Make an Assessment on the Inheabitan[ts] to rais the Monies Granted

4th To Make Grants of Such Lands to persons requesting the Same as Shall be thought proper

5ly To Consider whether the District will Dispose of the way south of Nathll Colemans Lot & purchase a way further south where it may better accommodate the Inheabitants

6ly To Consider whether the District will be at any Expence for repairing the new Road Leying South of John Nashes Lot

7ly To Choose an Agent to appear for the District at the Court of General

Sessions of the Peace to answer to any Presentment that may be lying against them

Hereof fail not and Make due Retur[n] hereof with your Doings herein at or before the time herein before Appointed for the Opening and holding Said Meeting to us or Sum one of us—Dated at Amherst aforesaid the thirteenth Day of December in the tenth year of his Majestys Reign A. D. 1769—

SIMEON STRONG
JOSEPH EASTMAN } Select Men
MOSES DICKINSON

Return of the Constable Indors,d thus The Directions of this Worrant has bin attended by me Simeon Pomeroy Constable

Att a Legal Meting of the District of Amherst on Monday the first Day of January 1770 at Nine of the Clock in the Morning at the School hous by the Hartling Stake after the Choice of Josiah Chauncy Esq Moderator Came into the following Votes (viz)

Voted To adjurne for the space of one hour and to meet at this place the Inheabitants being met at s,d time & place—

Voted That the Bills as they have bin red and Considered Should be allow,d

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq be an agent at the Court of general sessions of the Peace to answer to any Presentment that may [be] Leying against the Distrect

Voted That the Several tracts of Land discontinued from ye town ways at the Request of Sundry Petitioners at the Last Meeting be granted to Each Petitioner respectively on Conditions of his paying or giving good Security to the Treasurer for the sum at which Said Tracts were respectively appraised as Appears by the Report of the Comtee in the Record of S,d Meting by the first Day of may Next

Voted that Assessors raise twenty nine pound Six Shilling for Schooling the Present year

Voted that the Assesors rais ninety three pound Six and Eaight pence for the Revd Mr Persons,s Sallery

Voted that the Assesors be Impower,d to rais the Several Sums of money as they have bin Voted and that they be impower,d to pay the Same where they are due &c

Voted that the Selectmen Inspect the Heighway adjoining south of Nathll Colemans Lot and See for what it may be sold and also where they Can find the most advantagous place to accomodate the publick with a rode Still farther South and how it Can be obtained and Lay out the Heighway or omit it as they shall think best and make return to March Meting

Hampshire ss Amherst To the Constable of the Said District of Amherst or Either of them Greeting

In his Majesties Name You are Commanded To Notify and Warn the Inhabitants of Amherst that are Legally quallifyed to Vote in Town Meetings that assemble together at the Meeting hous there on Monday the fifth Day of March next at Nine o Clock in the Forenoon then and there (after Moderator Chosen) to Consider Determin and act upon the Several Matters following

(viz)

1st To Choose officers for the Ensuing Year

2dly To accept and Establish Several Alterations made by the Select Men in the Town Ways (viz) one against the East End of Deacon Jonth Edwards,s Lot; another against the Side of Gideon Dickinsons Lot & Joseph Dickinsons Lot; another against the North Side of Joseph Churches Lot—

3dly To accept of and Establish a Town Way Laid by the Select men Leading from the townway North of Elijah Bakers Lot to C[r]oss the Mill River near Clareys Mill; and another way from said Clarys Mill to Meet with the same—and Also a Private way for the use of Pelatiah Smith Junr Laid from his Lot on the East Side of Fort River Southerly to the Town Way and Bounding Westerly on Said River

4thly To Determin Whether the ways shall be repaired by Poll or by Rate the ensewing Year—

5thly To Discontinue the town Way South of & adjoining to the Lot of Nathaniel Colemans

6ly To grant all the Lands Contained in Said Way to Said Nathaniel Coleman; and Impower a Comtee in behalf of the District to Execute to Said Coleman and his Heirs a Dead thereof With Covenant for quiet Enjoyment

7thly To accept of a Deed from Said Nathaniel Coleman of a Piece of Land in Amherst which Said Coleman Lately bought of Elisha Cook which was Lately the South Side of Said Cooks Lot in the Middle Division being Ten Rods In Breadth & Running through Said Division—

8thly To Make a Grant or Leas [of] the Same or of the wood & Timber thereon Standing or being to Such Person, or Persons, and for Such Term of time, and on Such Conditions as Shall be thought proper— —

9thly To agree upon what Method may be thought proper To preserve the Boundaries of the town Ways

10thly To Hear the Report of the Comtee heretofore appointed To Estimate the Damage done to Leut. William Boltwood by Laying a Way on the North Side of his Lot and act theron and Give him So Much Land as shall be thought proper—

11thly To appoint a Comtee to Layout and ascertain the Bonds of the Burying Yard

12thly To Discontinue So Much of the Town Way north of Landlord Moses Warners Lot as shall be agreed on, and Grant the Same to Mr Jonathan Dickinson for a Recompence for Land Taken out of his Lot by the Kings Heighway

13thly To Release Nehemiah Dickinson Constable from being accountable for the Rates of Joseph Gould & Noah Gould

14ly To See if the District will be at any Expence to repair the town Way South of John Nashes Lot.

Hereof fail not and make true return of this Worrant with your Doings herein at or before the Time herein appointed for opening and holding said Meeting to us or sum one of us—Dated at Amherst the Ninth Day of January in the tenth year of his Majesty,s Reign A. D. 1770

SIMEON STRONG
JON'TH DICKINSON
NATH'LL COLEMAN } Select Men
MOSES DICKINSON

Return of the Constable Indoes,[a] thus (viz) The Directions of this Worrant has bin attended by Me Simeon Pomeroy a Constable Att a Legal Meting of the Inheabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the Meting hous there on Monday the fifth Day of March A: D: 1770—

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Moderator
Voted Seth Coleman Clerk
Voted Simeon Strong Esq Treasurer

Voted Lev[t] John Dickinson Solomon Boltwood De[n] Jonathan Edwards Josiah Chauncy Esq and Gideon Dickinson Selectmen

Voted Lev[t] John Dickinson De[n] Jonathan Edwards Josiah Chauncy Esq Assesors

Voted To Adjurn this Meeting for the Spaice of one hour and then to meet at the School Hous by the Hartling Stake

After said Inheabitants were met on Adjurnment at said time and place

Voted Nathan Dickinson Jun[r] and David Smith Constables

Voted Joseph Church Hezekiah Belding Jonathan Moody Jun[r] Timothy Green Moses Cook Surveyers of Heighways—

Voted Joseph Church Oliver Cowles Noah Smith Joel Billings Tithingmen

Voted Gideon Dickinson Moses Dickinson De[n] Simeon Clark fence Vewers

Voted Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Voted Jonathan Nash Jun[r] John Field Jun[r] Barnabas Edee Enos Dickinson Hog Reeves

Voted Joel Moody Joseph Dickinson Dear Reeves

Voted Joseph Church Surveyer of Lumber

Voted E[b]enezar Dickinson Jun[r] Edward Smith Martain Smith Joseph Williams Wardens

Voted To accept of the Report of the Select Men for the alteration of Several Town Ways (viz) at the west End of De[n] Jonathan Edwards,s Lot—one other Leying south of Gideon Dickinsons Lot—An nother in the way Leying South of Jonathan Cowls Lot—and also of a Privite way Laid South of Peletian Smiths Lot adjoining to forte river

The Reporte of the Select Men for the Alteration of said ways is as follows (vis)

Att the Annual Meeting of the Inheabitants of Amherst holden there on the fifth Day of March A D 1770 The Select Men of said Amherst make Reporte to this Meeting of the following Alterations made in Town Ways which they Desire to be accepted and Established by the District one alteration at the west End of De[n] Jonathan Edwards the Select men finding it necessary in that place to make the Town Way Wider, to avoid the Soft and Miry Ground through which it was originally Laid; have accordingly made the following addition thereto on the East Side thereof (viz) Beginning at a Stake Mark,[d] Standing in a Hollow Stump at the South End of a Little Pond which is on the East Side of the Travilled Road against the Said Edwards' Lot thence Running South Seven Degrees West twenty two Rods to a Small White Oak Staddle East of the Path & against the Same Lot, thence South twenty three Degrees West, running till it falls in with the Line of the town Way—One other Alteration in the way lying South of Gideon Dickinsons Lot the Said Select Men finding it Necessary to make an Addition to the bredth of the Said Way to avoid the Miry Gutter between Said Dickinsons & M[r] Towensends Lot, have accordingly made the following addition thereto (viz)—

Beginning at a Small White Oak Staddle Markt with Stones about it on the Side Hill on the North Side of the Path and about twenty rods Westward of the West Side of said Gideon Dickinsons Lot, thence Running East ten Degrees North twenty three Rods to a Stump Standing North of & Close to the Path in the Middle of the gutter thence East Seventeen Degrees South twenty Seven rods to a Stake marked with Stones about it on the Top of the Hill, thence East twenty five Degrees South to the Line of the way—the Lands South of the above mentioned Lines, being now added to the Way & Said Lines for the future to be the North Side of the Way—

Another Alteration, in the Way lying on the South Side of Jonathan Cowls Lot; the Said Select men have made an Addition to the Breadth of the Road at the Bridg, in the following Manner (viz) Begining at a Heep of Stones one Rod & half South of a Great white Oak Tree Mark,[d] Standing three or four rods East of the Bridge thence running west ten Degrees South to the Line of the way, & from Said Heep of Stones East thirty Seven Degrees North to fall in with the Line of the Way—the before described Line for the future to be the South Side of the Way at Said Place—

And the Said Select Men further reporte of a private Way Laid out by them on the 29th Day of January Laist at the Request of Peletiah Smith Junr on the East Side of Fort River near said Smiths Dwelling Hous in order to accommodate him for traveling from his Lot thence to the town way; Which Private way is described and bounded as follows (viz) It Begins at the south side of Said Peletiah Smiths Lot and on the East Side of Fort River and thence running Southerly to the town way, The River being the bounds on Said Private way on the Westerly Side, and being bounded & Limited on the Eastly Side by a black Oak Staddle near the South Side of Said Smiths Lot & three Stakes Southerly of Said Tree Erected by us, the Line described by Said Tree and Stakes being the Easterly Line of said way which is about Eaight Rods in Breadth, and Laid so Wide on account of the uneven Ground next to the River; and Becaus the said private Way is only for the use & Benefit of Said Smith, and not of Publick use to the District we further Report that Said Peletiah Smith ought to pay to Aaron Matthews for his Damage occasioned thereby the sum of twenty four shillings—

Simeon Strong
Jonathan Dickinson
Nath'll Coleman
Moses Dickinson
} Select Men

Voted To Accept of a Townway Laid from the town way North of Elijah Bakers Lot to Cross the Mill river near Clarys Mill and another way from Said Clarys Mill to Meet with the same—

The Report of the Select men for Laying of said way is as follows (viz) At the Annual Meeting of the Inheabitants of Amherst March ye fifth A. D. 1770

The Select Men of Amherst pursuant to the reporte of the Comtee Lately appointed by the District have Laid out the Ways hereafter described for the use of the Inheabitants of Amherst (viz) Beginning at the town Way North of Elijah Bakers Lot, and at a pine Tree Mark,[d] (which is in the Middle of ye same way Laid out by us) thence running North thirty Eaight Degrees and thirty Minutes west, forty two rods; thence North thirty degrees west ten rods, thence North thirty Seven Degrees West Sixteen rods; thence west Seven Degrees North twenty rods; thence South thirty Eaight Degrees West Seven Rods; thence North forty three Degrees West Six rods; thence West Eaightteen Degrees North thirteen Rods; thence North twenty Eaight Degrees & thirty Minutes East to Cross the Mill River—the Same Way being two rods in Breadth—the said Select men have also Laid a rode of the Same Breadth from the Mill Called Clarys Mill, to Meet with the aforesaid Way (viz)

Beginning at a Place twenty Feet South of the Easterly End of said Mill; thence running South thirty Eaight Degres West to the way herein before described—

Which way So Laid out the Said Select men now Return and Reporte to this

Meeting that they may be accepted, and allowed by the District and Committed to Record according to Law

SIMEON STRONG
JON'TH DICKINSON
NATH'LL COLEMAN
MOSES DICKINSON
} Select Men

Voted To Repare the Heigh Ways this year by a Tax

Voted to Discontinue all that Town way South of Nath[ll] Colemans

Voted To Grant all the Lands Contained in said Way to said Nathaniel Colemans, and Impower a Com[tee] in behalf of the District to Execute to said Coleman and Heirs a Deed thereof, with Covenant for quiet Enjoyment

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Ins John Field Jonathan Dickinson be a Com[tee] for the purpus aforesaid—

On Nathaniel Colemans affering to this meeting a deed of Conveyance of a Piece of Land in this District which Said Coleman lately Bought of Elisha Cook, Which was Lately the South Side of Said Cooks, Lot in the Midle Division being ten Rods in Breadth and running through said Division

Voted To accept the Same and Receive the Estate thereby Granted accordingly

Voted To Lease the Same Land So purched To Abner Lee for the Term of Eight Years and Grant him the wood and Timber thereon

Voted To Chose a Com[tee] to Visit the boundaries of the town and renew such as Destroyed and make them Notorious

Voted That Moses Dickinson Elijah Baker John Nash Ju[nr] be a Com[t.e] for the Purpus aforesaid

Voted To Chose a Com[tee] to Inspect the Town Way North of Moses Warners & say howmuch Land and in what form shall be assoined to Jonathan Dickinson as a Recumppence for the County rods going acros his Lot & make return to the next meting

Voted Ins Jonn Field Solomon BoltWood Thomas Hastings a Com[tee] for the Purpus above

Voted to Chose a Com[tee] To say and Determine how much Land and in What Form shall be allow,[d] to William Boltwood at the west End of his Lot as a Recompence for Laying a town Way on the North Side of his Lot and make return to the Next Meeting

Voted That Josiah Chauncy Esq Moses Dickinson Elijah Baker be a Com[tee] for the Purpus afore said

Voted That the Select Men be a Com[tee] to Lay out and prefix sufficient boundaries to the Buring Yard and Make Reporte to the Next Meeting

Voted That Nehemiah Dickinson be releas,[d] from being accomtable for the Rates of Joseph Gould and Noah Gould

Voted to Do sumthing to the town Heighway between John Nash Jun[rs] and William Boltwoods Lot

Voted To Do Ten Days Worke to the way above mentioned

Voted To begin a Gramer School at the first of May next and the same to continue through the year

Voted To Discontinue asertain Piece of townway North of Joseph Churchs Hous being as follows (viz) one rod north of his Hous four Rods wide runing Northerly twenty five rods and then fall in with the Line of the Lots and grant the same to said Church

Voted That Hogs Shall Run from the midle of May to the First of August—
Attest SIMEON STRONG Moderator

[On the last leaves of this first book occur the following miscellaneous entries]

Nov 7 1762 Taken up & Strayed by Ephrain Kellogg of Amherst a Sorrel mare about twelve Years old without any Mark or Brand & I apointed Ebez[r] Dickinson Jun[r] & Joseph Dickinson to aprise s[d] Mair & they aprised her at two Pound Lawfull money

In the Yeare 1758 Thare was a tax made by us John Nash Nath[ll] Smith Nath[ll] Dickinson Ass[rs] for this precinct to procure fire wood for the Rev[d] M[r] Parsons and his Sallary: and other Charges as follows

Commited to M[r] Sam[ll] Ingram a tax to Collect	333	13	11
Also to M[r] Jonathan Edwards a tax of	264	17	09
	598	11	8
the Debts Commited to the Tresurar to pay out	576	02	

August 21 1759 taken Up In Damiadge feasant And Straid By Ephraim Kellogg & Mosses Warner a Roan Mair about three years old With a Blase in her face & a Nattural Pacer Without mark or Brand

A Record of the proceeding In y[e] tax of two pence p[r] acor Granted by the General Coart

Pursuent to the Order of this Precinct the Assesors proceeded to Expose to Sale so Much of the Lands of the Nonresident propriators (who had been Delinquent in paying the tax Assesed upon thare Lands by vertu of the Grant of the Grate and General Court to this Precinct to enable them to settel a Gospel Minister and) as was Judged would be Sufficient to Defray and pay up the Remaining part of the Assesment yet Du

Accordingly y[e] Rate of Shuch Delinquent Propriators Land was posted Publickly at Springfeild at the House of M[r] Worthontons & In Hadley 3[d] Preceinct att the House of M[r] Kellogg & att Each publick House the 29[th] Day of August 1739

After which on the first Day of March 1739 40 Notifications of the Sale of y[e] Delinquent Propriators Lands was Publickly posted att y[e] Afores[d] Places In Springfeild first Parish att y[e] House of M[r] Worthonton & In Hadley 3[d] Precinct att y[e] House of M[r] Kellogg Seting forth ye Quantety of Lands or Number of Acors Exposed to sale of Each Delinquent Proprietors Lots: Allso seting forth y[e] time or Day appointed for the Sale of Shuch Lands by Publick Vandue which is to be on the first Munday of June 1740

On the third Day of Janew[r] 1739 40 Notifications of the Intended Sale of y[e] Delinquent propriators Lands ware Inserted or Advertised In y[e] Publick prints for three several weeks Sucsesively

On the first Munday in June 1740 a Lot of Land belonging to the Heirs of Colonal Sam[ll] Brown Decest Containing about foure Hundred& twelve Acors Lying about ye Middel of the third Devesion of Lands so Called In Hadley third Preceinct—and was formerly Laid out to the Porters; was Publickly Sold at a Publick Vandue: to the Highest Bidder: for one Hundred & forty seven pounds Bills of the old Tennor: the Remainder of which Money: after his Rate of Asses-

ment: as also the Incident Charges ware paide was Log[d] In the Precinct Tresury: (that is thirty pounds nineteen shillings and two pence) with order to y[e] Tresurar John Cowls to pay the same to the Heirs of Colenal Sam[ll] Brown when & as soon as Demanded

[Second Book.]

Hampshire ss. May y[e] 7[th] 1770—

To the Constables of the Destrict of Amherst or Either of them Greeting.

In his majesstys Name you are Requir,[d] forthwith To warn all the Freeholders & other Inheabitants of the Distrect of Amherst Qualified to Vote in town and District Meetings that theary Conveen & meet to Gether at the Meeting Hous in s[d] District on thirsday the twenty fourth Day of May Currant at four of Clock in the after noon, then and there after a Moderator Chosen,

1[st] To know the minds of the Distrect whether they will accept of the List of Jurors the Select men have Drawn up

2[d] Whether the District Will accept of the Reporte of the Select Men Respecting the bounds of the Burying Yard

3[d] Wheather the Distrect think it necessary for the Select men To Lay a highway from Hoddens in the East Street Northerly to John Adams Corn Mill— and Make Return of this Warrant with your Doings therein to one of us before s,[d] Meeting

Josiah Chancy
John Dickinson
Solomon Boltwood } Select Men

Return of the Constable indors. thus (viz)

The Directions of this Worrant has bin attended by me

David Smith Constable

the Directions of Worrant have bin answer,[d] by me

Nathen Dickinson Jn'r Constable for Amherst

May: 24: 1770

Att a Legal Meeting of Distrect of Amherst holden at the Meeting hous on Thirsday the twenty forth day of May 1770 fore of the Clock in y[e] afternoon, Come into the following Votes (Viz)

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Moderator

Voted To Accept of the List of Jurers as they have bin Red

Voted To Accept of the Report of the Selectmen Respecting the bounds of the burying yard who is as follows (Viz)

We the Select Men of the Distrect of Amherst according to the Vote of the town have set up the bounds of the Burying Yard According to our best Judgment & is as follows (Viz)

Beginning at a Stake and Stones two Rods Easterly of Docter Coleman,s North East Corner of his Ketching thence Easterly Nineteen Roods to a Stake and Stones thence Northerly twenty two Rods to a Stake and Stones thence Westerly four Roods to a Stake and Stons thence South-westerly Eaighteen Rods & one half to Stake and Stones thence Southerly Eleven Rods & one half to the first Mentioned Corner

Josiah Chauncy
John Dickinson
Gideon Dickinson } Selectmen
Jon'th Edwards
Sol'n Boltwood

Voted that the Select Men Lay a Heighway in the East Street from Hoddings or Eastmans Lot to Shutesbury Rode and make Reporte to March Meeting

Test ———

August 21 1770

Att A Legall Meeting of the Distrect of Amherst on tuesday y^e 21^d of August 1770 at 5 of the Clock in y^e afternoon, after the Choice of Simeon Strong Esq Moderator Voted as Follows (Viz)

Voted to Come Into sum Measures for Regulating or Eaising of the burden of a Roade requested and About to be Laid through the third Division of Lots in Amherst

Voted To Chews a Com^tee To Inspect and See if their Cant be a way found fo[r] a rode through the third Division of Lots as Good for the Publick with Les Damage to the Privite than the Way Now Popos,^d through John Billings Lot in Its triangular Point

Voted that Ins John Field Moses Dickinson and Gideon Dickinson Be a Com^t for the Purpus aforesaid, and that in Case they Can find such a place for a Rode as is Mention,^d above that they reporte to some one who Shall [be] Chosen to act at Court in behalf of the Distrect

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq. be an Agent at Court for the Distrect Incase a Com^tee be Chosen to Lay out S^d way that if Posiable the S^d Com^tee may have their orders Left in Sum measure at Large and Not Confined to one Perticular Place

Test ———

January 14^th 1771

Att A Legal Meeting of the Distrect of Amherst on Monday y^e 14^th of Janary A D 1771 at the Midle School-House in the first Division at Nine of the Clock in the morning Voted as follows (Viz)

Voted Josiah Chauncy Esq Moderator

Voted to Adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one Hour & then meet at this Place

Voted to Allow two shillings Per Day for summer worke

Voted to Allow one Shilling and Six pence for Fall Worke

Voted To Allow the bills as they bin Red and Consider,^d and that the Assesors Leavey a tax for raising the Same

Voted To allow the Re^vd M^r Parsons ninety three pound Six shillings and Eaight Pence & that the Assesers Leavey a tax for raysing the Same

Voted to rais thirtey Pound for school and that the Assesers Leavey a tax for Raising the Same

Voted to Build a Bridge over the mill River near Clareys mill So Call.^d

Voted to Chews a Com^tee to Settle with De^u Ebenezer Dickinson a former Tresurer Respecting a Sum of Money Lodg,^d in his hands which is the Equivolent or Reward of a sartin Tract of Land formerly Call,^d the Equivolent Land

Voted that Josiah Chauncy Esq Simeon Strong Esq and John Billings be a Com^tee for the Purpus above

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

(Seal) Hampshire ss. To the Constables of the Distrect of Amherst or Either of them Greeting In his Majesstys Name you are Requir^d to Worn all the free-holders and other Inheabitants that are Qualified Acording to Law to Vote in Town & Distrect Meetings that they Convene and meet Together at the Middle School hous in the first Street in Amherst on Monday the twenty first Day of

January Currant at two of the Clock in the after Noon to Consider and Act upon the following Articles

1st Wheather the Distrect will set up another School

2d Whether the Distrect Discontinue and Sell any Part of the Heighway in this Distrect

3d Wheather the Distrect will Seat the Meeting hous or Make any alteration —and Make Due Return of this Worrant with your Doing therein to some one or more of us the subscribers before Sd Meeting Given under our hand and Seals this Seventeenth Day of January 1771

JOSIAH CHAUNCY
JONATHAN EDWARDS
SOL'N BOLTWOOD } Select Men
GIDEON DICKINSON

Return of the Constables Indors thus (viz)—the Directions of this warrant hath bin attended by us

NATHAN DICKINSON JN'R
DAVID SMITH } Constables

January 21st 1771

Att a Legal Meeting of the Distrect of Amherst holden at the School hous near Hartling Stake on Monday ye twenty first of January A D 1771 Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Josiah Chauncy Esq Moderator

Voted that the Select Men Set up a new school at the north End of the Distrect the Space of Six weeks in addition to the present school

Voted to make sum alterations in seeting of the Meeting hous—

Voted that Leut. John Dickinson Den Jonathan Edwards, Ins. John Field Josiah Chauncy Esq and Moses Dickinson be a Comtee for the Purpus above

Voted that the Above Comtee be regulated by the List to be taken for the Present year to Gether with Eage Estate and Qualifications

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Amherst Distrect Meeting Janry 21st 1771

Voted that there be Granted, to Lieut. William Boltwood and John Nash Jur. all the Land between the after Mentioned Line and the Lots in which they Dwell that is to say Each of them to have that which lies against his own Lot that is to say. Beginning at a Stake and Stones at the Northwest Corner of the Said John Nashes Lot on Which he Dwells as the Same as now Inclosd thence Running Southerly to White Oake Tree about three Rods South Said Nashes Barn thence running to a Stake and Stons Near the Southwest Corner Said Nash.s Lot thence Still Southerly to a Stake and Stones at the Northwest Corner of Said William Boltwoods Lot Crossing the townway two rods wide hence to a Stake and Stones about two rods & half westerly of said Boltwoods Barn; the said Grant to Said Boltwood being in Recompese of the Damage done by Laying the town Way on ye north side of his Lot; and the Grant to Said Nash being on Condition of his paying or securing to the District Treasurer the sum of thirty two shillings within this Month of January

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

N. B. See Page 9 for J. Nashs land

(Seal) Hampshire ss. To the Constables of the Destrict of Amherst or Either of them Greeting in his Majestys Name you are required forthwith to Warn

all the Freeholders and other Inheabitants of the Destrict of Amherst Qualified to Vote in town or District meeting that they Convene and meet together at the School Hous in the first Street in Amherst Near Pelham Road Tuesday the fifth Day of March Next at Nine of the Clock in the morning then and there after a Moderator Chosen to See if the Destrict will Vote the following articles

1st To Chuse Destrict officers Ensuing Year

2d Wheather the Destrect will Consider & Determine Respecting such Conditional Grants as Have here to fore bin Made by the District whether the Conditions are fullfilled or not and to Conform the Grants to the Grantees respectively and to make them Absolute Where the Grants appear to have been fulfilled

3d Whether the Destrict will Discontinue any Part of the highway in said Destrict and sell the Same in any Veary special Case or Cases—& further more to see if the Destrict will accept of the return of the Select men of a town road Laid out from the North End of the Second Street up Near to Goulds mill So Called

4th To Determin whot what method to repare the Heighways the Ensuing Year

5th Wheather the Distrect will Let Hodgs run at Large any Part of the Year Ensuing if they are rung & Yoked according to Law

6th To see whether the Destrict will accept of the report of the Comtee Chosen to Seet the Meeting Hous

7th Wheather the Destrict will Vote that Every Person Seated Shall Take their Seats where they are Seated & to be Esteemed Disorderly if not & be Liable to such a fine as the Court Judge Proper—& make Due Return of this Warrant with your Doings therein to sum one of us before s,d meeting—Given under our hands & Seal this 18th Day of February 1771 & in the Eleventh year of his Majestys Reign

Josiah Chauncy
John Dickinson
Sol'n Boltwood } Select Men
Gideon Dickinson
Jonathan Edwards

Return of the Constables Indors this (viz) the Directons of this Warrant hath bin attended by me Nathan Dickinson Jnr Constable

March 5th 1771

Att a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the District of Amherst holden at the School Hous. Near the hartling Stake on Tusday ye 5th Day of March A D 1771 at Nine of the Clock in ye Morning and Voted as Follows. (viz)

Voted Josiah Chauncy. Esq. Moderator

Voted. Seth Coleman Clerk

Voted. Simeon Strong Esq. Treasurer.

Voted. Simeon Strong Esq. Ins. John Field. Moses Dickinson Alexand Smith and Peter Smith Select men

Voted. to adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then to meet at the School hous at or Near the Hartling Stake

Voted. Peter Smith Is John Field. Alexand Smith Assesers.

Voted. Jonathan Dickinson Jnr Philup Ingram Constables.

Voted. Simeon Dickinson Den Simeon Clark. Asael Moody Nathll Dickinson Elijah Baker Surveyers of Heighways.

Voted John Nash Jnr Gideon Handerson Jonathan Moody Jnr Tithing Men

Voted Nathll Coleman Jonathan Cowls fens Vewers

Voted John Hoddens. Oliver Cowles Gideon Lee Joel. Billings. Lemuel Moody Hogreeves.

Voted Moses Cook John Nash Jnr Joel Moody Joseph Eastman Jnr Deer Reeves

Voted Jonathan Smith David Blodgit Robert Emmon Wardens.

Voted Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Voted that the former Comtee Chosen to Survey the Heighway heretofore go again onto the Line between Den S. Clarks Lot and the Heighway adjoining to more Critically assertain if Posiable the Line between s,d Simeon Clarks Lot and Heighway adjoining

Voted that the Comtee Chosen heretofore to Survey the town Heighway go onto the Line at the front of Hezekiah Beldings Lot and Say how much Land if any Shall be Sold to S,d Belding to accommodate him around his barn, shop & well, and in what form & for how much he shall have the Same & make return to the Next Meeting

Voted to Cheus a Comtee to Vew the Heighway at the East End of Ins John Fields & Moses Cooks Lot and Say how much Land if any Shall be Sold To Samuel Gould in what form and for what Sum and make return to the Next meting

Voted Solomon Boltwood John Nash Jnr Daniel Kellogg be a Comtee for the Purpus above

Voted to repare the Heighway this year by a tax

Voted that hogs Shall run from ye 20th of May To 20th of August ring,d and yok,d according to Law

Voted to adjourn to the meeting hous

Voted to accept of the Comtee report in the regulation of the Seats in the Meeting hous

Test JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

A Highway Laid out by us the Subscribers in Amherst May ye 30th 1770 as follows (viz) We began at a Large Red Oak Stump Supposed to be the North East Corner of Joseph Eastmans Lot ye body of the Tree being on the ground being Mark,d H. W.from thence we Ran on the west Side of S,d highway north 14 deg 30 min East 60 rods to which Place the Heighway is Laid 12 rods wide opposite to which Stands a Stake & Stones on ye East Side ye Steak Mark,d H. W. then the Heighway Runs on the East Side North 36 deg East 9½ rods to a heap of Stones and a Stake Markt H. W. then North 11 deg East 17 rods to a heap of Stones and a Stake Markt H. W. about 14 or 15 rods to the South of Hoddens Hous where the road is 13. rods & 6.Links wide then we Went to the West Side of S,d Heighway to where we Ended the 60 rods first Mentioned & Continued the Cours North 14 deg 30 min East 12 rods to a pine Stake Mark,d H. W. then we went to the Laist mention,d Station on ye East Side & ran North 9 deg 30 min West 46 rods to a heap of Stones & Stake Mark,d H. W. than we went to the Laist mention,d Station on ye West Side (viz) a Pine Stake & ran North 12 deg West 42 rods to a Large White Oak Stump Markd H. W. from whence forward the highway is Laid 2 rods wide from said White Oak Stump it run West 31 deg North 11 rods to a heap of Stones & a Stake markd H. W. then west 34 deg North 28 rods to a Pine Stadle markd H. W. then North 38 deg West 45 rods to a pine Stadle markd H. W. then North 27 deg West 5 rods to a Pine Stadle Markd H. W. then North 43 deg west 7½ rods to a Pine Stadel mark,d H. W. then North 32 deg West 3 rods to a pine Stadle Mark,d H. W. then North 45 deg West 31 rods to a Small Pine Stadle Mark,d H. W. then North 36 deg West 9 rods to a Pine

Stadel Mark,[d] H. W. then North 25 deg West 26 rods to a Small White Oak Stadel Mark.[d] H.W.then North 14 deg West 12 rods to a Small White Burch Stadel Mark,[d] H. W. then North 1 deg West 54 rods to a Walnut Stadel in a run of water Mark,[d] H. W. then North 16 deg west 39 rods to a White Oak Stadel Mark,[d] H. W. then Continued the Same cours 46 rods further to the County Road Survey,[d] By Eben'r Childs.

Damages as Estimted by the suscribers

	£	s	d
To Ebenezer Williams	0	5	0
To Joseph Eastman	0	6	6
To Elijah Baker	1	0	0
To Noah Smith	0	10	0

Josiah Chauncy
Gideon Dickinson } Select Men
Jon'th Edwards

The Above Reporte of the Select Men is Voted

Test Josiah Chauncy Moderator

Voted that Daniel Kellogg Nathan Dickinson Gideon Dickinson Moses Warner John Billings Josiah Moody Eli Parker James Merick Timothey Green Aaron Warner Lemuel Moody Simeon Strong Joseph Eastman & Jonathan Dickinson have fullfill,[d] the Conditions of their Respective Grants made to them at the District Meeting Janu[y] 1[st] 1770 of Land that were before Part of the townway and that the Said Grants be & hereby are made absolute to them respectively and their Heirs forever—

Voted that John Nash Jn[r] has fulfilled the Condition of the Grant of Land made to him at the last Jaunary Meeting and that he hold the Same Land in Fee

Voted that Simeon Strong has fulfilled the Condition of the Grant made to him of that Piece of Land which Lies Between Pelham Road & the Burying yard & that the Same Land be & hereby is Confirmed to him & his Heirs

Voted that Preseved Clap has fulfilled the Condition of the Grant Made to him of Land on the South Side of Simeon Dickinsons Lot & that the Same be & hereby is Confermed to him and his Heirs

Test Josiah Chauncy Moderator

April 22, 1771.

Att A Legal Meeting of the Distrect of Amherst at the Meeting House on Monday y[e] twenty Second Day of April A D 1771 at two of the Clock in y[e] afternoon, and Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to accept of the List of Jurers as they have been red

Voted to Chuse a Com[tee] to agree with Ebenezar Williams respecting a Bit of his Lot North of his hous wanted for a rode and make a reporte to sum futer meeting

Voted Peter Smith Moses Dickinson and Nath[ll] Coleman a Com[tee] for the purpus above

Voted To accept of the Report of the Com[tee] Chosen to Settle with De[n] Ebenezer Dickinson &c

Test Moses Dickinson Moderator

Seal Hampshire ss. Amherst To the Constab[l]es of the Destrict of Amherst or Either of them Greeting—

You are hereby required in his Majestys Name to Notify the Inheabitants of

Said District Qualified by Law to Vote in Town affairs that they Meet together at the Meeting Hous in Said District on Wednesday the fifth Day of June Next at two of the Clock afternoon, then and there after Moderator Chosen to Do & transact the following things (viz)

1st To Hear the Petition of Landlord Moses Warner for discontinuing that Part of the town way lying on the North Side of his Lot which he has inclos,d within his Fence or Such part thereof as Shall be Necessary to make up the Breadth of his Lot; or otherwise to make him a grant of Land in some other Part of the Said way sufficient to Make up the Land that is wanting in his said Lot

2d To Hear the Reporte of the Comtee heretofore Chosen to Consider what Land should be granted To Jonathan Dickinson in said way as a Recompence for his Land taken up in the Kings Heighway and grant so much Land to said Dickinson as shall be thought proper & to Discontinue such part of said way as shall be granted to him

3d To hear the Request of John Morton for Discontinuing a part of the townway which he has Inclos.d & sel to him so much of said Land as shall be thought proper

4ly To Determine Wheather the District will allow Abner Lee to keep up his Fence about his Field in the town way and on What Condition and for what time

5ly To Determine wheather the District will allow Deu Simeon Clark to Keep up his fence round his Crop Sowed in the town way East of his hous & for what time & for what Consideration

Hereof fail not and make due Return of this Worrant & your Doings herein at or before the time of holding said Meeting. Dated at amherst the 31st Day of May Ano domini 1771

Simeon Strong
Peter Smith
Moses Dickinson } Select Men
Alex'd Smith

Return of the Constables Indors. thus (viz)

The Directions of this Worrant hath bin attended by us

Jonathan Dickinson Jnr
Philup Ingram: Constables

June 5th A D 1771

Att a Legal meeting of the Distrect of Amherst holden at the Meeting Hous on Wednesday ye 5th June 1771 at two of ye Clock in ye afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Josiah Chauncy Esq. Modrator

Voted to Chuse a Comtee to survey Land Moses Warners Lot and see how much land the town has taken of his Lot for a highway on the North side and Determin how much Land shall be ascined to Moses Warner where and in what form

Also to affix boundarys to a bit of Land formerly ascined to Jonathan Dickinson as a Recompence for the Land taken from him for a Heighway and the survey of the same &c

Voted That Simeon Strong Esq Moses Dickinson Josiah Chauncy Esq be a Comtee for the Purpus above

Voted that the same Comtee be directed on the Petition of John Morton to Vew the town way near John Mortons House & se what Land is nicessary for the town to allow him to hold there & make Reporte to the Meeting

Voted that the said Com^tee do not Proceed to prosecute Aaron Lee for Incumbring the way till the further order of the town

Voted that a Com^tee be Chose to Determin what rent De^n Clark give to the Town for his Land in y^e town way East of his Hous

Voted that Isaac Goodale Moses Cook and John Nash Jr be a Com^tee for that Purpose

Voted that this Meeting be adjurned to the Monday after next at four of the Clock afternoon

Attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Amherst District Meeting by Ajurnment on Monday the 17^th Day of January 4 a Clock afternoon

Voted that there be granted to Jonathan Dickinson in Recompence for Land formerly taken for y^e Kings Heighway from the Lot whereon his Son Simeon Dickinson now dwells, four Acres and three Quarters of an Acre of Land in the town way north of & adjoining the Lot of Moses Warner in Form following (viz) Beginning at the Rear of the Second Division Lots the whole Breadth of the way being sixteen Rods thence running Westerly Carrying the Whole Breadth of said Way forty six rods two feet and half to Bounds marked & made by the Com^tee and that the whole of the Town Way Lying within the before mentioned Limits be & hereby is discontinued

Voted that the southerly Line of the said town way from said Jonathan Dickinsons Grant westerly hereafter shall beas follows (viz) Beginning at a Stake & Stones in the Westerly Line of Said Dickinson,s Grant and nine Rods Northerly from the Southwest Corner thereof thence running West seven Degrees thirty Minutes north about fifty four rods to a burch Stake & Stones not far South of the Parth thence West forty two Degrees North ten rods to a Stakes & Stones thence West fifteen Degrees & thirteen Minutes North to a Stake Six rods: thence the same Point Eighty two rods to a Stake and Stones in Moses Warners Fence south from Preserved Claps Shop, thence West fourteen Degrees South twelve rods to a Stake & Stones thence west 11 deg South 6 rods to a Stake Mark^d H.W. & Stones. thence West 30 deg 30 min north 10 rods to a Stake & Stones thence about thirty Rods west 3 deg North to a Stake & Stones in the front Line of the original Lots and that all that Part of said Way which Lies south of Said Line be & hereby is discontinued

Voted that all the Land in Said Way south of the Line aforesaid being four Acres & half and sixteen Rods more than Moses Warner has Inclosed be and hereby is Granted to Moses Warner as a compensation for his original Lot taken formerly in Said Way and which now makes a Part of said Jonathan Dickinsons Grant and for what was wanting in Quantity of Land formerly Granted to him & which he bought of the Town of Hadley

The Above Votes Paist in District Meeting

Attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Meeting October 30^th 1771

Att a Legal meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting hous on Wednesday the thirtieth day of october at three oClock afternoon A 1771

Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Peter Smith Moderator

Voted that the Select men be impower^d to Draw money out of the Treasury to pay the Necessary repairs of the Meeting hous & School houses

Tes^t PETER SMITH Moderator

Meeting Novem^r 8. 1771

Att a Legal meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting hous on Friday the Eaight Day of November 1771 at two of the Clock after noon, and Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Moderator

Voted to take sum further Measurs to obtain an alteration of the Heighway Lately Laid through the third Division to Belchers town through John Billings Lot

Voted Moses Dickinson be an Agent to forward a Petition to Court for the purpus aforesaid

Test. SIMEON STRONG Moderator

Meeting December 2^d 1771

At a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting hous on Monday y^e 2^d Day of December 1771 at one of the clock in y^e afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Peter Smith Moderator

Voted to Adjurn to the school hous near the Heartling Stake

Voted that the Courts Com^tee Lately Chosen to vew the County rode Lately Laid in the third Division in order to make sum alteration or removal of said rode shall come

Voted to Chuse a Com^tee to wait on the Courts Com^tee

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq & Peter Smith be a Com^tee for y^e purpus above

Voted that the Com^tee be shewed acros the East End of the third Division of Lots Leading from Log town to Pelham Rode and also a rode Leading from Noah Dickinsons by De^n Jonathan Edwards and thomas Hasting,s to Come in with the New County Rode Near Nath^ll Pecks

Test PETER SMITH Moderator

Meeting January 13 A. D. 1772

Att A Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst holden at the School hous Near Landlord Warners on Monday the thirteenth Day of January A. D. 1772 at Nine of the Clock in morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Alexander Smith Moderator

Voted to adjurn this Meeting for the space of one hour and then return to this Place

Voted to Allow two Shillings per Day in Summer for worke & one Shilling & Sixpence per day in fall

Voted to Allow the Bills as they have bin red & Considerd

Voted to Allow the Re^vd David Persons his Sollery as in years Paist

Voted that the Assesers be impower^d to Asses the money Voted above

Voted to Allow Simeon Stong Esq forty fore Shillings it being money he paid to the Corts Com^tee for their Services in December 1771

Voted to Take sum Measures to divide the District into two Pearishes

Voted To adjurn this Meeting to the 14^th Day of January Current at one of the Clock afternoon

Amherst District Meeting by Adjurnment on Tuesday the 14^th Day of January A. D. 1772 one Clock afternoon

Voted that the Select Men be Directed to Preambulate the Line between Hadley and Amherst

Voted to Chuse a Com^tee to Lay out a Recumpence in Land to Joseph Church for his Land taken for a town way & make a report to sum futer meeting

Voted that Elijah Baker & Ebenezer Dickinson Jnr be a Comtee for the Purpose above

Voted that the School house that is near Edward Smiths hous be removed to the East Side of the Street upon Private Expence and that there be a Comtee Chosen to say wheare it shall stand

Voted that Isaac Goodale Solomon Boltwood & John Billings be a Comtee for the Purpus above

Voted to Make Den Ebenezar Dickinson som allowance for his former trouble in Collecting Alvords Debt

Voted to allow Den Ebenezar Dickinson five pounds for his former Service as above mentioned & Voted

Voted to take sum further measurs for the removal of the County road to Beltchers town

Voted that Moses Dickinson the former Agent Should go the Next Court at Northampton & hear the report of the Courts Comtee

Test. ALEXAND'R SMITH Moderator

Meeting March 10th 1772

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting Hous on Tuesday the tenth Day of March at Nine of the Clock Forenoon A. D. 1772 Come Into the following Votes (viz)

Voted Alexander Smith Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman District Clerk

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Treasurer

Voted John Dickinson Nathll Dickinson Moses Dickinson Ruben Dickinson & John Billings Selectmen

Voted John Billings John Dickinson Ruben Dickinson Assesers

Voted to adjurn for the Space of one hour and then to Meat at this place

Voted Joseph Dickinson Joel Moody Constables

Voted Eli Parker William Boltwood David Blotchet Joseph Church Surveyors of Highways

Voted Jonathan Cowles Nathll Coleman Fens Vewers

Voted Jonathan Moody Jnr John Nash Jnr Dear Rives

Voted Elijah Baker Daniel Dickinson David Cowles Tything men

Voted Jacob Warner Jnr Timothey Green Jnr Oliver Clap Robert Emmons Ezerah Roode Hog Rives

Voted Joseph Church Surveay of Lumber

Voted Isaac Goodale Sealer of Leather

Voted to Repare the Heighways this year by the Pole

Voted Elishar Ingram Isaac Goodale Asahel Moody Wardens

Voted to Let Hogs run well ring,d and yoked sum part of the year

Voted that Hogs shall run from the fifteenth of May to the tenth of August next Hamperd as above

Voted to adjurn to the 11th Day of March Currant at Nine of the Clock in the morning then meet at this Place

Amherst District Meeting by adjurnment on Wednesday the 11th of March 1772 at Nine of the Clock in the morning

Voted to adjurn to the School hous by Landlord Warners

Voted to adjurn to the School hous by Landlord Warners

Voted to adjurn for the space of one hour then to meet at this Place

Voted that the Select Men Draw Money out of the Treasurey to Pay for Schooling this year

Voted to accept of the report of a Com^tee Chosen to Lay out a bit of Land to Joseph Church which is as follows

Amherst March 9^th 1772

Att a Legal Meeting on January the 13^th we the Subscribers being Chosen a Com^tee to Lay out sum Land to Joseph Church accordingly we have gon and laid it out as follows

Beginning at the Mill River on the west Side of the way N. then Runing Mt. seven rods & half to a Chesnot Stadel which we Markt H. W then runing south forty rods to a pine Stadel that we marked H W thence Mt. seven rods and half this gives him one acre & seven score rods of Land which we find by the surveyers Plan to be the same in quantity that the town had of him for a highway by us

ELIJAH BAKER
EBENZAR DICKINSON Jn^r

the Vote taken respecting the Dividing of the Distrect into two Districts or parishes was paist in the Negative by a tie of Votes

Test ALEXANDER SMITH Moderator

Meeting April 21 A D 1772

Att a Lagal meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting Hous on Tuesday y^e twenty first day of april at fore of the Clock afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted John Billings Moderator

Voted to accept of the Jurers as they have bin agreed on by the Select Men

Test.

Meeting August 17^th. 1772

Att a Legal Meeting of the Distrect of Amherst holden at the Meeting hous on Monday the 17^th Day of August 1772 at three of the Clock afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Josiah Chauncy Esq. Moderator

Voted To approve the Doings of the Select Men in employing M^r Gay Ballantine to Keep the Grammar School

Voted to Improve M^r William Guy Ballentine for Six months from his first Entering in the School

Voted to Chuse a Com^tee to transact the affaire of schooling for the six month mention.^d above

Voted that Moses Dickins Lev^t John Dickinson & John Billings be the Com^tee above

Voted that the Com^tee above Should weight on Mr. William Gay Ballantine & inform him of the Votes of the town as they Stand above &c

Attest JOSIAH CHAUNCY Moderator

Meeting Aug^st 17^th [24?] A d 1772

At a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting hous on Monday y^e twente of August 1772.

Voted as follows (viz)

Voted John Billings Moderator.

Voted to Take sum further measures for the removal of the Countey Rode through John Billings Lot

Voted to Shew the Courts Com^tee that is Coming to vew the County rode through John Billings Lot the Rode Call,^d the North rode

Attest

Meeting January y^e 18 AD 1773

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting Hous on Monday y^e 18^th Day of January A. D. 1773 at Nine of the Clock in the Morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to Adjurn to the School hous Near Landlord Fieles

Voted to accept of the Bills as they have bin Red and Consider,^d

Voted to adjurn for the Space of one hour and then Meet at this Place

Voted that the Assesers be Impowered to Leavey a tax sufficient to Defreay the Debts of the District as they have been paist & also to pay the Rev^d David Parsons his Salery as in years paist

Voted upon the Petition of Peletiah Smith Jn^r and Nathan Dickinson for Damages that they Sustain by the Countey rode being Laid across their Land in the third Division to Chews a Com^tee to go on the Land and See wheather they Shall have any Damages or Either of them and if any how much and make Report to the Next Meeting

Voted that Moses Dickinson Esq Chauncy and Solomon Boltwood be a Com^tee for the Purpus above

Voted upon the Petition of Simeon Strong Esq. to Cheuse a Com^tee to see Wheather M^r Strong shall have the Liberty of Purchasing a gore of Land before his house as mention in the Warrant (viz) twelve feet wide from Near the Place whear his old Barn formerly stood runing to a point at the west side of his Lot & for what sum and that they make report to the Nex Meeting

Voted Daniel Kellogg, Esq Chauncy, Ins. John Field, be a Com^tee for the Purpus above &c

Voted to Raise thirtey five Pounds for the use of schooling in the year Insewing

Voted that the Assesers be Impower^d to rais the money mentioned above for the use of Schooling and give auder for the Same

Voted that article of providing for more schooling for Small Children in Inglish Schools Shall Be Postponed to March Meeting

Voted that the Select men Shall waight on Abner Lee for the Performance of his agreement of repairing the Heighway across the Second Division of Lots Near the South End of Amherst till the Laist Day of May Next and if it is not then Repar,^d the Select Men Shall auder the Treasurer to Prosecute Abner Lee.

Attest. MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting March y^e 8^th A D 1773

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting hous on Monday y^e 8^th Day of March A D 1773 at Nine of the Clock in the morning

Voted as follows (viz) Voted John Billings Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman Destrict Clerk

Voted Simeon Strong Esq. Treasurer

Voted John Dickinson Moses Dickinson Nath^ll Dickinson Ebenezer Mattoon Ruben Dickinson Select men

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon Moses Dickinson Ruben Dickinson Assesers

Voted Ruben Ingram Simeon Smith Constables

Voted to Adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then meet at this place

Voted Nathan Dickinson, Jonathan Smith, Isaac Hubbard Daniel Dickinson, Martain Kellogg Thomas Hastings Surveyers of highways

Voted Martain Smith Hezekiah Belding Joseph Church tything Men

Voted Jonathan Cowles Nath. Coleman fens Vewers

Voted Elishar Dickinson Elisher Goodale, Aaron Warner Jn^r Simeon Elmer Joseph Smith Hogreeves

Voted Jonathan Dickinson Jn^r Jonathan Moody Jn^r Deer reeves

Voted Thomas Hastings Seler of Leather

Voted that Hogs shall run ring,^d and yoke,^d according to Law from the Midle of May Next to the first of September Next

Voted Martain Smith oliver Cowles Philup Ingram Wardens

Voted to allow five month schooling to Each Quarter of the town in the Insuing year in that Part of the year when the Select men Shall Judg most profatable for the Inheabitants

Voted to adjurn to the School hous Near Landlord Fields hous

Voted that the Preambulatry of the Line between Hadley & Amherst Lately run by the Selectmen of Hadley and Amherst be accepted as follows (viz) from the bay rode to the W. M. tree Standing at the Soutwest Corner of John Billings Lot and no further; this being the report of the Selectmen as by them returned

Voted to Allow Peletiah Smith the Sum of three pounds as reward for the County rode Lately Laid a Cross his Lot in the third Division

Voted to Allow Nathan Dickinson Jn^r, three pounds a[s] a reward for the County Road Laid a Cross his Lot in the third Division.

Voted to accept of the Report of a Com^tee Chosen to Set of a bit of Land to Simeon Strong Esq. before his dore (viz) beginning twenty feet wide against where his old barn stood runing to a point against his barn as it now Stands Containing about Six Rods apprais,^d at three shillings

Voted to Allow Nathen Dickinson Jn^r Preserved Clap Provence Rate for the year 1771

Attest JOHN BILLINGS Moderator

The Report of the Select Men for a Heighway which is as follows (viz)

Amherst february y^e 8^th 1773 this May inform that we the Subscribers have Laid a town Rode through Peter Smiths Lot whear on his hous Stands (viz) on the South Side Beginning at the East End of Said Lot, Beginning at a Stake and Stones Runing Westerly two hundred & twenty eaight rods west on Said Smiths South Line Said way to be two Rods in width

MOSES DICKINSON
JOHN DICKINSON
JOHN BILLINGS
NATH'LL DICKINSON
RUBEN DICKINSON
} Select Men of Amherst.

the above report of the select men for a Rode Voted

Attest JOHN BILLINGS Moderator

The Report of the Select men for a Heighway which is as follows (viz)

Minutes of a highway Laid out by the Select men of Amherst on the flat hills, beginning at a Stake & Stones near the foot of the hill and runing N. 7 deg 30 min Est 19 rods th[en] N. 22 deg Est 14 rods to a black oak stadle then N 10 deg E^t. 25 rods the N. 33 deg 30 min E^t. 24 rods to a black oak tree then N. 26 deg East 12

rods & [half] to a Stake, then North 23 rods then N. 13 deg 30 min E^{t}. 28 rods to a heap of Stones, then N: 10 deg wst. 19 rods & 12 Links then N: 3 deg 30 min W^{t}. 22 rods, then N 5 deg 40 min E^{t}. 15 rods to a heap of Stones then North 44 rods to Shutesbury road said rode to be four rods in wedth

P^{r} SIMEON PARSONS Surveyer

the Above reporte of the Select men for a Rode Voted

Attest JOHN BILLINGS Moderator

Meeting April y^{e} 14th. A D 1773

Att a Legal Meeting of the Distrect of Amhearst holden at the Meeting Hous on Wednesday the forteenth Day of April A D 1773 at one of the Clock after Noon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to be at the Expence of twelve month schooling for gramer schooling in the Winter Ceason

Voted to Build two Meetinghouses in the Distrect of Amherst

Voted that Timothey Green Shall have Liberty to fence and Improve all the town way between the front of his lot and the County Rode for the space of two year and then fling it up to Commonage weell seeded to grass

Voted to Exchange Sum of the Heighway with Noah Dickinson for sum of his Land

Voted to Chuse a Com^{tee} for the purpus above and that they make Reporte to Sum futer Meeting

Voted De^{n}. Jonathan Edwards Daniel Kellogg and Joseph Church be a Com^{tee} for the Purpus above

The Petition of Sundry of the Inheabitants to be free,^{d} from the Charge of Building two Meeting houses (as has bin Voted above) was Consider,^{d} and Paist in the Negative &c

Meeting January 3^{d}: AD 1774

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting Hous on Monday the 3^{d} Day of January 1774 at Nine of the Clock in the Morning and Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to accept of the Bills as they have bin Red and Corrected and that the assesers be impowered to Leavey a tax for raising the Same

Voted to allow the Re^{vd} David Parsons his Salery as in years paist and that the Assesers Leavey a Tax for Raising the Same

Voted to Adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one Hour and then to meet at this place

Voted to Make answer to the Petition of Sundry of the Inheabitats of Amherst and the Citation thereby Sent from the general Court

Voted to Choose a Com^{tee} to Draw up said answer and forward the Same to the general Court

Voted Moses Dickinson Lev^{t} John Dickinson. Moses Smith Ruben Dickinson Joseph Williams Eli Parker Ebenezar Dickinson be the Com^{tee} for the Purpus above

Voted to Leave the Conduct of the affears for which the Com^{tee} [were] Chosen to be Conducted by them as they Shall think best for the Town

Voted to Divide the District of Amherst by an East and west line from the Centre of the Meeting House as it now Stands by a Large Majority

Voted to Chews a Com^tee for the Purpus above

Voted To refer it to the former Com^tee Chosen to make Answer to the Courts Citation

MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting January 26^th AD 1774

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting Hous on Wetnesday y^e 26^th Day of January at Nine of the Clock in y^e morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to Choose two Agents to Refer a Petition to the General Court to obtain the Division of the Distrect of Amherst as it was voted in the Laist Meeting

Voted that Moses Dickinson be one of the Agents above

Voted that Rubin Dickinson be the other

Voted that these Agents be impower^d to Draw Money out of the Treasurey to Defray the Necessary Chardges of S,^d Petition

Voted that the Select Men be Impower^d to give auder upon the Treasurer to Draw out twelve pound of money for the above S,^d Agents to Defray their Necessary Chardges of S,^d Petition

Voted to Authourise two Men to Make answer to the general Courts Citation in Consequence of a Petition of a Number of the Inheabitans of Amherst

Voted Ruben Dickinson be one of the Agents

Voted Moses Dickinson Be the other

Voted to Chews a Com^tee of Corrispondence to Refer with the Com^tee of Corrispondance in the Town of Boston

Voted Ruben Dickinson Joseph Williams Moses Dickinson Jacob McDaniel Nath^ll Dickinson be the Com^tee affore S,^d

Voted that the Com^tee Draw up a Letter for the Com^tee of Corrispondance in Boston to Be Red in the Next Meeting

MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting March 14^th 1774

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting hous on Monday the 14^th Day of March A D 1774 at Nine of the Clock in the morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman District Clerk

Voted Simeon Strong Esq District Treasurer

Voted Ruben Dickinson John Dickinson Moses Dickinson Nath^ll Dickinson Ebenezar Mattoon Selectmen

Voted Moses Dickinson John Dickinson Ruben Dickinson Assesors

Voted Oliver Cowles John Williams Constables

Voted Henerey Jonson Frankling Enos Coleman Gideon Dickinson Jn^r Edward Smith Tything Men

Voted To adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then Meet at this Place

Voted Abner Adoms Nath^ll Dickinson 3^d Alexan^d Smith Nathan Dickinson Jn^r Noah Smith Timothey Green Gideon Dickinson Surveyers of Highways

Voted to Do Heighway Worke this year by the Pole

Voted that Town Heighways Shall be Put in Repar Equally With the County Rods

Voted Asael Moody Martain Kellogg Dearrifs

Voted Jonathan Cowles Nath[ll] Coleman fens Vewers

Voted Thomas Hastings Seler of Leather

Voted Moses Cook Jonathan Moody Jn[r] John Billings Daniel Church Barnabas Sabins Samuel Henery Hogrifs

Voted Joseph Church Surveyer of Lumber

Voted Noah Dickinson, Lieut. William Boltwood Isaac Hubbard Wardens

Voted to allow Samuel goulds Bill for Sweeping the Meeting hous and fastening the Dors (viz) £1-0-4

Voted to Chews a Com[tee] to wait upon the Courts Com[tee] that is to Repare to Amherst to Discide the Dispute respecting the Division of Amherst &c

Voted Ruben Dickinson Moses Dickinson Moses Smith be the Com[tee] above

Voted to Allow the Com[tee] above a Reasonable reward for their Cervices

Voted to Accept of the Letter of Correspondance Drawn up by the Com[tee] Chosen y[e] Laist Meeting to Refer with the Com[tee] of Correspond in Boston as it hath bin Now red

Voted that the same should be Recorded on y[e] town book &c

Att MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Letter of Correspondence

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inheabitants of the District of Amherst in the County of Hampshire on Wednesday the 26[th] of January Laist, it was Voted that the Letter Receiv[d] from the Com[tee] of Correspondance in the town of Boston should be red and Consider,[d]—whereupon the following gentlemen, vizt. Moses Dickinson Ruben Dickinson, Jacob McDaniel, Nathain[l] Dickinson, & Joseph Williams were Chosen and appointed a Com[tee] to prepar an answer at their Next Annual Meeting in March when the following was submitted to the Considerration of Said District

To the Respectable Committee of Correspondence in the town of Boston

Gent[n]

We think it needless to Recapitulate all these grievancses Which we suffer in Common with our opprest Brethren and Neighbors. Sufficient to Say that tho we have been Long silent we are not insensible of the oppressions we suffer and the ruin which threatens us or regardlis of the Diabolical Designs of our Mercenary and Manevolent Enemies Foreign and Domestic and are ready not onley to risque but even to Sacrifice our Lives and Properties in Defence of our just rights & liberties at Present we are only Galled not subdued and think ourselves heapy in having such vigilant and faithfull gardians of our rights in the Metropolis on hoom we Can Depend to Call on us in Season to unite with our suffering Countrymen in the Common Cause of America we hope and beg that you will Still Persevere in that most Honorrble & importent Imployment of watching over us with the Same Care and Fidelity which has hitherto Distinguish,[d] & grately Dignified your Characters in the Estimation of all who have a just sence of that best of Blessings Liberty & an Equal abhorence of that tame submition which tends to Entail on our Posterrity that worst of Curses Slavery

Every Avenue to the Royal Ear seems to be blocked up by the gross falsities & Design[d] Misrepresentations of those from sum of whom at Least we might have Expected better things but there is a King who Cannot be Deceived & who will not be mocked who has pointed out a never failing resource when Petitions & Remonstances, Truth & justice are unsuccessfully opposed to Tironey and Oppres-

sion falshood & Corruption & when you feel that impulse which will not brook longer Delay, the wisdum of the People will naturally write in the mode of the best Appeal, to which you most Distant Brethren Expect to be summoned unless prevent,[d] by a sudding unexpected & very favourable Chandge of affears, their are whom Justice forbids to live but whom we would spare to Convince the world we Despise their utmost hate & malicious Cunning, the Colonies united are invinciably free & we dout not you are Convinc,[d] that the Preservation of that union outweighs every other Consideration and is at Present our most Important Concern, while that is secure we have nothing to fear but may Laugh at all attempts to Enslave us we know of no punishment which Can be Inflicted on those vilens in Exalted Stations adequate to their own reflections & remorse accompany[d] with our Neglect, Contempt & Detestation but at the same time should think ourselves happier if Everey banefull Noxious weed Could by aney means be Eradicated from this our fair garden of Liberty, we Entirely approve & Concurr with you in every measure hitherto adopted & Conducted & return our gratefull thanks to the People of Boston & the Neighboring towns in a Perticuler manner for the seasonable Indeavours & mandley opposition to prevent the Landing of the East India Companys teas which Plan we are Convinc[d] was artefully Projected to open the gate for the admition of Tyrany & oppression with all their Rapacious followers to Stalk at Large & uncontrol,[d] to Ravage our fare & Dear bought Possessions. Everey measure which shall appear Conducive to the Publick good we are warranted to asure you will always be approved & support,[d] by a Large Majorrity in this District and [y?]our Continual Correspondence as Long as you shall think occation requires meet with Due respect & attention we are in behalf of the District very Respectfully Gent[m] your oblig[d] & most h[ble], serv[ts]

MOSES DICKINSON
REUBEN DICKINSON
JACOB MCDANIEL } Committee
NATH'LL DICKINSON
JOSEPH WILLIAMS

Voted that the above be Recorded and an attes[d] Copy be Transfer[d] to the Honourable Com[tee] of Correspondance in the town of Boston

Meeting May 23[d] 1774

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst Holden at the Meeting hous on Monday the 23[d] Day of May A D 1774 at two of the Clock in the afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Ruben Dickinson Moderator

Voted to send Ruben Dickinson as an agent to the general Court to hear the Repourt of the Courts Committee

Voted that the above said agent shall Conduct the affear as he shall think best for the town

Voted to furnish the agent with money

Voted to Impower the Selectmen to Draw out Sevenpound of money for the agent above to Defray his Necessary Chardges

Voted to Accept of the Jurys as they have bin red &c

RUBEN DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting Sept 20[th] 1774

Att a Meeting of District of Amherst on Tuesday y[e] 20[th] of Sept 1774 Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Nath[ll] Dickinson Moderator

Voted to Chose a Com^tee of Correspondence as a Standing Com^tee.

Voted Moses Dickinson Joseph Eastman Jacob McDaniel John Dickinson & Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r be the Com^tee affore Said

Voted to Chose three Deligates to Meet in behalf of the District at Northampton on y^e 22^d of Inst Sept.

Voted Moses Dickinson Jacob McDaniel & John Dickinson be the Deligates affore Said &c

NATH'LL DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting October 3^d 1774

Att a Legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inheabitants of the District Amherst Qualified by Law to Vote in Town affairs on Monday the third day of October A. D. 1774 Pursuant to the Worrant

Voted that M^r Moses Dickinson be a Moderator to Govern said meeting

Voted Unanimously to Send one Delegate and but one to attend at the Provential Congress at Concord affore Said

Voted that M^r Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r be the Person to attend to the Provincial Congress at Concord above Mentioned

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Meeting January 2^d 1775

Att a Legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Qualified to Vote for a Representative on Monday the second Day of January 1775 at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon Pursuant to a Legal Worrant for that purpose

Voted that Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r be a Moderator to Govern said Meeting

Voted to Send one Delagate & but one to attend y^e Provential Congress to be holden at Cambridge on y^e first Day of february Next or sooner if Call,^d for

Voted that Nath^ll Dickinson jun^r be the Delegate to attend to the Provential Congress to be holden at Cambridge as affore S,^d

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON for moderator.

Meeting February 23^d

Att a Legal Meeting of the District of Amherst holden at the Meeting hous on thirsday y^e twenty third Day of February 1775 at Nine of the Clock in the morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Moses Dickinson Moderator

Voted to allow M^r Nath^ll Dickinson Jr^s Bill for going to the two Provential Congresses Paist

Voted to allow all the Bills as they have bin red & Corrected for the year Paist

Voted to allow M^r Josiah Peirs our Proportional part of his Chardges for going to attend the general Court Laist may Cession

Voted to Impower the Assesers to Leavey a tax Sufficient to Defray the Bills that have bin red & Corrected & also to Pay the Rev^d David Parsons,^s Salery as in years paist

Voted to Rais a sum of Money sufficient to pay for the Schooling the Town is indebted for in the year Paist to be Assest in the Next tax

Voted to Adjurn for the space of one hour and then to Meet at this Place

Voted to Purchase one Hundred & fifty weight of Powder & Led & flints answerable

Voted that the Money for the Payment of the Same be immediately assest

Voted that all the Provence Money Still Remaining in the hanes of the Constables & not Paid to Hearison gray be Paid in to Henry Gardner Esq of Stow

Voted to Chose a Com^tee to Receive the Money of the Constables & Pay it to Henry Gardner Esq of Stow & take his Recp^t for the Same

Voted to Chose five Men as a Com^tee for the Purpus above

Voted that Joseph Eastman Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r Ebenezar Boltwood Simeon Clark & Moses Dickinson be the Com^tee above

Voted that the Constables Shall Pay in all the Provence Money yet remaining in their Hands & not Paid to Hearison Gray. to the Com^tee above Chosen for that Purpus

Voted that if the Com^tee or Either of them Produce a Recp^t from Henry Gardner Esq of the Payment of any Part of the Provence tax to him this District will Indemnifi Said Com^tee for such money so paid

Voted to Chose a Com^tee who shall Borrow or other wise Procure such Sum or Sumes of money as yet Remain to be Collected by the Constables Chosen by this District for the year 1774 and pay the Money to Henry gardner Esq of Stow

Voted that Joseph Eastman Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r Ebenezar Boltwood Simeon Clark & Moses Dickinson be the Com^tee for y^e purpus above

Voted that when the Constables for the year 1774 have Collected the Provence Tax for said year that they Shall Pay the Same to the above Com^tee Chosen for that Purpus

Voted that if the Constables for y^e year 1774 Produce a recp^t from y^e Com^tee or Either of them for the Payment of any part of the Provence Tax to them or Either of them this District will indemnifi ye Sd. Constables for such Money so paid

Voted that this District will use their Utmost Indeavour to ascist the Constables in Collecting their taxes

Voted to Chose a Com^tee of Inspection who shall Exert themselves in Causing the association of the Continental Congress as also a Resolve of the Provincial Congress Pais,^d on y^e first Day of December laist for Carying into Execution the association to be truly adhear,^d to & Executed as also to suppress all Pedlers & Petty Chapmen

Voted Noah Dickinson Nathan Dickinson Hezekiah Belding Joseph Williams, Isaac Hubbard Ebenez^r Dickinson, Gideon Dickinson John Billings Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r be the Com^tee above

Voted to Chose a Com^tee who shall Cary a subscription Paper to the several Pheamileys within this District to give them an opertunity to subscribe such things as they shall Pleas for the Relief of the Poor of Boston & Charletown and Make Return thereof to March Meeting

Voted Ebenezor Mattoon Ebenezar Eastman Jonathan Dickinson Jn^r Joel Moody Nathan Dickinson jn^r be the Com^tee above

Attest: MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Qualified to vote in Town affairs on Teusday the twenty eighth Day of March A D 1775 at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon Pursuant to a Legal Warrant for that purpose

Voted. That Moses Dickinson be a Moderator to govern said meeting

Voted. That Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r be the Clerk for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Nath[ll] Dickinson Jn[r] be the Treasurer for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Moses Dickinson, John Dickinson, Reuben Dickinson, Nath[ll] Dickinson and Ebenezer Mattoon be the Select men for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Joseph Eastman, Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] and Moses Dickinson be the Assessors for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Robert Emmons and James Merrick be the Constables for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Timothy Green, Isaac Hubbard, Reuben Dickinson, Henry Franklin, Thomas Bascom, and Jonathan Dickinson Jn[r] be surveyors of Heighways the ensuing year

Voted. Thomas Bascom, Nath[ll] Dickinson 2[d], Edward Smith, Joel Billings Elezer Cowls, and Elisha Smith be the Tythingmen for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Joseph Dickinson & Eli Parker be Fence viewers for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Barnabas Edy, Abner Adams, Israel Dickinson, Elezer Cowls, Samuel Boltwood, Gideon Dickinson Jun[r] and John Billing Jun[r] be Hogreaves for this District the ensuing year

Voted That Thomas Hastings be a sealer of Leather for this District the ensuing year

Voted. That Elisha Ingraham be added to the Committee appointed to receive and pay the Province monies to Henry Gardner Esq[r]

Voted. That Philip Ingraham be paid the sum of one Pound four Shillings by order of the Select men out of the District Treasury

Voted. That this District Doth approve of Elisha Ingraham as a Tavern keeper and recommend it to the selectmen that they grant him their approbation for the same

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

Att a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst assembled at the meeting hous in S[d] District on the fourth Day of May 1775—

Voted. John Billings Moderator

Voted. To choose a Committee to provide Stores for the support of the Army collected at Cambridge & Towns around

Voted. M[r] McDaniell, Simeon Smith, John Billings, Daniel Kellogg, Alexander Smith be a Com[tee] for that Purpose

Voted. That the Committee chosen act Discretionary in providing stores

Attest JOHN BILLINGS Moderator

Voted. Upon the general clause in the Warrant Joseph Eastman Moderator

The Town enters into the examination of M[r] Josiah Chauncey

Voted. Not satisfied with his answer to the charge laid against him

Voted. That s[d] Chauncey should Burn all his Commissions he had ever received from the King, and also commit his Fire arms into the hands of the Select men of the District

Voted. To Adjourn the meeting to the s[d] meeting house untill Teusday the ninth Day of May Current at one of the Clock in the Afternoon

Voted. Not satisfied with the answer given by John Nash to the charge made against him

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Pursuant to Adjournment on Teusday the Ninth Day of May at one of the Clock in the afternoon

Voted. that John Nash should Destroy his Commission received from Authority that then they would be satisfied

Voted. That the Arms of Josiah Chauncey should be returned to him

Attest JOSEPH EASTMAN Moderator

Att a meeting of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Qualified to vote for a Representative on Wednesday the twenty fourth of May 1775 at four of the Clock in the Afternoon Pursuant to a Legal Warrant for that purpose

Voted. To choose one Delegate to attend the Provincial Congress to be holden at Watertown on the thirty first instant

Voted. That said Delegate be chosen by hand vote

Voted. That Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] be the Delegate to attend the Congress to be holden at Watertown on the thirty first of this Instant May

Voted. That the selectmen Borrow the sum of Six Pounds to Defray the expence of said Delegate unless paid him by the Constables before he attends the Congress

Voted. That the Committee of Correspondence & Inspection heretofore chosen continue in their offices

Voted. That said Committees act accordingly to the Directions of Congress

Attest MOSES DICKINSON, JOHN DICKINSON, NATH'LL DICKINSON } Select men of the District of Amherst

At a Legal meeting of the Inheabitants of the District of Amherst Qualified to Vote for a Representative on the tenth Day of July 1775 Pursuant to a Legal warrant for that purpose

Voted. To choose one Representative and but one to attend at the General Assembly to be holden at Watertown on the Nineteenth Current

Voted. That M[r] Moses Dickinson be the Representative to attend the Assembly abovesaid

Attest JOHN DICKINSON, NATH'LL DICKINSON } Select men of the District of Amherst

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Qualified to vote in Town affairs on thursday August the tenth 1775

Voted Joseph Eastman Moderator

Voted—To choose a Committee to go to M[r] Parsons & Desire him to attend the meeting

Voted—That John Dickinson, Nath[ll] Dickinson & John Billings be the Committee

Voted. To suspend any further proceeding respecting the Rev[d] David Parsons for the present

Voted—That Simeon Smith, Thomas Hastings, & D[r] Simeon Clarke be added to the Commitee of Correspondence

Attest JOSEPH EASTMAN Moderator

RECORDS OF

Town of Amherst, Mass.*

1776-1865.

[Henceforward in the records of Amherst is always spoken of as a town. Legally, however, it did not become a town until the Act of March 23, 1786.]

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst (Qualified to vote in town affairs) on Wednesday the twenty fourth Day of January AD 1776 at Nine O'Clock in the forenoon Pursuant to a Legal warrant for that purpose

Voted. Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Moderator

Voted—To allow the Bills that have been read

Voted. To empower the Assessors to Assess a sum on the Inhabitants of this town sufficient to pay the Bills that have been read as also twenty six Pounds to support schooling and the Rev^{d} David Parsons's salary

Voted—To Grant a sum of money for the support of schooling

Voted—That twenty six Pounds be granted for the support of schooling

Voted. To choose a Committee of Correspondence

Voted—that the said Committee consist of seven

Voted. That Capt^{n} Reuben Dickinson, Leiv^{t} Simeon Smith, Moses Dickinson Esq Leiv^{t} Elijah Baker, Simon Fobes, Ebenezer Mattoon and Martin Kellogg be the said Committee

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst on Monday the twenty fifth Day of March, 1776

Vot^{d} Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Moderator

Vot^{d} Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Clerk

Vot^{d} Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Treasurer

Vot^{d} Joseph Eastman, Joseph Williams, Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} L^{t} Simeon Smith, Simeon Dickinson selectmen

Voted. Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Joseph Eastman Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Assessors

Voted—Martin Smith, & Lemuel Moody Constables

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*February 13, 1759 the second precinct of Hadley became the district of Amherst and on March 23, 1786, the district became legally the *Town* of Amherst.

Voted Daniel Kellogg, Jonathan Smith, Josiah Warner, David Smith, L[t] John Dickinson, Joel Billings, Surveyors of Highways—Voted Thomas Hastings Sealer of Leather—Voted. Joseph Dickinson, Nath[ll] Coleman Fence Viewers—Voted—Elisha Ingram, Jonathan Dickinson Jun[r] James Merrick John Nash, Elisha Smith, Tythingmen—Vot[d] Henry Franklin, Ebenezer Boltwood, Zacheriah Hawley, Elezer Cowls, John Lee, Joseph Peck, Hogreeves.

Vot[d] Jacob McDaniell, Noah Dickinson, Noah Smith, Wardens.

Voted. To Choose Nine men for a Committee of Correspondence

Voted. That Moses Dickinson Esq[r] Elijah Baker, Cap[t] Reuben Dickinson Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] James Merrick, L[t] Simeon Smith, Joseph Eastman John Billing, Ebenezer Dickinson be the Committe of Correspondence

Voted—That Hogs Yoked & rung according to Law be allowed to run in the Commons from the middle of May to the middle of August—Voted—To raise a sum of money to repair the highways—Vot[d]—To raise Sixty Pounds to repair the Heighways—Voted—To allow two shillings and eight Pence per Day for work in summer and two shillings P[r] Day for work in fall

Voted—That the Assessors proceed by the Laist List to make the Assessment

Voted—That the Assessors be empowered to assess the Sum of Sixty Pounds to repair the Heighways—Vot[d]—That Samuel Henry have Leave to take earth from under the meeting-house to make Salt Petre

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Qualified to vote for a Representative May the 22[d]. 1776

Voted—M[r] John Billing a Representative the ensuing year

Attest MOSES DICKINSON, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, SIMEON DICKINSON } Select men of Amherst

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst June 13[th] 1776

Voted Joseph Eastman Moderator

Voted Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] to take Recognizances of Debts

Voted—That should the Honourable Congress, for the safety of the united Colonies in America: Declare them Independant of the Kingdom of Great-Britain; We the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure—And that this Resolve be transmited to our Representative in General Assemby as instructons to him

Attest

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst (qualified to vote in town affairs) the 20[th] Day of January 1777

Vot[d] Joseph Williams Moderator

Vot[d] two Shillings per day for work Done at Bridges in the fall & Spring

Vot[d] two Shilling & eight pence p[r] Day for work Done at Bridges in Summer

Vot[d] Seven Shillings & Six Pence per Hundred for two inch Oak Plank

Vot[d] To allow the Bills as read and corrected

Voted. To Grant twenty five pounds to procure a town Stock of Ammunition

Voted. To Grant thirty pounds to pay for Schooling

Vot[d] to adjourn till tomorrow at twelve O'Clock

At a meeting pursuant to the above adjournment

Vot^d To empower the Assessors to Assess a Sum on the Inhabitants of this town which shall be sufficient to pay the Bills that have been read & accepted

Vot^d To empower the Assessors to Assess a sum on the Inhabitants of this town which shall be sufficient to pay the Rev^d David Parsons his salary untill the annual meeting of the Inhabitants of this town in March next

Vot^d to improve English Schoolmasters only—Vot^d—That the conduct of the Rev^d David Parsons is not friendly with regard to the Common Cause

Vot^d To Choose a Committee to inform M^r Parsons of the preceeding vote

Vot^d That D^n Clarke, D^n Edwards, Joseph Williams, Moses Dickinson Esq^r and Elijah Baker be the Committee

Vot^d That the Treasurer be Directed to Collect the money Due to the town to procure a town stock of Ammunition

Attest JOSEPH WILLIAMS Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst March 24^th 1777

Voted. Joseph Eastman Moderator

Voted Nath^l Dickinson Jun^r Town Clerk and Town Treasurer

Voted, Moses Dickinson Esq^r, John Billing, Capt Reuben Dickinson Elijah Baker, Joseph Williams Select-men

Vot^d Moses Dickinson Esq^r John Billing, Nath^l Dickinson Jun^r Assesors.

Voted. John Billing, Cap^t Reuben Dickinson, Elijah Baker, Nat^l Dickinson Jun James Merrick, Joseph Williams, Joseph Dickinson be the Committee of Correspondence Inspection & Safety

Voted, Martin Kellogg and Moses Dickinson Jun^r Constables

Voted, Henry J. Franklin, Eben^r Eastman, Ezra Rood, Timothy Green Jun^r David Blodgett, D^n Simeon Clarke Surveyors of Highways

Voted, Oliver Cowls, Chiliab Smith, Enos Coleman, Elijah Hastings Tythingmen

Voted, Eben^r Mattoon, Elisha Ingram, Simeon Dickinson, Edward Smith Reuben Ingram Wardens.—Voted Simeon Peck Jun^r Elihu Hubbard Nath^l Dickinson 2^d Ezra Rood, Isaac Goodale Jun^r Hogreeves

Vot^d Joseph Dickinson, Enos Coleman Fence Viewers—Vot^d L^t Thomas Hastings Sealer of Leather—Vot^d Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber

Voted, to adjourn to Wednesday next one O'Clock Afternoon—At a meeting pursuant to the above adjournment, Voted, to repair the Highways by a rate—

Voted, To Grant forty Pounds in addition to what was not expended of the last highway rate for the repair of ways the present year—Voted—To allow two shillings & eight pence for work in summer and two shillings for work in the fall —Voted—That if any Person refuse to work his proportion of the Assessment for the repair of Heighways, the Assessors be empowered to issue their Warrant to the Surveyor to Collect the money of such Delinquent. Vot^d to empower the Assessors to Assess the sum of forty pound on the inhabitants of this town to repair the publick roads—Voted That the surveyors first call upon those to work who Did not Pay the whole of the last Assessment for the repair of Highways

Attest JOSEPH EASTMAN Moderator

At a Town Meeting Holden at Amherst the 21^st Day of April 1777 Capt Eli Parker Chosen Moderator—

Voted—To accept the Nomination made by the Select men of Amherst for filling the Juror Boxes for the Superior & Inferior Courts

Attest ELI PARKER Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst holden there on the 26th Day of June 1777

Voted Moses Dickinson Esqr Moderator—Voted Ebenr Mattoon, Joseph Williams, Henry J. Franklin, Jonathan Dickinson Junr, & Hezekiah Belding be a Committee to prosecute Breaches of the regulating Act

Voted. To Adjourn this meeting to Monday ye 7th Day of July next at 4 o'Clock P. M.

July 7th Being met according to Adjournment the Selectmen exhibited to the Town a List of the Names of Such Persons as they supposed to be Inimical to the Interest of the United States (viz) Lt John Field, Ebenr Boltwood, Isaac Goodale, William Boltwood

Voted To Adjourn this meeting to tuesday ye 15th Day of July next at 1 'oClock afternoon July 15th. Being met according to Adjournment. Voted that Lt John Field's name be erased from the list laid before the town by the Select men —Voted. To reconsider the last preceeding vote—Voted. Elijah Baker procure and lay before the Court the Evidence that may be had against the Persons thought Inimical by the town—Voted. To Adjourn this meeting to Teusday the 12th Day of August next at 1'oClock afternoon

August 12th being met according to Adjournment
Voted—that Lt John Field's Name be struck out of the List
Voted that Ebenr Boltwood's Name be struck out of the list
Voted—that Isaac Goodale's Name be struck out of the list
Voted—that William Boltwood's Name struck out of the list
Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst January ye 12th 1778
Voted—Capt Reuben Dickinson Moderator
Voted to accept the Bills as read and corrected
Voted—That the Assessors be empowered to Assess a sum of money on the Inhabitants of this town sufficient to pay the Bills that are accepted as also to Pay Mr Parsons his Salary for the year past and to pay what was not paid him for his Salary ending with April 1777
Voted. To allow twelve shillings Pr Hundred feet of two inch oak plank
Voted. To Grant fifty pounds to support the schools
Voted—that the Assessors make the town rate by the last list taken
Attest REUBEN DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst March ye 11th 1778
Voted Mr John Billings Moderator—Voted. To consider the second Article in the Warrant—Voted—That Persons not owning Independance on the Crown of Great Britain agreeable to the Declaration of Congress shall not vote—Voted. Nathl Dickinson Junr Town Clerk and town Treasurer—Voted. Moses Dickinson Esqr Joseph Williams, Capt Ruben Dickinson Elijah Baker, John Billing Select men—Voted. John Billing, Elijah Baker Moses Dickinson Esqr Assessors—Voted —Joseph Williams, Capt Reuben Dickinson, Elijah Baker, Joseph Dickinson, Josiah Warner, Lt Ebenr Matoon, John Billing Committee of Correspondence &c.
Voted. David Blodget & Henry J. Franklin Constables
Voted. Stephen Smith, Waitstill Dickinson, Simeon Peck, Daniel Kellogg Junr Noah Smith, Ezra Rood Surveyors of Highways

Voted—Oliver Clapp, Joseph Dickinson, Joel Moody, Simeon Peck Tythingmen—Voted L^{t} Thomas Hastings Sealer of Leather

Voted John Ingram, James Hendrick, Deer reeves

Voted—Noadiah Smith, Enos Cowls, Elijah Baker Jun^{r} Azariah Dickinson 2^{d} Simeon Peck Jun^{r} Paul Newton, Aaron Dickinson Hogreeves

Voted—Timothy Green, Eben^{r} Mattoon Fence viewers

Voted. that the Select men proportion the money Due on the Highway rate to the surveyors for the present year

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst November 14th 1777

Voted Mr. John Billing Moderator.

Voted to Grant fifty Pounds for the purpose of maintaining schools the current year

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 26th 1778

Voted Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Moderator

Voted Enos Dickinson Constable

Voted. To release Lemuel Moodey from collecting the whole of the rates assessed on Oliver Smith for the year 1776—Voted—To reimburse to Lemuel Moodey the sum of four Dollars for a Counterfeit Bill received by him in part for a rate collected by him—Voted—To allow six shillings P^{r} Day for work Done at Heighways the preceeding year—Voted to adjourn to thursday the 16th Day of April next at Nine o'Clock forenoon

April 16th 1778. Then being met according to adjournment—Voted—To Choose a Committee to seat the meeting house; That said Committee Consist of seven: That Elijah Baker L^{t} Tho^{s} Hastings Cap^{t} Reuben Dickinson Cap^{t}. Eli Parker John Billing, Jonath^{n} Dickinson Jun^{r} and Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} be the Committee aforesaid—Voted—That the Committee proceed according to Age, Estate & Qualifications.

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst April 30th 1778

Voted Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Moderator—Voted To except of the Nomination made by the Select men for Jurymen—Voted—That swine Yoked & ring^{d} according to Law be allowed to run at large —Voted. to Leave it to the Select men of Amherst to agree with the Select men of Leverett for the settlement of the Line Between Amherst & Leverett by leaving it to indifferent men from the Neighbouring Towns

Attest MOSES DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst September 4th 1778

Voted Elijah Baker Moderator—

Voted Isaac Hubbard and Nath^{ll} Dickinson 2^{d} Collectors of Taxes—

Voted. That the Select men Prosecute an Appeal from a Judgment of the Inferior Court in favour of Simeon Strong against David Blodget—and prefer a Petition to the General Assembly respecting the same

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Nov^{r} 5th 1778

Voted John Billing Moderator.—Voted. To Grant one hundred pounds for the use and maintenance of schools—Voted—That the Persons who send scholars shall provide wood for the schools—Voted—That the Selectmen be empowered to Draw money out of the town treasury to Defray the expence they have been at or may be at in Defending a suit brought against David Blodget by M^{r} Simeon Strong—

Voted—That the Town is Desirous to have a new Constitution formed—Voted —That the Committee of Correspondence &c of this Town confer with the Committees of the Neighbouring Towns respecting calling a County Convention to consider some method to procure a Constitution

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Nov^{r} 1778

Voted Elijah Baker Moderator—Voted that the Select men build a House for the Use of the Poor of this Town of such bigness and in such place as they shall Judge fit—Voted—That a school be kept three months at the North School house also three months in the west Street in the Northern part of the Town the ensuing winter—

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Dec^{r} 28th 1778

Voted M^{r} John Billing Moderator—Voted—To give fifteen shillings P^{r} Day for work Done in the summer season—Voted—To give twelve shillings P^{r} Day for work Done in the fall season—Voted—To give Seven Dollars P^{r} Hundred feet of Oak Plank—Voted—To allow the Assessors three Dollars P^{r} Day for making rates—Voted—An addition of five shillings P^{r} Day to the Assessors for taking the valuation List—Voted—to Allow the Bills as read & corrected—Voted—To empower the Assessors to assess a sum on the Inhabitants of this town sufficient to pay the Debts allowed, and the Rev^{d} David Parsons his yearly Salary—Voted—To Grant the sum of One hundred & sixty six pounds for the maintenance of schools and to empower the Assessors to Assess the same on the Inhabitants of this town—Voted—To choose a Committee to take some measures for Annexing the first Division of Inner Commons in the Town of Hadley to the town of Amherst—Voted—That Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{d} Joseph Eastman and Capt Parker be the Committee—and report their Doings at the next meeting—Voted—To empower the Selectmen to Draw eighteen pounds out of the Town Treasury to Defrays charges in the Town—Voted—That the Select men Draw fifteen pounds out of the Treasury for charges arisen in said town

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 7th 1779

Voted—Elijah Baker Moderator—Voted—That the money raised for the use of Schooling in the North part of this Town be expended in the North School house—Voted—To hear the Petition of Joseph Boles and choose a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by him and report at the next town meeting—Voted—Cap^{t} Dickinson, Joseph Eastman, Hezekiah Belding a Committee for the purpose above mentioned—Voted—That Capt Dickinson go to Hadley and examine the

records concerning the Grant of the Priviledges of the stream near Clarkes mill to certain Persons and make report at next March meeting—Voted—To adjourn the present meeting to Thirsday next at one O'Clock afternoon to meet at the meeting house—Being met according to Adjournment—Voted—To ratify all votes passed at a meeting on the twenty eighth Day of December 1778—Voted—That Eben[r] Mattoon be added to a Committee on Joseph Boles's petition

On the report of Capt Dickinson—Voted—That the Town of Amherst hath a right to the Stream and Privileges on Fort River where Clarke's and other Mills now stand

Attest ELIJAH BAKER Moderator

Joseph Eastman's Mark for Cattle and Sheep is—a Crop on the Near ear and a Slit on the top of the off ear—

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst March 8[th] 1779 Voted—Joseph Williams Moderator—Voted Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] Clerk & Treasurer—Voted—To Adjourn for the space of one hour—Met according to adjournment—Voted—James Merrick, Nath[ll] Dickinson jun[r], Joseph Dickinson, Josiah Warner L[t] Eben[r] Mattoon jun[r] Select men—Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson jun[r] James Merrick D[n] Simeon Clarke Assessors—Voted—Isaac Hubbard & John Pettis Constables—Voted—Maj[r] Nath[ll] Peck, Timothy Green, Henry J. Franklin Gideon Handerson L[t] Eben[r] Mattoon Committee of Correspondence &c—Voted—Stephen Cole, Ezra Rood, Oliver Cowls, Thomas Bascom, Thomas Hastings Jun[r] Surveyors of Highways—Voted—Elisha Smith, Alex[r] Smith Jonathan Dickinson Jun[r] Simeon Clarke Jun[r] Tythingmen—Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] Ebenezer Mattoon Jun[r] Waitstill Dickinson, Joel Billing, Thomas Bascom, Simeon Elmore, Isaac Marshall, Hogreeves—Voted—Joel Moody & Martin Kellogg Deer reeves—Voted—L[t] Thomas Hastings Sealer of Leather—Voted—Oliver Cowls and Timothy Green fence viewers—Voted—Oliver Clapp Collector of Taxes—Voted—That the Surveyors of highways call on people to work at highways and lay their accounts before the Town at their meeting in January next for allowance—Voted—To adjourn to Monday next at one O'Clock afternoon—Met according to adjournment—Voted—To Choose a Committee to write to the Town of Hadley respecting annexing a certain Tract of Land (Lying in Hadley and adjoining to the town of Amherst) to the Town of Amherst—Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] L[t] Eben[r] Mattoon Jun[r] Maj[r] Nath[ll] Peck be the Committee—Voted—That said Committee be Directed to inform the Town of Hadley that in case the whole of one Division of Lots lying in Hadley and adjoining to the town of Amherst and being North of D[n] Clarkes South Line is annexed to the Town of Amherst the town of Amherst will maintain all roads and Bridges within the bounds of S[d] Land—Voted—That the Committee heretofore chosen to view the Land petitioned for by Joseph Boles be Directed to consider the matter further and report at the next meeting—Voted—D[n] Simeon Clarke, Elijah Baker & Gideon Handerson be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Capt Eli Parker and make report at the next meeting—Voted—That Joseph Eastman, Maj[r] Nath[ll] Peck, L[t] John Dickinson be appointed to prosecute all Breaches of the Act to prevent Monopoly and Forestalling—Voted—To Build a house for the Poor of the Town of the same Bigness as the foundation already laid for that purpose near Clarkes mill—

Voted—To set said House in Cowls Lane so called—Voted—Hezekiah Belding. Ebenr Dickinson. Jonathan Dickinson Junr Capt Eli Parker and Elijah Baker be a Committee to build said house—Voted—That the Select men be Directed to procure a sum of money on Interest or otherwise to pay Majr Nathll Peck for Boarding Moses Hawley & wife according to the Agreement of former Select men —Voted—That the Select men be Directed to procure money on Interest and agree with and Pay Simeon Peck for Boarding Eunice Hawley

JOSEPH WILLIAMS Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 29th 1779

Voted—Nathll Dickinson Junr Moderator—Voted—Waitstill Dickinson & Oliver Clapp Constables—Voted—Simeon Dickinson and John Ingram Surveyors of Highways—Voted—To Grant the sum of three Hundred Pounds for the support of the Poor of the town and replace money taken out of the Treasury and that the assessors be empowered to assess the same on the Inhabitants of this Town—

Voted—To Discontinue the Highway two rods in width in front of Capt Parkers Barn and from thence running Northerly & Southerly on an Angle to the east side of the Heighway so far as to contain twenty rods of ground; and grant the same to Capt Eli Parker—Voted—To Discontinue the Highway where Joseph Boles's tan yard now is three yards in width and six rods in length and grant the same to Joseph Boles he paying the value of the same—Voted—To Discontinue a part of the Highway at the east end of Ebenr Mattoons Lot four rods in width and sixteen rods in length and grant the same to Joseph Boles he paying the value thereof

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 17th 1779

Voted. That they chuse at this time to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made—Voted—That they will impower their Representative for the next year to vote for the calling a State Convention for the sole purpose of forming a new Constitution

Voted—To accept the List of Persons to serve as Petit Jurors laid before the town by the Select men

Attest EBEN'R MATTOON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst July 12th 1779

Voted Nathll Dickinson Junr Moderator After the Due Consideration of the Proceedings of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston—Mr Ebenr Mattoon Junr was chosen to represent this Town in a State Convention to be holden at Concord the 14th instant

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 9th 1779

Voted. Lt Ebenr Mattoon Junr Moderator—Voted—To chuse a Committee to consider the Doings of a State Convention Begun and held a Concord on the 14th Day of July last. Said Committee to report to this meeting at the time to which it shall Adjourn—Voted—Capt Reuben Dickinson, Elijah Baker, John Billing,

Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Gideon Handerson. Hezekiah Belding & Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} be the Committee aforesaid—Voted—That John Billing, D^{n} Simeon Clarke Cap^{t} Eli Parker, Joseph Eastman, Eben^{r} Mattoon be a Committee to Converse with the Rev^{d} David Parsons respecting a settlement with him for all monies Due to him from this town on or before the first Day of May 1779 said Committee to report to this meeting at the time to which it shall adjourn—Voted. To Grant L^{t} Eben^{r} Mattoon Jun^{r} forty Pounds for his expence and service in attending a State Convention at Concord on the 14th Day of July last—Voted. To Adjourn to Teusday the 17th Instant at 3 O'Clock afternoon ·

August 17th 1779 Being met according to Adjournment—Voted—That Elijah Baker be appointed to carry on the Suit commenced against David Blodget by Simeon Strong—Voted, That the Treasurer be Directed to Tender to M^{r} Parsons the Nominal Sum Due to him for Salary

Attest EBEN'R MATTOON JN'R Moderator

At A Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst October 21st 1779

Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} being appointed Moderator—Voted—To Grant the sum of four hundred and thirty four pounds ten shillings to replace money taken out of the Treasury to Pay Bounties & Mileage to soldiers and that the Assessors be Directed to assess the same and order it Paid into the Treasury immediately—Voted—To Chuse a Committee of Nine to Determine how many Schools shall be kept in Town the present year and at what places—voted. That Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} James Merrick Josiah Warner D^{n} Clarke Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Cap^{t} Reuben Dickinson L^{t} Hastings be the Committee afores^{d}

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 3^{d} 17So

Voted. L^{t} Eben^{r} Mattoon Moderator—

Voted to Adjourn to the house of Elisha Ingram—Voted—To Adjourn the meeting to thursday the 6th instant at 12 O'Clock in the morning then to meet at the meeting-house; Being met according to Adjournment—Voted—To adjourn to the house of Elisha Ingram—Voted To allow two shillings and six pence p^{r} Day for work Done at Highways in summer and two shillings p^{r} Day for work Done at Highways in the fall and spring the said sums to be Doubled twenty four for one, Also to allow twenty four for one for all Debts examined and accepted by the Town —Voted—That the Selectmen settle with Aaron Warner for sounding the Conque and sweeping the meeting house—Voted—To Allow the Debts as read and corrected—Voted—To adjourn to thursday next at Nine O'Clock in the morning to meet at the meeting house

Being met according to Adjournment voted to adjourn to the house of Maj^{r} Wales—Voted—To Grant the sum of fourteen hundred Pounds for supporting schools—The Committee heretofore appointed to Determine how many schools shall be kept in the Town of Amherst and at what places, Report as follows (viz) That there be six schools kept in said Town, that is to say, one in the west street in the Northern part of the town; one in the street leading from Ezra Roods to Andrew Kimbals; one at each school house in or near the Middle of the town; one in the west street at the southern part of the town: one in the school house at

the southern part of the Town.--Whereupon voted—To accept the report of said Committee with this alteration that the school ordered to be kept in the street leading from Ezra Rood's to Andrew Kimbal's be kept at Samuel Henry's the present year--Voted--That the Assessors be empowered to Assess a sum on the Inhabitants of this Town sufficient to pay the Debts allowed and M^{r} Parsons his usual salary and fourteen hundred pounds for the support of schools--Voted--That there be eighteen months schooling in town the present year—Voted--That L^{t} John Dickinson, Moses Dickinson Esq. and Timothy Green be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by Daniel Church and report at March meeting--Voted to allow the Constables for Counterfeit money--Voted—That Gideon Dickinson, John Billing, Cap^{t} Eli Parker James Merrick and Eben^{r} Mattoon be a Committee to Confer with the Rev^{d} David Parsons respecting a settlement with him for the monies Due to him from the town.

Attest EBEN'R MATTOON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 13th 1780

Voted—M^{r} John Billing Moderator—Voted—That the Select men Prefer a Petition to the General Court praying that the time appointed for the payment of the Tax last granted by said Court may be postponed two months—Voted—That M^{r} Abraham Hill be prohibited from Preaching in this Town in future and that Cap^{t} Dickinson, Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jn^{r} & James Merrick be a Committee to write to him concerning the matter

Attest

Nathan Dickinson Jun^{r} his Mark for Cattle and Sheep

A Crop of from the off Ear two half Penny's on the same ear one on the upper the other on the under side

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At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 30th 1780

Alexander Smith chosen Moderator, the following votes passed

Voted. Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Clerk and Town Treasurer—voted—Cap^{t} Eli Parker, L^{t} Tho^{s} Hastings, Alexander Smith, Jonathan Dickinson and Martin Kellogg, Select-men—voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Hezekiah Belding and Elisha Smith Assessors—voted--Timothy Green Jun^{r} Thomas Bascom and Ebenezer Dickinson 2^{d} Constables — voted—Gideon Dickinson, Ezra Rood Nathan Dickinson Jun^{r} John Field Jun^{r} Enos Coleman and Joel Moody, Surveyors—voted—Samuel Hastings, Hezekiah Belding, John Morton Jn^{r}—Elijah Hastings, Isaac Goodale and Jonathan Smith, Tithingmen—voted--Oliver Cowls and Enos Coleman, Fence viewers—voted—John Morton Jn^{r} and Elisha Smith Sealers of Leather —voted—Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber—voted—Tho^{s} Hastings Jn^{r} & Noah Smith Deer reeves—voted--Israel Dickinson Zacheriah Hawley, Simeon Cowls, Moses Warner, Benjamin Smith Hogreeves—Voted—That the Surveyors lay an account before the Town at their meeting in January next for allowance of all work Done in their respective Districts, and that there be allowed to those Persons who shall work at Highways the Common price of labor at the time they shall work —voted—To Pay M^{r} David Parsons three salaries (which will be Due to him the first Day of May next) in Silver together with the interest and that the Assessors assess the same seperate from all other Taxes—voted—Cap^{t} Eli Parker, Gideon

Dickinson & Hezekiah Belding be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by Zacheriah Hawley and report to the next meeting—voted—Moses Dickinson Esq Nath[ll] Coleman and Asahel Moody be a Committee to view the land petitioned for by Aaron Warner and report to the next meeting—voted—That the Committee appointed to view the Land petitioned for by Daniel Church report to the next meeting—Voted—To Grant Maj[r] Nath[ll] Peck his part of the schoolmoney—voted—To Grant Waitstill Dickinson one Hundred Dollars for Counterfeit money received by him for Taxes—voted—To Grant six hundred pounds for the use of the poor of the Town and the Assessors are empowered toassess the same

ALEX'R SMITH Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 20[th] 1780 Cap[t] Eli Parker chosen Moderator—the following votes passed—

Voted—To Discontinue that part of the Highway hereafter mentioned and Grant the same to Daniel Church on Condition that said Church give security for the Payment of fourteen Bushels of Rie for the use of the Town—(viz) Beginning at the south east corner of Samuel Church's lot, thence North 32 deg east 36 rods, thence north 22 deg east 20 rods, thence North 10 deg east 21 rods and half, thence west 10 deg north 10 rods, to said Church's east Line, thence South 15 deg west to the first mentioned corner, containing three acres and seventy nine rods of ground —voted—To Discontinue the Highway staked out by the Committee for Zacheriah Hawley and Grant the same to said Hawley on Condition that said Hawley give security for the payment of ten Bushels of Indian Corn for the use of the town—voted—To Discontinue the Highway (viz) twenty three rods of Ground at the rear Aaron Warner's Lot and Grant the same to said Hawley on Conditon that he give security for the payment of seven Bushels and an half of Indian Corn for the use of the town—voted—To repair the Doors, windows, seats, underpinning and Plastering of the meeting house

The Question being put whether the town will be at any further charge respecting the suit between Strong & Blodget, passed in the Negative—voted—To accept the List of Jurors laid before the town by the Select men

Attest ELI PARKER Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst June 15[th] 1780 Voted Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] Moderator

Voted To Grant the sum of five Hundred Pounds for the support of the Poor of the Town and for Repairing the Meeting House and that the Assessors Assess the same and order paid immediately into the Town Treasury—Voted. To Grant Waitstill Dickinson Ninety Dollars received by him in Counterfeit money received by him for Taxes—Voted—That Simeon Dickinson, Cap[t] Reuben Dickinson, Nath[ll] Dickinson Jr Cap[t] Eli Parker, Moses Dickinson Esq John Billing and Gideon Handerson be a Committee to seat the meeting house

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JR Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst on Monday the fourth Day of September Anno Domini 1780

Votes were brought in for a Governor as follows—viz—

The Hon[ble] John Hancock Esq[r] Forty three

The Hon[ble] James Bowdoin Esq[r] eight

Votes for a Lieutenant Governor as follows—viz.
The Hon^ble James Warren Esq forty Nine
The Hon^ble Artemas Ward Esq^r three
Votes for Senators as follows—viz—
Joseph Hawley Esq^r forty seven
John Bliss Esq. forty four
David Smead Esq. forty four
Samuel Mather Esq^r thirteen
Noah Goodman Esq^r Nine
John Billing—twenty four
John Hastings Esq four
Elisha Ingram one
John Chester Williams Esq two
Nathan Dickinson Jr two
David Sexton Esq two
Caleb Strong Esq^r two
Eleazer Porter Esq^r two

ELI PARKER
JONATHAN DICKINSON
THOMAS HASTINGS
ALEX'R SMITH
MARTIN KELLOGG
NATH'LL DICKINSON JR
} Select men and Town Clerk of Amherst

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Oct^r 16. 1780
Nath^ll Dickinson Jun^r was chosen Representative

Voted. To Grant the sum of Ten thousand Pounds to pay for Beef agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of Sep^r 25^th 1780 and that the assessors be Directed to assess the same on the Inhabitants of this Town immediately and Order the same Paid according to said Resolve—Voted—M^r John Billing Maj^r Nath^ll Peck & Cap^t David Rich be a Committee to procure the Beef ordered by the Resolve aforesaid

Attest
ELI PARKER
ALEX'R SMITH
THO'S HASTINGS
JON'TH DICKINSON JN'R
MARTIN KELLOGG
} Select men of Amherst

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Amherst Dec^r 4^th 1780
M^r John Billing Chosen Moderator

Voted. To raise three Hundred Pounds to maintain Schools—Voted—that there be six schools set up in the same places where they were kept the last year—Voted—That each school be kept three months—Voted—To accept the report of the Committee appointed to purchase Beef and Discharge said Committee

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Dec^r 18^th 1780
Nath^ll Dickinson Jun^r was chosen Moderator

Voted—To appoint a Committee to inquire and report to the town how and in what manner soldiers may be best procured to serve in the Continental Army for three years or During the war—Voted, That Cap^t Parker, Cap^t Dickinson L^t

Hastings, L[t] Smith, L[t] Aaron Dickinson, John Billing, Elijah Baker Moses Dickinson Esq[r] be a Committee for the purpose abovesaid—Voted—That it is the opinion of this Town that the Tender Act shall not be repealed—Voted—That Cap[t] Parker, John Billing Elijah Baker L[t] Mattoon L[t] Hastings, Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] and Joseph Dickinson be a Committee to seat the meeting house that said Committee proceed according to age Estate and qualifications and report at next January meeting

Voted, To adjourn to thursday the 28[th] Instant at one O'Clock afternoon

Being met according to adjournment—The following Report of the Committee was read and accepted (viz) That the Town will give to each soldier that shall inlist for this town for three years or During the war the sum of three pounds hard money P[r] month the Town to receive their wages or in Liew thereof the town will give to each soldier that shall inlist as afores[d] forty shillings p[r] month in hard money in addition to their Continental Pay; also that the Town will give each soldier that shall inlist as afores[d] two shirts, two Pairs of stockings and two pairs of shoes yearly in case he fails of the same from the Continent or State and the Town Direct the Militia Officers to make the above proposals to their respective Companies in the name of the town—Voted. To Grant Maj[r] Nath[ll] Peck and Simeon Peck their proportion of the money granted for schooling

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JN'R Moderator

Isaac Marshal's Mark for Cattle and Sheep A Crop on the left Ear and a Swallows Tail on the right Ear

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst—Dec[r] 28[th] 1780 Nath[ll] Dickinson Jn[r] was chosen Moderator—Voted To allow those Persons who hired men to go into the Army for six or three months the summer past the several sums by the[m] advanced as a Bounty or Hire to said men—Voted—That the said Bounties or Hires be allowed at the rate of fifty Dollars p[r] bushel for rie —Voted—To allow each Person the whole sum by him advanced or engaged to the soldiers aforesaid and such of them as are to receive the soldiers wages shall Pay the same to the Treasurer of this Town—Voted. To Grant the sum of four Hundred & sixty Pounds New Currency to procure Beef and Grain according to a resolve of the General Court of the 4[th] of December instant—That the assessors assess the afores[d] sum of £460 on the Inhabitants of this Town—Voted—That John Billing Moses Dickinson Esq[r] and Cap[t] Parker be a Committee to procure the Beef and Grain aforesaid—Voted—That Eben[r] Mattoon, Eben[r] Dickinson and Moses Cooke be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Joel Billing and report at the next March meeting

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JU'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst January 8[th] 1781—Cap[t] Eli Parker was chosen Moderator

Voted, To allow the Debts as read and corrected, and that the Assessors be empowered to assess a sum on the Inhabitants of this Town sufficient to Pay the same—Voted. To allow three Shillings P[r] Day for work done in summer and two Shillings P[r] Day for work done in the fall—Voted, To allow three shillings P[r] Day to the assessors—Voted, To allow nine shillings P[r] hundred for two inch oak Plank —voted—To accept the report of the Committee for seating the meeting house—

voted—To adjourn the meeting to thursday next at one O'Clock afternoon –Being met according to adjournment–voted—That the Select men should take part of the money raised for schooling to Pay Debts contracted for the support of the Poor—Voted—To appropriate the remainder of the money raised to procure Beef, to Pay for the Horses purchased for the Continent

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 19th 1781
Major Nathll Peck was chosen Moderator

Voted–John Billing, Elijah Baker, Isaac Hubbard, Gideon Handerson and Moses Dickinson Esqr. Select men—Voted—Nathll Dickinson Junr Town Clerk and Town Treasurer—Voted—John Billing, Moses Dickinson Esqr and Nathll Dickinson Junr Assessors—Voted - John Ingram, Lt Aaron Dickinson and Nathll Alexr Smith Constables—Voted—Timothy Green Junr Simeon Clark Jnr Medad Dickinson, Josiah Warner and Asahel Moody Tythingmen—voted–John Billing, Martin Kellogg and Oliver Clapp Church Wardens—voted—Nathan Dickinson Junr, Stephen Cole, Nathll Dickinson 2d, Ezra Rood Jonathan Dickinson Jnr and Ruben Ingram Surveyors of Highways—voted—John Billing and Joseph Dickinson Deer Reeves

voted Lt Thos Hastings Sealer of Leather

voted—Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber

Voted - Nathll Coleman and Abner Adams Fence viewers

Voted—Ambrose Williams, Zacheriah Hawley, Abner Adams, Timothy Smith Giles Church, John Field Junr Samuel Smith, Noadiah Warner and Jacob Warner Jr Hog reeves—Voted–That Daniel Kellogg, Deacn Edwards and Lt Hastings be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by Noah Dickinson and report what is proper to be done—Voted–To Discontinue a part of the Highway at the front of Joel Billing's Lot, beginning at the northwest corner of said Lot and extending Six rods in width and thirty rods in length and grant the same to Joel Billing on Condition that he Pay the treasurer of Amherst for said Land at the rate of forty shillings pr. Acre

Voted—To Appropriate so much of the money raised for schooling as to Pay what remains due for Horses bought for the Continent

Voted - To Choose an Agent to carry on the Suit Pending between Mr Strong and Mr Blodget and that Elijah Baker be the Agent

Voted—To Choose a Committee to settle with the Heirs of the Revd David Parsons for the Salaries Due to them, and Elijah Baker, John Billing and Gideon Handerson were chosen for said purpose

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 2d 1781

Votes for a Governor being called for were brought in as follows (viz) for his Excellency John Hancock Esqr fifty seven for the Honble James Bowdoin Esqr Nine Votes for a Lieutenant Governor being called for were brought in as follows (viz) for his Honor Thomas Cushing Esqr forty three for the Honble Artemas Ward Esqr Nineteen

Votes for four Senators being called for were brought in as follows (viz)

For John Bliss Esqr fifty seven
David Smead Esqr thirty Nine
John Hastings Esqr forty
Timothy Danielson Esqr eighteen

Samuel Mather Esq[r] eighteen
Caleb Strong Esq[r] eighteen
Elisha Ingram three

Attest — Moses Dickinson, John Billing, Gideon Handerson, Elijah Baker, Isaac Hubbard, Nath'll Dickinson Jr — Select men and town clerk of Amherst

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 2[d] 1781
Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator

Voted—That each Person who advanced any money as a Hire to the Soldiers who served six or three months in the Army last summer be allowed the same at the rate of fifty Dollars pr. Bushel for rie; and in case any Person shall Draw the soldiers wages, such Person be allowed one fourth part in addition to said wages and the Assessors are empowered to assess the Inhabitants of this Town for payment of the same

Voted—To repair the Highways by a Tax—Voted—That Moses Dickinson Esq[r] John Billing, and Cap[t] Eli Parker be a Committee to settle with L[t] Mattoon respecting a quantity of Gun Powder in his possession—Voted—To Grant the sum of fifteen Pounds for the support of the Poor—the Assessors are empowered to Assess the same

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 18[th] 1781
Moses Dickinson Chosen Moderator

Voted. That the Selectmen be a Committe to provide the town with a Preacher

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst June 25[th] 1781
Cap[t] Parker was chosen Moderator

Voted. That as soon as convenient the Town will be in a way for the Resettlement of the Gospel Ordinances among them

Voted. That the Town are willing to Concur with the Church in all proper measures for the Resettlement of the Gospel Ministry and Ordinances

Voted—To choose Seven Persons as a Committee to join with the Committee of the Church to procure a resettlement of the Gospel Ordinances in this Town—That Martin Kellogg, Elijah Baker, Isaac Hubbard, D[r] Seth Coleman, Nath[ll] Dickinson Jr Elisha Smith and James Merrick be the Committee aforesaid. Voted. To give said Committee the following instructions (viz) that when occasion requires they shall Confer with the Committee of the Church and endeavor a union and harmony in all measures which relate to the Resettlement of Gospel Ordinances in this town—Voted—That the Committee be Directed to employ M[r] David Parsons to supply the Pulpit for the present—Voted—That the Assessors take the Continental money now in the Town Treasury to Pay the State Tax—Voted—That Nath[ll] Coleman, Simeon Pomroy and M[r] Daniel Cooley be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Stephen Smith apprise the same and report to the Town what is proper to be Done theron

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst July 6[th] 1781
Cap[t] Eli Parker was chosen Moderator

Voted—To Choose a Committee to Procure the Beef assessed on the Town by the General Court and that John Billing, Joseph Eastman and Cap^{t} Eli Parker be the Committee—Voted—That the Committee be Directed to Borrow the hard money to Purchase the Beef and give Obligations in behalf of the town for the same—Voted to Pay the Executor of the Rev^{d} David Parsons D^{d} the whole of the salaries Due to him on the first Day of May 1781 in Gold or Silver with the interest Due on the same and the Assessors are Directed and empowered to assess the same on the Inhabitants of this Town

Voted—To Discontinue that part of the Highway hereafter mentioned and Grant the same to Stephen Smith on Condition that Said Smith Pay the Treasurer of this Town at the rate of three Pounds fifteen shillings p^{r} acre for said Land—viz) Beginning at the south west Corner of said Smith's Lot extending two rods and three quarters west, then Parrellel with the Street fence ten rods and an half, then angurlalry fourteen rods and an half, so as to join the west end of Said Smith's Lot containing fifty one rods of ground

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst July 30th 1781

Elijah Baker was chosen moderator

Voted—To choose a Committee to Hire the Men required of this Town to serve in the Army for three months and that Maj^{r} Nath^{ll} Peck, L^{t} Jonathan Dickinson, L^{t} Joel Billing, L^{t} Aaron Dickinson and L^{t} Ezra Rood be the Committee—Voted—that the town will Pay such sums as the Committee shall engage to the Men they may hire—that the Committee give obligations to the Men they may hire in behalf of this Town forsuch sums as they shall engage to Pay them—

Voted—to Pay the money engaged by the Committee afores^{d} to the soldiers they may engage on or before the first Day of January next—voted that the said Committee be empowered to hire such sums of money as may be necessary to March the men they may hire Voted. To Pay the money that may be engaged by the Committee appointed to Purchase Beef on or before the first Day of January next

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitanis of the Town of Amherst Sep^{r} 13th 1781

Isaac Hubbard was chosen Moderator

Voted—That the Committee appointed to procure a Preacher be dircted to employ M^{r} David Parsons as a Preacher in this Town for the space of three months after the Term for which he is now engaged is expired

Attest ISAAC HUBBARD Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst—November 7th 1781

Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator

Voted—To grant the sum of twenty four Pounds for the mantenance of Schools—Voted—To choose a Committee to Determine how many and at what places Schools shall be kept in the Town the present year—Voted—That L^{t} John Field, Daniel Kellogg, Elisha Smith, Josiah Warner L^{t} David Smith, L^{t} John Dickinson and Elisha Ingram be the Committee afores^{d}—

Voted—That the Select men and town Treasurer be a Committee to settle with those Persons to whom the town is indebted as they Judge fit

Voted—That Levi Smith and Jonathan Kellogg be Discharged from paying any proportion of the money engaged to the men hired in this Town to serve three months in the Army the present year

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst December 17th 1781

Nathll Dickinson Junr was chosen Moderator.

Voted—That the Committee appointed to procure a Preacher have a Discretionary power in procuring a Preacher for the present.—And that the aforesaid Committee be Directed as Soon as may be to procure a Candidate for the Ministry to Preach in this Town

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 7th 1782

Josiah Chauncy Esqr was chosen Moderator

Voted—To allow two Shillings and five pence Pr Day for work Done at the Highways in Summer and one Shilling and eight pence Pr Day for work Done at the Highways in the fall—

Voted—To allow five Shillings Pr hundred for inch and half oak Plank—Voted—To allow two Shillings Pr hundred for Brick—Voted—To allow two shillings and eight Pence Pr Day to the Assessors for their Service—voted—to allow twenty shillings pr. thousand feet of Boards—

Voted—To allow the Bills as read and corrected and the assessors are Directed to make a Tax on the Inhabitants of this town for the payment of the same—Voted—To Grant the sum of twenty four Pounds for the maintenance of Schools and the Assessors are Directed to Assess the same—

voted—to Discharge the Constable for collecting the Taxes Assessed on Simeon Peck Junr in the year 1780—Voted—That Daniel Kellogg, Lt Thos Hastings and Capt David Rich be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by Philip Edwards and report to the town at their next March meeting what is proper to be Done concerning the same—Voted—To release to Majr Nathll Peck and Simeon Peck their proportion of the School money—Voted—That John Billing, Dn Eleazer Smith and Josiah Chauncy Esqr be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Reuben Smith and report to the Town at their next March meeting what is proper to be done respecting the same—

Voted—To Grant Mr David Parsons five Dollars pr Sabbath for thirty nine Sabbaths and the assessors are Directed to Assess the same for his payment

Attest JOSIAH CHANCY Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 25th 1782

John Billing was chosen Moderator

Voted—Elijah Baker and Joseph Eastman to go to Shutesbury on the 30th of January to meet the Towns that meet there

Voted—That the Treasurer Sell the New money for Notes and Grain at the best lay he can—Voted—That the Treasurer exchange the Notes in hand for the Notes the Town owes

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March ye 4th 1782

Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator

Voted, Nathll Dickinson Junr Town Clerk and Town Treasurer the Current year

Voted. Elijah Baker, Gideon Dickinson, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Smith and L^{t} Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r} Selectmen—Voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Elisha Smith and Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r} Assessors—Voted—David Cowls, Ebenezer Boltwood and Nath^{ll} Dickinson 2^{d} Constables,

Voted, to excuse David Cowls from serving as Constable and Moses Cooke Jun^{r} who was hired by Said Cowls was chosen in his Stead—Voted—Martin Kellogg. Joseph Eastman Jr David Blodget. Enos Coleman. Stephen Cole and Moses Cooke Surveyors of Highways. Voted. E^{n} John Nash, Simeon Dickinson, Simeon Clark Jun^{r} Elijah Hastings Reuben Ingram and Martin Kellogg. Tythingmen —Voted—Stephen Smith, David Blodget, L^{t} David Smith, and D^{n} Eleazer Smith, Wardens

Voted—Oliver Cowls and Enos Coleman fence viewers —Voted —Gideon Dickinson Jun^{r} Enos Cowls, Perez Moody, Ephraim Kellogg and Enos Dickinson Hog Reeves—Voted L^{t} Tho^{s} Hastings Sealer of Leather and Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber

Voted—To Grant the Sum of fifty Pounds to repair the Highways and the Assessors are Directed to Assess said sum on the Inhabitants of this Town—Voted—To allow three Shillings P^{r} Day for work Done at Highways in the Summer and two Shillings P^{r} Day for work Done at the Highways in the fall—Voted —That Martin Kellogg, Joseph Eastman Jun'r David Blodget, Enos Coleman Stephen Cole and Moses Cooke be Collectors of the Highway rate—

Voted—That D^{n} Eleazer Smith, Josiah Chauncey Esq^{r} and Enos Dickinson be a Committee to view the Land petitioned for by M^{r} Wm Woods and report to the Town what is proper to be Done concerning the same

Voted—To accept the Report of the Select men and establish that part of a Highway as Described in their Report (which is as follows:) to wit—

Amherst March 2^{d} 1782—A Return of the Survey of Part of the Town Road leading from the County Road leading to Shutesbury, to Williams's Mill Standing on the Mill River in the west Division of Amherst as follows (viz) Beginning at the Bridge Standing on M^{r} Dana's South line, running North Seven Degrees west Seven rods to a Stake and Stones; thence North thirty five Degrees west forty Nine rods to a Black oak tree marked H W. thence to Reuben Ingram's South line twenty two rods thence west on the North Side of Dana's farm seventy rods to the County road leading to Sunderland the above Described road is two rods in width

JOHN BILLING
GIDEON HANDERSON
ISAAC HUBBARD
} Select men of Amherst

Voted—To Discontinue that part of the Highway hereafter Described and Grant the Same to Reuben Smith on Condition that Said Smith give Sufficient Security to the Town Treasurer within one month to Pay for the Same at the rate of three Pounds ten Shillings p^{r} Acre. Said Lands Described as follows (viz) Beginning at the front of Alex^{r} Smith's farm, near the top of the Hill by the Mill and running west twelve rods and an half to a Stake and thence north twenty eight rods to a Stake Standing ten rods west from Said Alex^{r} Smith's front, thence northeasterly eighteen rods to said Smith's front, containing two Acres and three quarters.—Voted—To Discontinue a Piece of the Town way lying east of L^{t} Noah Dickinson's home lot and joining to it, from the South east corner of Said Lot, one rod wide, running northwardly thirty rods and from thence northwardly to a

point at the west line of Said Town way, containing thirty two rods and an half of ground and Grant the Same to L[t] Noah Dickinson on Condition that the said Dickinson give a Legal Title within one month to the Inhabitants of Amherst of a Piece of Land lying at the north east Corner of Said Dickinson's home lot, Six rods and an half wide at the east side, running westwardly ten rods to a point, bounded east on the Town way and Northwardly on the County Road, containing thirty two rods and an half

Voted. To Discontinue a part of the Highway at the east end of Aaron Warner's House Lot, Lying from the Northeast corner of Said Warner's lot eight rods South, and from the west line of said Highway four rods and an half east, containing thirty six rods of ground, and Grant the same to Philip Edwards, on Condition that said Edwards Shall within one month give Sufficient Security to the Town Treasurer to Pay for the same at the rate of three pounds p[r] acre

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 1[st] 1782
Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator

Voted—To accept of the List of Jurors presented by the Select men. the remaining Articles in the Warrant were Negatived by the town

Attest

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst (Qualified to Vote for a Governor &c on Monday the first Day of April AD. 1782

The Votes for a Governor were as follows (viz)

For his Excellency John Hancock Esq[r] Fifty seven
For the Hon[ble] James Bowdoin Esq[r] Twenty three

The Votes for a Lieutenant Governor were as follows (viz)

For his Honor Thomas Cushing Esq[r] thirty three
For the Hon[ble] Azor Orne Esq[r] Twenty six

Votes for four Senators were as follows —viz—

For the Hon[bl] John Bliss Esq[r] Fifty six
For the Hon[ble] Noah Goodman Esq[r] Twenty four
For Capt Ebenezer Mattoon –Twelve
For Maj[r] Gen[l] Timothy Danielson Twenty seven
For the Hon[ble] Caleb Strong Esq[r] Twenty seven
For Nathaniel Dickinson Esq[r] Twenty five
For Oliver Phelps Esq[r] Six
For David Smead Esq[r] Nineteen
For the Hon[ble] John Hastings Esq[r] Fifteen
For Warham Parks Esq[r] Eleven
For the Hon[ble] Samuel Mather Esq[r] three
For M[r] Elisha Ingram - Four
For M[r] John Billing—Two
For M[r] Elijah Baker—one

Attest — Jonathan Smith, Gideon Dickinson, Jonathan Dickinson Jn'r, Elijah Baker, Elisha Smith } select men of Amherst

Nath[il] Dickinson Jn'r Town Cler'k

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst April 8[th] 1782.

Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator—

Voted—To Invite Mr David Parsons to Preach here on Probation for Settlement in the Gospel Ministry, for the Space of two months.—Voted—That the Committee for Supplying the Pulpit, be empowered to Draw money out of the Treasury to Pay Mr Ely for his Services.

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 17th 1782

Elijah Baker was chosen Moderator

Voted; to Discontinue that part of the Highway hereafter mentioned (viz) Beginning at a Stake and Stones near the South Side of Aaron Warners Lot and running North to the South west corner post of said Warners Lane leading from his house to the street, the said Land containing twenty rods, and Grant the same to Aaron Warner on Condition that said Warner Pay the Treasurer of this Town for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town at the rate of fourteen Pounds pr Acre for said Land

Voted, That Lt John Field, Isaac Goodale and Majr Nathll Peck be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Moses Cooke Jn'r and report to the Town what is proper to be Done respecting the same and to sell said Land at Publick Vendue

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst June 17th 1782

Gideon Dickinson was chosen Moderator

—Voted, To Concur with the Church in their vote to give Mr David Parsons an invitation to settle in the Ministry of the Gospel in this town—Voted—That in Case Mr Parsons will settle in the Ministry in this town, To Grant him three hundred pounds for a settlement to be paid in the following manner, to wit, one hundred pounds within one year after his settlement, and one hundred pounds within two years after his settlement and one hundred pounds within three years after his Settlement; Also to grant him Ninety pounds as a Salary for the first year after his Settlement and Ninety five pounds for the Second year after his Settlement, and one hundred pounds for each year afterward during his Ministry here—

Voted, that the Committee for Supplying the Pulpit be Directed to employ Mr Parsons to Supply the Pulpit untill he gives his Answer to the foregoing proposals—and that Said Committee inform Mr Parsons of the above-mentioned Votes—Voted, to adjourn for the Space of four weeks to meet at the meeting house at three of the Clock in the afternoon

July 15th 1782. Being met accordin to Adjournment—

Voted—To Provide twentyfive Cords of fire wood for Mr Parsons the first year after his Settlement in the Ministry here, and to add five Cords annually untill it shall amount to forty Cords, which shall be annually provided for him afterwards During his said Ministry

Attest GIDEON DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 12th 1782

Gideon Dickinson was chosen Moderator

[The Revd Dav]id Parsons's Answer to Proposals heretofore made to him for Settling in the Ministry [was rece]ived and read in the words following (viz)

[To the] Inhabitants of Amherst in Town meeting Assembled on the 12th Inst August 1782

Gentlemen--

Inasmuch as you have passed Sundry Votes respecting my encouragement and support in case I should settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry; and as it is always expedient that the meaning of Parties in Transactions of this Nature should be well explained and clearly understood, to prevent any Dispute or misunderstanding between them afterwards, I beg Leave to express to you my sense, of the meaning of your Proposals as I understand them, which is as follows (viz) The several sums which you offer me in Settlement and Salary, I understand to be in Silver money, Spanish Milled Dollars at six shillings, or other Silver or Gold equivalent. And as to the Payment of my Settlement, I understand that you will procure me Real Estate to the value, in case, any such can be procured to my acceptance; otherwise that you will pay me the money according to your first vote.—And as to the Article of Wood I understand, that the most that I am ever to expect is forty Cords of fire wood of good quality in a year; unless the town shall voluntarily make addition on being satisfied that forty Cords is not sufficient for my reasonable use—Give me Leave further to add that I must understand it to be your intent, that no advantage shall ever be taken of any Paper Currency Depreciated, or of any act of Government that may be passed, to avoid the fair honest and equitable intent of the Contract. If this be your meaning as I have expressed my sense of it, and if nothing more than I know of shall appear to prevent you may expect an Answer in the Affirmative to the Churches Call

your affectionate friend and servant

DAVID PARSONS

Voted, To accept the foregoing answer as the true intent and meaning of the Town expressed in their Votes referred to by M^r^ Parsons in his answer aforesaid

Voted—That the town Treasurer be empowered, on behalf of the town to give Security to M^r^ Parsons or to any other Person of whom an Estate may be purchased for his Settlement, for the sum heretofore granted as a settlement. —Voted—To Pay the usual expence that may attend M^r^ Parsons's Ordination; and that L^t^ John Field, Elijah Parker, Josiah Chauncey Esq^r^, Nath^ll^ Dickinson Jun^r^ M^r^ Daniel Cooley, Cap^t^ Eli Parker, Stephen Smith, L^t^ Aaron Dickinson & M^r^ Eben^r^ Boltwood be a Committee with a Discretionary Power to make the usual and Decent Preparation for the ordination and to give invitations to whom they think fit for their Attendance—Voted—That the Treasurer be empowered to advance monies to the aforesaid Committee to Pay the expence they may be at in making said Preparations for the ordination

Attest GIDEON DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 6^th^ 1782

M^r^ Gideon Dickinson was chosen Moderator

Voted—John Billing, Elijah Baker and Martin Kellogg Delegates to attend a County Convention to be holden at Hatfield

Attest—GIDEON DICKINSON—Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst December 9^th^ 1782

Gideon Dickinson was chosen Moderator

Voted—To Concur with the Church in their Vote to invite an Ecclesiastical Council to look into the Affairs of the Church, and give their advice respecting the

Brethren who stile themselves the aggrieved, and have withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church—Voted—that the Town will Pay the expence of said Council—Voted—To choose a Committee to make the necessary Provision for the support of the Council—Voted—That L[t] John Field, Stephen Smith, Martin Kellogg, M[r] Daniel Cooley, L[t] Aaron Dickinson, Tho[s] Hastings Jn[r] M[r] Eben[r] Boltwood, L[t] Ezra Rood and Nath[ll] Dickinson Jn[r] be the Committee aforesaid—

Voted—that the Committee afores[d] be empowered to Draw money out of the Treasury to Defray the expence they may incur

Attest—GIDEON DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 20[th] 1783

Gideon Dickinson was chosen Moderator

Voted—To choose four Wardens, viz, Stephen Smith, David Blodget, John Billing and Isaac Goodale.

Voted—To allow three shillings p[r] Day to the Assessors for their Service—Voted—To allow three Shillings p[r] Day to the Committee who have been appointed by the town to attend Conventions—Voted—To allow one Shilling for Horse hire to the men who attended the Convention at Hatfield and one shilling and four pence to those who attended the Convention at Shutesbury—Voted—To accept the Bills as read and corrected—and to empower the Assesssors to assess a Sum on the Inhabitants of this Town sufficient to Pay the same—Voted—To Grant thirty six pounds for the maintenance of Schools in this Town and that there be six Schools kept in said Town—Voted—That the Assessors be empowed to Assess such sum as shall be Due to the Rev[d] David Parsons for his Salary on the first Day of May next, also to Assess one hundred pounds granted to M[r] Parsons in part for his Settlement

Attest GIDEON DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 3[d] 1783

M[r] Jacob McDaniell was chosen Moderator

Voted—That the Town will make answer to the Petition of Nathan Dickinson and others lately prefered to the General Court—Voted—That Simeon Strong Esq[r] Nath[ll] Dickinson Jnr Moses Cooke, D[n] Eleazer Smith, Cap[t] Eli Parker E[q] John Nash, M[r] Daniel Cooley, Tho[s] Hastings Jun[r] and Josiah Chauncy Esq[r] be a Committee to prepare the said Answer—Voted—That the Assessors be Directed to Postpone making the Town Rate untill the General Court shall finally Determine respecting the above mentioned Petition—Voted—To Adjourn for the space of four weeks

March 31[st] 1783 Being Assembled according to Adjournment—Voted—That the Committee appointed to make answer to the Petition of Nathan Dickinson and others, be empowered to appoint an Agent to Appear in Behalf of the town to make answer to said Petition before the General Court—Voted—that the Answer be Signed by the Town Clerk by order and in behalf of the Town—Voted—That the Committee be empowered to Draw money out of the Treasury to Pay the expence of the Agency

Attest JACOB MCDANIEL Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 10[th] 1783

M[r] Elisha Smith was chosen Moderator—Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson Jn[r] Town Clerk and Treasurer—

Voted—Cap^{t} Eli Parker D^{n} Eleazer Smith, Martin Kellogg, L^{t} Joel Billing and Tho^{s} Hastings Jun^{r} Select-men—Voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Jonathan Dickinson Jn^{r} and Elisha Smith Assessors—Voted—Stephen Cole, John Field Jun^{r} and Ephraim Kellogg Constables—Voted—Timothy Clapp, Josiah Warner, Simeon Clark Jun^{r} Enos Coleman, Timothy Giles Green Jun^{r} Church,and Reuben Cowles Tithingmen Voted—Enos Dickinson, Noah Smith, L^{t} Noah Dickinson and L^{t} Ezra Rood Wardens—Voted—Josiah Warner, Moses Cooke, Simeon Peck, Samuel Hastings, Timothy Green Jun^{r}, Daniel Kellogg Jun^{r} surveyors of Highways—Voted—Gideon Dickinson, Nath^{ll} Coleman and John Billing Fence viewers—

Voted—L^{t} Tho^{s} Hastings Sealer of Leather—

Voted—John Billing Surveyor of Lumber—Voted—John Field Jn^{r} Aaron Billing, John Kellogg, Samuel Boltwood and Benj^{a} Smith, Hog reeves—Voted—To repair the Highways by a Rate and to Grant sixty pounds for that Purpose—Voted—To give three Shillings p^{r} Day for work Done at the Highways in Summer and two shillings p^{r} Day for work Done in the fall.—Voted—That the Highway Rate Committed to the Surveyors the last year be committed to the Surveyors the present year—Voted—Josiah Warner, Moses Cooke, Sim^{n} Peck Samuel Hastings, Timothy Green Jn^{r} and Daniel Kellogg Jn^{r} Collectors

Attest ELISHA SMITH Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 7th 1783

M^{r} Jacob McDaniell was chosen Moderator

Voted—To accept the List of Jurors laid before the Town by the Select men

Voted—That Elisha Smith, John Lee and Stephen Cole be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Jonathan Warner and report to the Town what is proper to be Done respecting the same

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst on Monday the Seventh Day of April AD. 1783—The Votes for a Governor were as follows (viz)

For his Excellency John Hancock Esq^{r}—twenty eight
For the Hon^{ble} James Bowdoin Esq^{r}—Nineteen
For the Hon^{ble} Joseph Hawley Esq^{r}—two
The Votes for a Lieut. Governor were as follows (viz)
For his Honor Thomas Cushing Esq^{r} Three—
For the Hon^{ble} Azor Orne Esq^{r}—thirty eight
The Votes for Senators were as follows (viz)
For the Hon^{ble} Joseph Hawley Esq^{r}—Nineteen
For the Hon^{ble} John Bliss Esq^{r}—twenty nine
For the Hon$^{bl.}$ John Hastings Esq^{r}—Nineteen
For David Smead Esq^{r}—Seventeen
For the Hon^{ble} Timothy Danielson Esq^{r} Eleven
For the Hon^{ble} Caleb Strong Esq^{r}—Thirteen
For the Hon^{ble} Samuel Mather Esq^{r}—Eleven
For the Hon^{ble} Noah Goodman Esq^{r}—Two
For Gideon Burt Esq^{r} Three

Attest ELEAZER SMITH, THO'S HASTINGS JUN'R, MARTIN KELLOGG } select men of Amherst

Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jn^{r} Town Clerk

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 13th 1783 ——— ——— was chosen Moderator—Voted –That Ens John Nash, Moses Dickinson Esqr and Capt Eli Parker be a Committee to settle the Line between Amherst and Hadley—Voted—That Capt Eli Parker Moses Cooke and Lt John Field be a Committee to Preambulate the Line Between Amherst and Leverett—Voted—To Grant the west street their Proportion of School money to be by them used to employ school Dames—

Voted—To Grant Majr Nathll Peck leave to Build his fence on the Bank of the River to secure the west end of his Lot—Voted—That Deau Edwards Lt Thos Hastings and Lt Joel Billing be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Simeon Pomeroy and report what is proper to be Done respecting the same

Attest

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst October 16th 1783

Dn Eleazer Smith was chosen Moderator

Voted, To accept the Report of the Committee appointed to Perambulate the Line between Hadley and Amherst; and that the same be recorded as follows (viz)

Beginning at the Bay-road at a Stake and Stones, thence North 12 deg East 670 rods to a heap of Stones, thence North 8 deg 15 min East 144 rods, to a Black Oak tree marked W M—thence North 8 deg East 10 rods, to a Stake on the South side of Mr Parsons's lot—thence North 11 deg 30 min east 197 rods, to a Pine Stubb, thence North 13 deg east 93 rods, to Spruce Staddles; thence North 8 deg east 336 rods, to Porters Ditch, thence North 13 deg east 370 rods to a Stubb by the river, thence North 11 deg east 380 rods to Sunderland Line

Voted—To accept the Report of the Committee appointed to Perambulate the Line Between Leverett and Amherst, which is as follows (viz) That the Line between Leverett and Amherst runs East three Degrees and forty five minutes North, which in general is agreeable to the old marked trees; said Line examined from Mohawk-Brook to Shutesbury, at a Stake and Stones—

Voted, Mr Elijah Baker be a Member of the County Convention to be convened at Hatfield October 20th 1783—Voted—that the Select men take such care of Moses Hawley and family as they think necessary—Voted—To grant thirty Pounds for the Support of Schools

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 19th 1784

Mr Ebenezer Boltwood was chosen Moderator

Voted, To allow three Shillings Pr Day for work Done at the Bridges in summer and two shillings per Day for work Done in the fall

Voted—That Zacheriah Hawley may take up a Note that lies against him in the Treasury with an Order he has upon the Treasurer and a Bill he has against the Town; if said sums are sufficient to Pay said Note

Voted—To Grant the sum of forty five Pounds to make up three months Schooling in each School house and other past expences

Voted—To Grant a sum sufficient to Pay a Note given to Lt John Field by the town Treasurer in behalf of the Town and Payable in October next

Voted. to Allow the Bills as read and Corrected

Voted. That the Assessors Assess the Several Sums Granted on the Inhabitants of the Town

Voted, That Simeon Strong Esq^{r} Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} and L^{t} John Field be a Committee to Petition the General Court for Abatement of the fine laid on the Town for not sending a Representative

Voted—That the Treasurer call on the Constables to Pay the Debt Due to the Heirs of the Late Rev^{d} David Parsons for Salaries; as soon as may be

Attest EBEN'R BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 22^{d} 1784

Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} was chosen Moderator

Voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Clerk and Treasurer

Voted—Joel Moody, Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r}, Enos Dickinson, Stephen Smith and M^{r} Ebenezer Boltwood, Selectmen

Voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Enos Coleman and Elijah Baker Assessors

Voted, Thomas Hastings Jun^{r} and Noah Smith Constables

Voted—Moses Cooke Jun^{r} Timothy Handerson, Joel Dickinson, Joseph Pettis, Ebenezer Eastman, John Eastman, Oliver Clapp, and Joseph Williams Tythingmen

Voted—Gideon Dickinson Jun^{r} Martin Kellogg, Samuel Boltwood, David Cowls, Enos Coleman Nathan Dickinson Jn^{r} and John Lee Surveyors of Heighways

Voted—L^{t} John Field, M^{r} Daniel Cooley, David Trowbridge, M^{r} Eben^{r} Boltwood Calvin Rich and L^{t} Noah Dickinson Hog reeves

Voted. Gideon Dickinson Jun^{r} Martin Kellogg, Samuel Boltwood, David Cowls, Enos Coleman Nathan Dickinson Jun. and John Lee Collectors of Taxes

Voted—Simeon Clark Jun$_{r}$, L^{t} Noah Dickinson, Oliver Cowls and Elijah Baker Wardens

Voted—Oliver Cowls and Enos Coleman, Fence viewers

Voted—Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber

Voted L^{t} Thomas Hastings Sealer of Leather—Voted, that the Assessors issue their Warrants to the Collectors to enable them to Collect the Highway rate Committed to them the last year—Voted—To allow three shillings per Day for work Done in the Summer and two shillings per Day for work Done in the month of September and one shilling and six pence for work Done in the fall after September—

Voted—To Grant the sum of seventy Pounds to repair the Heighways the present year

Voted—To Discharge Enos Ralf from Paying the Town Taxes in the Constables hands against him

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 5th 1784

The Votes for a Governor were as follows—viz—

For his Excellency John Hancock Esq^{r} thirteen

For the Hon^{ble} James Bowdoin Esq^{r} twenty one

The Votes for a Lieutenant Governor were as follows viz—

For the Hon^{ble} Azor Orne Esq^{r} sixteen

His Honor Thomas Cushing Esq^{r} eighteen

Votes for Senators for the County of Hampshire were as follows (viz)

Timothy Danielson Esq^{r} twenty

Caleb Strong Esq^{r}—twenty six

Samuel Mather Esq^{r}—nineteen
John Bliss Esq^{r} forty
Noah Goodman Esq^{r} two
M^{r} Eben^{r} Boltwood three
John Hastings Esq^{r} twenty three
Eben^{r} Mattoon Esq^{r} eleven
Joseph Hawley Esq^{r} twelve
Ezra Rood one
John Billing three
Simeon Dickinson one
John Ingram one
Ruggles Woodbridge Esq^{r} four
David Smead Esq^{r} three
Simeon Strong Esq^{r} five
Martin Kellogg one
Josiah Warner one
Gideon Handerson one
Noah Smith two
Oliver Cowls two
Luke Coffeen one

Attest — Jonth'n Dickinson J'r, Eben'r Boltwood, Joel Moody, Enos Dickinson, Stephen Smith — Select Men of Amherst

Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Clerk

Att a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 5th 1784
Nath^{ll} Dickinson was chosen Moderator
Voted—To Accept the list of Jurors laid before the Town by the Select men
Voted—that John Billing, Cap^{t} Eli Parker, Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r} Joseph Dickinson and Moses Cooke be a Committee to Build a Town Pound

Attest Nath'll Dickinson Jun'r Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 10th 1784
L^{t} John Field was chosen Moderator
Voted—That Moses Dickinson, John Billing and Moses Cooke be a Committee to Confer with the Select men or Committee of the Town of Belchertown in order to settle the Line Between said Towns—and report at some future meeting

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 18th 1784
Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} was chosen Moderator
Voted, That the Town will Indemnify Jonathan Dickinson Jun^{r} and Elisha Smith respeiting the Action Commenced against them by Hezekiah Belding—Voted—To Choose a Committee to make Defence against the before mentioned Action—Voted—That Simeon Strong Esq^{r} L^{t} John Field and Cap^{t} Eli Parker be the Committee aforesaid—Voted—That the Treasurer be Directed to receive into the Town Treasury so much Paper money of the New Emission as L^{t} Aaron Dickinson hath collected for Town Taxes; and that the Town will make recompence to Said Dickinson for all Losses he hath necesarily Sustained, by means of Losses in collecting Taxes, Provided Said Dickinson return into the Treasurers Office Such Notes as he hath against for the same Sum or Sums as he gave for them

Attest Nath'll Dickinson Jun'r Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Nov^{r} 15th 1784
Eben^{r} Mattoon Esq^{r} was chosen Moderator

Voted—That the Select-men Set up Six Schools within the town four of which to be in the places they usually have been kept in, and the other two in Such places as the Select men think fit

Voted—To Grant thirty Pounds to maintain the Schools and the Assessors are empowered to Assess the same

At a Legal meting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Janua^{r} 3^{d} 1785
Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} was chosen Moderator

Voted—To accept the Bills as read and corrected and the Assessors are empowered to Assess a Sum on the Inhabitants of this Town Sufficient to Pay the Same—

Voted—To allow Six Shillings p^{r} Hundred feet of two inch Oak Plank and five Shillings p^{r} Hundred for inch and half Oak Plank—Voted—To Grant the sum of thirty Pounds for the support of Schools—Voted—That the Schools be kept three months in each part of the town where Schools are kept

Voted—That Capt. Eli Parker, Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} and Moses Cooke be a Committee to examine the Petition of John Billings and others and report what is proper to be Done

Voted—That the Assessors be empowered and Directed to Assess the sum of one hundred pounds on the Inhabitants of this Town for the Payment of a Note given to L^{t} John Field in behalf of the Town

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JUN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 28th 1785
M^{r} Eben^{r} Boltwood was chosen Moderator

Voted—Elisha Smith an Assessor—Voted—that the Assessors Assess a Sum Sufficient to Pay the Bills exhibited by D^{r} Cutler—Voted—To Grant the Sum of Six Pounds in Addition to the Bounty of the Commonwealth to any Inhabitant of this Town, who shall Kill a Wolf within Ten miles of Amherst meeting House, or taking the track of a Wolf within said limits, shall pursue and kill the same in any place whatever

Attest EBEN'R BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 14th 1785
Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} was chosen Moderator

Voted—Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jun^{r} Town Clerk and D^{n} Seth Coleman Treasurer

Voted—Joseph Church, Noah Smith, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Dickinson Jn^{r} and En. John Nash Select men—Voted—Joseph Church, Elisha Smith and Nath^{ll} Dickinson Jn^{r} Assessors—Voted—Stoughton Dickinson Surveyor of Shingles—Voted—Barnabas Sabin and Simeon Clark Jn^{r} Constables—Voted—Oliver Clapp, Eben^{r} Eastman, Josiah Warner, Stephen Smith Timothy Green Jn^{r} and L^{t} Aaron Dickinson Surveyors of Highways—Voted—Elijah Dickinson, D^{n} Simeon Clark, Timothy Handerson, Joel Moody, Stephen Cole and David Blodgett Jun^{r} Tythingmen

Voted—Jonathan Moody Jn^{r}—John Ingram 2^{d} and Simeon Dickinson Wardens —Voted—Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather—Voted—Samuel Boltwood and L^{t} Joel Billing Fence Viewers—Voted—William Clapp, Jonathan Barnes Zacheriah Hawley, Eleazer Cowls, Moses Cooke and John Morton Jn^{r} Hogreeves

Voted—That Hogs yoked and Rung according to Law may run on the Commons from the middle of May to the middle of August

Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JN'R Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for a Governor &c April 4th 1785

The Votes for a Governor were as follows--viz—

For the Hon^ble John Worthington Esq^r—Sixteen
For the Hon^ble James Bowdoin Esq^r Nine
His Honor Thomas Cushing Esq^r—Two
For the Hon^ble Azor Orne Esq^r—Ten
For the Hon^ble Benjamin Lincoln Esq^r Two

The Votes for a Leiutenant Governor were as follows (viz)

For his Honor Thomas Cushing Esq^r—thirty two
For the Hon^ble James Bowdoin Esq^r—one
For the Hon^ble Benjaman Lincoln Esq^r—two
For the Hon^ble Azor Orne Esq^r—one
For the Hon^ble John Worthington Esq^r—six

The Votes for Senators were as follows (viz)

For David Smead Esq^r Eleven
For John Hastings Esq^r Ten
For Noah Goodman Esq^r—eight
For John Bliss Esq^r—twenty three
For Timothy Danielson Esq^r—Ten
For Caleb Strong Esq^r—twenty eight
For Warham Parks Esq^r—thirteen
For Moses Bliss Esq^r—twenty
For Doct^r Eben^r Hunt—seven
For M^r John Williams--three
For Simeon Strong Esq^r—five
For Nath^ll Dickinson Esq^r—three
For M^r John Nash—five
For M^r Jonathan Arms—three
For M^r John Billing—three
For M^r Phinehas Stebbins—two
For M^r Caleb West—two
For Samuel Mather Esq^r—four

Attest JOSEPH CHURCH, NOAH SMITH, ELISHA SMITH, JONATHAN DICKINSON JUN'R, JOHN NASH } Select men of Amherst

Nath^ll Dickinson Jn^r Town Clerk

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst April 4th 1785

Ensign John Nash was chosen Moderator

Voted--To Grant the Sum of Seventy Pounds to repair the Highways and the Assessors are empowered to Assess the same on the Inhabitants of the Town—Voted—To allow three shillings p^r Day for work Done at the Highways from the first Day of May to the first Day of October and one Shilling and Six pence for work in the fall—

Voted—Cap^t Eli Parker, John Billing and Moses Dickinson a Committee to endeavour a Settlement of the Lines between Belchertown, Pelham and Amherst and that they report to the Town—Voted—To accept the list of Jurors—Voted—

Asahel Moody, D[n] Eleazer Smith Moses Dickinson be a Committee to view the Lands Petitioned for by Elijah Hastings and Daniel Cooley and report what is proper to be Done

Attest

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 2[d] 1785
Noah Smith was chosen Moderator

Voted—To allow to John Field Jun[r] the Rates committed to him to Collect of Josiah Chauncy, Isaac Chauncy, Moses Chauncy and Lemuel Root unless he shall have opportunity to Collect them of said Persons abovenamed—

Voted—To Discontinue that part of the Highway Petitioned for by Elijah Hastings and Grant the same to him on Condition that said Hastings give his security to the Treasurer of the Town within one month for the Payment for the same at the rate of eight Pounds for an acre

Voted—To Discontinue that part of the Heighway Petitioned for by Daniel Cooley and Grant the same to him on Condition that said Cooley give his security to the Treasurer of the Town, within one month for the Payment for the same at the rate of eight Pounds for an acre

Voted—That the Select men and Treasurer have a Discretionary Power to call into the Treasury the monies Due to the Town on Notes of hand

Attest

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 16[th] 1785
Elisha Smith was chosen Moderator

Voted—unanimously not to consent to a Division of the County of Hampshire

Voted—That Eben[r] Mattoon Esq[r] John Billing and M[r] Eben[r] Boltwood be a Committee to make answer to the Petition presented to the General Court for the Division of the County aforesaid

Voted—That in Case a Division of said County should be obtained the Inhabitants of this Town request to belong to the south part of the County

Attest ELISHA SMITH Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst October 13[th] 1785
D[n] John Billing was chosen Moderator

Voted—To Grant forty Pounds for maintanance of schools

Attest JOHN BILLING Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 9[th] 1786
Joseph Church was chosen Moderator

Voted—to allow the Bills as read and corrected, and to empower the Assessors to assess a sum sufficient to Pay the same—Voted—to Grant eight Pounds ten Shillings to support the schools—Voted—That the Town of Hadley and annexed to the Town of Amherst will Refer the matters contained in a Petition signed by John Field and others lately Prefered to the General Court (Praying that their Lands Lying in the first Division of Hadley inner Commons may be Disannexed from the Town of Amherst) to Arbitrators mutually to be chosen by Committees appointed by each of said Towns, which said Committee shall have a Discretionary Power to appoint the time and Place for said Arbitrators to meet, and Conduct the Business relating to Said Petition in Behalf of said Towns in the same manner as Individuals might Do in References Depending between Party and Party

Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson Jn[r] Cap[t] Eli Parker and En[sn] John Nash be a Committee for the abovementioned purpose—Voted—To Allow Nathan Dickinson Jun[r] the sum of one Pound one shilling and eight pence money paid by him for a Continental Soldier—Voted—To Discharge the Rev[d] M[r] Parsons's Heirs from Paying a Tax assessed on them Dated September 18[th] 1781 for the sum of five Pounds four shillings—Voted—To Allow a Reasonable reward to those Persons who built the schoolhouse in the Northerly part of the Town on the road leading to Sunderland —Voted—To Direct the Select men to lay a Town Road from the road leading from Eben[n] Eastman's to Kelloggs Mill, to the road leading from Maj[r] Peck's to Leverett—Voted To allo[w] Six Shillings p[r] hundred feet of two inch Oak Plank and four shillings and six pence p[r] hundred feet of inch and half Oak Plank. Voted That Timothy Green Jun[r] be paid his Bill for work at Highways by monies Due on the Highway Rate and that the Assessors issue their Warrant to Collect the same—Voted—To allow two shillings and eight pence p[r] Day for work Done at Bridges

Attest JOSEPH CHURCH Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 6[th] 1786

Leiut John Field was chosen Moderator

Voted—Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] Town Clerk

Voted—Doct[r] Seth Coleman Town Treasurer

Voted—D[n] Elisha Smith, Cap[t] Moses Cooke, Joseph Church, Joseph Eastman Jun[r] and M[r] Ebenezer Boltwood, Select men

Voted—Cap[t] Moses Cooke, D[n] Elisha Smith, and Eben[r] Mattoon Esq[r] Assessors

Voted—Stephen Smith, John Eastman and Daniel Kellogg Jn[r] Constables

Voted—Stephen Cole, Cap[t] Eli Parker, Elijah Dickinson, Joel Moody Andrew Kimbal Jn[r] Elijah Elmer and Moses Hastings Surveyors of Highways and Collectors of Taxes

Voted—Samuel Hastings, Timothy Handerson, Simeon Cowls, Edward Smith Simeon Dickinson Jn[r] and John Eastman Tythingmen

Voted—E[n] Elijah Hastings, Moses Cooke and L[t] Noah Dickinson—Wardens

Voted—William Clapp, Israel Dickinson, Timothy Green Jn[r]. David Warner Andrew Kimbal Jnr and David Ingram—Haywards

Voted—Jacob McDaniell, Oliver Cowls and Timothy Green Jn[r] Fence viewers

Voted—Joseph Church Surveyor of Shingles and Clapboards

Voted—L[t] Thomas Hastings, Sealer of Leather

Voted—To Grant the sum of seventy Pounds to repair the Highway

Voted—To Allow three shillings p[r] Day for work Done at Heighways from the first Day of May to the first Day of September and two shillings p[r] Day in the month of September and one shilling and sixpence afterwards

Voted—That Hogs yoked and ringed according to Law may run on the Commons from the Middle of May to the Middle of August

Voted—To Build a Schoolhouse in the Northeast part of the Town

Voted—That Elijah Baker, Josiah Warner and Enos Dickinson be a Committee to build the same

Voted—John Billing, Eleazer Smith and Jacob McDaniell be a Committee to examine the State of the Treasury

Voted—to accept the following report of the Select men for laying out a road from the road which leads from Ebenezer Eastman's to Kellogg's Mill, into the

Road by Jonathan Howard's House, said Road is laid out three rods in width till it comes to the top of Pine hill, then two rods wide to the road leading by Howards house—Described as follows—

East 87 rods on Amariah Dana's North line to a Town road –then East crossing the abovesaid town way 4 rods to a Stake and stones it being a Corner of David and Eleazer Cowls Land—then East 1 deg 30 min North on the abovesaid, Cowls Land 24 rods to a stake—then East 24 deg south on Ebenr Eastman's land 17 rods and 12 links to a stake and stones, then East 13 deg North on said Eastman's land 8 rods to a stake and stones; then East 28 deg North on said Eastman's land 16 rods to a stake and stones, them easterly to a white Oak, then East 11 deg North 16 rods to a white Oak, then East 5 deg 30 min North 10 rods to a stake; then East 28 rods to the road North of Howard's—the line between Eleazer Cowls, David Cowls and Ebenezer Eastman to be the Centre of the road

Attest JOHN FIELD Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst April 3d 1786
Votes, for a Governor were as follows (viz)
For his Excellency James Bowdoin Esqr twenty three
Honble Benjamin Lincoln Esqr eleven
Honble John Hancock Esqr one
Votes for a Lieutenant Governor were as follows (viz)
For the Honbl. Nathaniel Gorham Esqr twenty three
His Honor Thomas Cushing Esqr seven
Votes for the Senators were as follows (viz)
For Timothy Danielson Esqr thirty two
Caleb Strong Esqr forty three
John Hastings Esqr thirty three
Oliver Phelps Esqr forty one
William Shephard Esqr seventeen
Simeon Strong Esqr three
Samuel Mather Esqr three

Attest JOSEPH CHURCH, EBEN'R BOLTWOOD, JOSEPH EASTMAN JN'R } selectmen of Amherst

Nathll Dickinson Jnr Town Clerk

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst April 3d 1786
Joseph Eastman Jnr was chosen Moderator
Voted –To Accept the List of Jurors laid before the Town by the Select men

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst May 1st 1786
Lt John Field was chosen Moderator
Voted—That Simeon Strong Esqr be requested to Continue the Action brought by the Executors of the Revd David Parsons Decd against the Town untill August Term—
Voted—To Direct the Treasurer to Collect the Debts Due to the Town from individuals as soon as he can by Law—
Voted—Lt Moses Rowe, John Billing and Lt John Field a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Martin Kellogg and report to the Town what is proper to be Done respecting the same
Voted –That Martin Kellogg and Moses Dickinson Esqr be Joined to the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Treasury

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst May 1st 1786
Nathll Dickinson Junr was chosen Moderator
Voted—Ebenr Mattoon Esqr and Capt Eli Parker Delegates to meet in County Convention to take into Consideration the expediency of a Division of the County or any alterations as to the places of holding the Courts and Register's Office in said County
Voted—That the Treasurer be Directed to Pay Elisha Porter Esqr his Demands on an Execution he hath against the Town
Attest NATH'LL DICKINSON JN'R Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst June 12th 1786
Dn Elisha Smith was chosen Moderator
Voted—To Discharge Nathll Dickinson Jnr late Treasurer of this Town from all Demands against him as Treasurer and said Dickinson hereby Discharges the Town from all Demands against them as Treasurer—Voted—That each Surveyor expend the money Committed to him within the District he is ordered to repair—Voted—That upon either of the Surveyors of Highways for the year 1786 presenting his Rate Bill to the Town Treasurer and Certifying on the same that the whole sum committed to him has been by him collected and expended in repairing that part of the Heighway committed to his care, or a part thereof being collected in Labour with a Sum of money amounting in the whole to the sum Committed to him To Direct the said Treasurer to receive such rate bill so executed as above or a part in money as above Described and give the Surveyor presenting the same a Discharge therefrom—Voted—The Select men a Committee to find how much is Due from the Town to the Heirs of the Revd David Parsons Deceasd—Voted—That Lt Moses Rowe Capt Moses Cooke and Ebenr Mattoon Esqr be a Committee to view the Land Petitioned for by Lt Zebina Montague and report to this meeting—Voted to adjourn to friday 16th inst at three of the Clock in the afternoon, being met according to Adjournment—Voted—Capt Jonathan Dickinson, Major Mattoon and Mr Isaac Goodale a Committee to view and Appraise the Land Petitioned for by Martin Kellogg—Voted—to Discontinue that part of the Highway hereafter Described and Grant the same to Lt Zebina Montague he giving security to the Town Treasurer for Payment for the Same at the rate of fifteen Pounds Pr acre on or before the first Day of May next; said Lands are Described as follows—viz—Beginning at the North west corner of said Montagues shop and runs east 19 deg 30 min North ten rods, thence east 5 deg north 14 rods and 12 feet thence East 26 deg South 14 rods and 11 feet—thence south four feet—thence west 37 rods and 3 feet adjoining Moses Warner's north Line—containing one Acre and fourteen rods
Attest

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 7th 1786
Major Ebenr Mattoon was chosen moderator—Voted To reconsider the vote passed the last meeting Directing the Treasurer to Postpone Collecting the town Debts, and that he be Directed to Collect them immediately agreeable to a former vote of the Town respecting the Treasurers collecting the town Debts without Delay
Attest EBEN'R MATTOON Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst July 13th 1786

Mr Ebenr Boltwood was chosen Moderator—Voted—That Capt Eli Parker, Moses Cooke and Isaac Goodale be a Committee to Appraise the Land Petitioned for by Titus Stevens

Voted—To Grant the Sum of two Hundred and fifty Pounds to Pay the Debts Due to the Heirs of the Revd David Parsons Deceasd and the Assessors are empowered to Assess the Same

Attest EBEN'R BOLTWOOD Modr

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Janr 1st 1787

Capt Moses Cooke Junr was chosen Moderator

Voted—To allow Six Shillings for two inch Oak Plank and five Shillings for inch and half Oak Plank

Voted—To allow the Bills as read and corrected, and that the Assessors be empowered to Assess a sum on the Inhabitants of the Town sufficient to Pay the same

Attest

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst January 12th 1787

Mr Daniel Cooley was chosen Moderator

The following Petition was read and passed; and thereupon ordered that the Moderator send an attested Copy of the same as the General Court for their consideration at their next Sessions

The Petition is as follows, to wit--

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in their present Sessions—A Petition

Wherein your Petitioners the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Humbly Sheweth—That your Petitioners being Deeply affected with the Calamities and Distresses that attend and embarrass the Good People of this Commonwealth; your Petitioners being sensible that there are many things in the transactions of our Publick Affairs that have a Direct tendency to involve the Common People in a State of Slavery and Poverty without some speedy relief.

Your Petitioners therefore think it their Duty and Do encourage themselves in presenting this their Petition to your Honors for relief in the following Articles all which we apprehend are within your Honors power to redress—The Existance of the Court of Common Pleas; a grievance as all matters cognizable before may be brought to a final Issue by a Jury of 12 men Drawn out of the Box by order of a Justice—The General Court Sitting in Boston—a Grievance—as there is an undue influence upon the Members by the Merchants and other Inhabitants of said Town, together with many other Diversions by attendance to Trade, and much noise and Claims stretched, likewise as eatables are much Dearer at the second or third hand—The Grants made to the Officers of Government—far beyond their Deservings or the Principles of the Constitution and the Peoples abilities to Pay—The Present mode of Paying State Securities without any Description between the original Owners and those who purchase them—The present appropriation of the Excise and Impost money; as it ought to be improved to answer the Demands of the foreign Debt—The late great Tax imposed on the People for far beyond their abilities to Pay under their Distressing circumstances together with the speedy collection of the same—The present mode of Taxation, as it operates unequally

between Poles and Estates, and the Mercantile and Landed Interest a grievance—The want of a sufficient Medium of Trade to prevent the mischiefs arising from a scarcity of money, a Grievance. To which your Petitioners add their most fervent Desires that your Honors would Repeal the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus likewise the Riot Act; the continuance of those Acts your Petitioners apprehend will be greatly subversive of the Constitutional Protection of the good People of this Commonwealth—Your Petitioners request your Honors to empower the Select-men of the Several Towns in this Commonwealth to effect the whole matters of Licencing Innholders and Retailers, likewise the registering of Deeds in every Town—That the Treasurer of each Town be empowered to collect the Excise money—The often Sitting of the Court of Sessions, a Grievance, as we think one session of said Court in a year would Serve to all intents and purposes—We likewise Pray your Honors to send to all the Towns in the Commonwealth to Know their minds with regard to the Revisal of the Constitution as your Petitioners apprehend great improvements may be made upon the same—That the Settlement of Estates or all Probate matters be accommodated and settled in each Town, as it will be a vast saving to the Fatherless and Widows—To all which your Petitioners beg leave to suggest, that the gratifying the above requests will be a happy means to prevent a strenuous movement of the western Counties to be formed into a separate State—all which is humbly submitted to your Honors Candor and Wisdom as in Duty bound shall ever Pray

by order

The forementioned meeting being assembled January 12th 1787 made choice of John Billing, Capt Eli Parker, Moses Dickinson Esq Martin Kellogg and En John Nash to Draught the foregoing Petition and adjourned to the Wednesday following when being met according to adjournment the same was read and accepted and ordered to be Recorded in the Town Book of Records

Attest DANIEL COOLEY, Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst March 26th 1787

Mr Zebina Montague was chosen Moderator

Voted, Nathll Dickinson Junr Town Clerk—Voted—Dr Seth Coleman Town Treasurer—Voted—Lt John Field, Dn Elisha Smith, Mr Ebenr Boltwood, Joseph Church and Jonathan Dickinson Junr Select men—Voted—Dn Elisha Smith, Dn Seth Coleman and Dn Hezekiah Belding Assessors;—Voted—Zebina Montague, Daniel Cooley, Elijah Baker David Blodgett and Solomon Boltwood Wardens—Voted—Captn Moses Cooke Major Ebenr Mattoon, Simeon Clarke Junr En Joseph Pettes, and Dn Hezekiah Belding. Tythingmen—Voted—Gideon Dickinson, Stoughton Dickinson, Gideon Parsons, David Blodgett, Eleazer Cowls, Simeon Clarke Junr Surveyors of Heighways—Voted—Joseph Eastman Jnr and Enos Cowls Constables—Voted Lt John Field and Lt Noah Dickinson Fence Viewers—Voted—Gideon Dickinson, Stoughton Dickinson, Gideon Parsons. David Blodgett, Eleazer Cowls, and Simeon Clark Junr Collectors of the Heighway rate—Voted—Joseph Church, surveyor of Shingles—Voted—Dn Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather—Voted—En Elijah Hastings, Levi Cooke, David Cowls, Nathll Edwards and Eldad Moody and Lt John Field Haywards—Voted—Jonathan Dickinson Junr Packer of Beef—Voted—To grant the sum of Seventy Pounds to repair the Heighway and the Assessors are empowered to Assess the same—Voted—To

allow three Shillings p[r] Day for work Done at Highways from the first Day of May to the first Day of September and two Shillings p[r] Day in September and October and one Shilling and six pence the remainder of the year—Voted—To Grant to Isaac Hubbard Six Pounds for killing a grown Wolf and the Assessors are empowered to Assess the same—Voted, that Hogs yoked and rung according to Law may run on the Common from the first Day of May to the first Day of September

Attest

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst on the first Monday of April A D. 1787

Voted for Governor as follows—viz.

His Excellency James Bowdoin Esq[r] thirteen

The Hon[ble] John Hancock Esq[r] eight

Voted for Lieutenant Governor as follows, viz, the Hon[ble] Benjamin Lincoln Esq[r] twenty two—

Voted—for Senators as follows—viz

For David Smead Esq[r] Seventeen

William Shephard Esq[r] Nineteen

Caleb Strong Esq[r] twenty one

John Bliss Esq[r] twenty one

Oliver Phelps Esq[r] four

John Hastings Esq[r] one

Attest John Field, Eben'r Boltwood, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Dickinson J'r, Joseph Church } Select men of Amherst

Nath[ll] Dickinson Jun[r] Town Clerk

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst May 14[th] 1787

Mr Daniel Cooley was chosen Moderator

Voted—To relinquish to Isaac Hubbard a Town Tax against him and committed to Stephen Cole to collect, he having paid the same or Similar Tax in another Town—Voted—To empower the Select men to give an order to Isaac Hubbard to Draw Six Pounds out of the Town Treasury for his killing one grown Wolf—Voted—to accept the List of Jurors laid before the Town by the Selectmen —Voted—That the Select men be empowered to give an order to Stephen Smith to Draw Seven Shillings and Six pence out of the Town Treasury for removing a Poor Family to Sunderland—Voted—That the Town Tax which should have been committed to Daniel Kellogg Jun[r] be committed to the Constables for the present year and the Assessors are Directed to Issue their warrants accordingly

Attest Daniel Cooley Moderator

At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst August 13[th] 1787

The votes for a Register of Deeds for the middle District in the County of Hampshire were as follows

For Solomon Stoddard Esq[r] thirty eight

For Eben[r] Hunt Esq[r] two

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Oct^{r} 15th 1787
L^{t} John Field was chosen Moderator
Voted—To Grant fifty Pounds to Support Schools
Voted—to keep the Schools the ensuing year
Voted—that the east School in the middle, shall have one month more than the others to make up what they wanted of their proportion the last year
Voted—that each District or School shall have a sixth part of the [sum] that is granted for the Support of the Schools
Voted—To choose a Commiitee to Instruct our Representative
Voted—That D^{n} John Billing, Martin Kellogg, L^{t} Moses Rowe Elijah Baker, Moses Cooke Cap^{t} Eli Parker and Joseph Dickinson be the Committee aforesaid
Voted—to Adjourn to friday the 19th instant at three O'Clock P. M. then to meet in this place

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of Amherst Oct^{r} 29th 1787
Cap^{t} Eli Parker was chosen Moderator
Voted to adjourn this meeting unto the 12th Day of November next

Nov^{r} 12th 1787. Being met according to adjournment—
Voted—to Sell some part of the Town Heighway—Voted—That the Heighways North and South shall be in no place less than Six rods wide where they are now so wide—Voted—That the Committee act Discretionary as to the width of the Cross Highways—Voted—To Choose a Committee to Dispose of said Highways or any part thereof as they think proper—Voted—Cap^{t} Eli Parker, Moses Dickinson Esq^{r} Simeon Strong Esq^{r} L^{t} John Field M^{r} Daniel Cooley, Joseph Church, Josiah Warner, Enos Dickinson, and Noah Smith be the Committee aforesaid—Voted—To allow the People in the Northeast part of Amherst, eighteen pounds, in Case they shall build for the Town such a School house as is built in the North west part of the Town—
Voted—To Abate to L^{t} Ezra Rood the Rates that were made against him when in Northampton Goal—Voted—To Discharge L^{t} Ezra Rood from all other Rates in the Constables hands against him provided he give a Note to the Town Treasurer for the same sum on interest, for the use of the Inhabitants of this Town
Attest ELI PARKER Moderator

At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst January 14th 1788
Joseph Church was chosen Moderator
Voted—to adjourn to Monday next at one of the Clock afternoon then to meet at the first Parish meeting house—being met according to Adjournment—
Voted—to accept the Bills as read and corrected and to empower the Assessors to Assess a Sum of money on the Inhabitants of this Town sufficient to Pay the same—Voted—six shillings P^{r} hundred feet for two inch Oak plank and five shillings for inch and half Oak Plank—Voted—three shillings P^{r} Day to the Assessors—
Voted—three shillings P^{r} Day for work Done at Bridges and three shillings and four pence P^{r} Day for Hewers of Timber—
Voted—two shillings P^{r} Day to each of the Committee appointed to Ascertain the Town and County Heighways—Voted—To Adjourn to the Seventh Day of

February next at one of the Clock afternoon then to meet at the first Parish meeting house—Being met according to Adjournment—

Voted—To allow thirty Pounds for Building the schoolhouse in the north east part of the Town—

Voted—To Abate to Nath[ll] Dickinson 2[d] the rates he had to collect against Daniel Cheney, Enos Rolph and William Moores—Voted—To abate to Thomas Marshall the whole of the rates Due from him to the Constables of this Town not by them collected—

voted—To choose a Committee to proportion the money that may arise from the sale of Highways to each Parish in this Town—Voted—That D[r] Seth Coleman Col. Eben[r] Mattoon, D[n] John Billing, L[t] Zebina Montague be the Committee aforesaid

Attest JOSEPH CHURCH Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst holden at the Meeting-hous in the First Parish in S[d] Amherst on Monday the 3[d] day of March A. D. 1788 Come to the following Votes. (Viz)

Voted Joseph Church Moderator. Voted Seth Coleman, Town Clerk

Voted Seth Coleman town treasurer—

Voted Josiah Warner, Joseph Dickinson, W[m] John Billings, Thomas Hastings & Timothy Green Selectmen

Voted Jnr. John Nash, Josiah Warner & Medad Dickinson Assessors –

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting for the Space of one Hour and half and then meet at this place—The Meeting being Met According to Adjournment Come to the Following Votes (viz)

Voted to Chuse two men for Constables the Present year—

Voted Medad Moody & Eleazer Cowles Constables.

Voted to Chuse six Teythingmen this year—

Voted Simeon Clark, Timothy Henderson, John Eastman, Perez Dickinson, Enos Dickinson & David Cowles teything men—

Voted to Chuse Seven Survayors of Highways this year—

Voted Zeachariah Hawley, Ebenezer Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Noadiah Smith, Moses Hastings, Elijah Hastings and Nath[ll] Alexander Smith Surveyors of Highways—Vot. the Surveyors of Highways be Collectors of Taxes—Voted W[m] Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather.

Voted Joseph Church Surveyor of Shingle & Clabboards—Voted Last John Hayward.

Voted to have two Fence Viewers this year—Voted Elijah Dickinson & Allison Cowles be the Fence Viewers above.

Voted to Rais Seventy Pounds to Reprove the Highways this year—

Voted to empower the Assessors to levy a tax to rais the same.

Voted to allow three Shillings P[r] Day for works at the Highways from the first of May to the twentieth of September—and to allow one Shilling and Eight Pence P[r] Day from the twentieth of September to the first of December—

Test. JOSEPH CHURCH. Moderator.

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst holden at the Meeting-hous of the First Parish in Said Amherst on Monday the 8[th] day of March A. D. 1788, Come to the Following Vote viz—V—Thomas Hastings Moderator—

Voted to Chuse three men as a Com^tee^ to examine the Treasury to Ascertain what sum is necessary to be Assessed on the town to discharge the Debt due to the Hears of the Rev David Parsons, Late of Amherst Deceas^t^—and make reports to April Meeting.

Voted Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, John Nash & Capt. Eli Parker be the Committee above.

Voted to abate W^m^ Jearild Rate on Thomas Hastings—List (Viz)

Voted that the rates of Gayes Rowe, Silas Robbins, Edward Allen, David Fuller, W. M. Rolf, Nath^ll^ Peck 2^d^ and Roswell Clay in Thomas Hastings List upon Town Rate Lay for one year before the Treasurer Call upon him for them—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to thirsday. the thirteenth day of March at one of the Clock in the Afternoone—

Thirsday, the thirteenth day of March 1788 the town being Met according to Adjournment Come to the following Votes (viz)

Voted to Sel the Hole of the town ways as they have bin Survey,^d^ by the Com^tee^ appointed by the town for that Purpos in Nov 12 : 1787 & at the Price they have affixed to each bit of ground—

Voted to accept of the Reports of the Com^tee^ Appointed to make the Averadge at the Value of the Highway Property to be Sold in Amherst betwixt the two Parishes that Each Parish might have their Proportion of Said money arising from the Said Lands—

Voted that the Com^tee^ appointed to Survey the Highways in Amherst take their Report and make such alterations as they think Propre and make a Report to the future Meeting—

Voted that no One Shall have his Land without Either Paying for it or Procuring a bondsman for the Payment.

Test. THOMAS HASTINGS. Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst on Monday the 7^th^ of April A. D. 1788 Voted for Governor as follows (viz)

For the Honorable Elbridge Gerry—Fifty Nine
For His Excelency, John Hancock Twenty Seven—
For the Hon. James Bowdoin one—

Voted For Lieutenant Governor as Follows—
For the Hon James Warren Sixty Six—
For the Hon Benjamin Lincoln, twenty three—

Voted for Senators as follows (viz)
For the Hon Olliver Phelps Esq. Fifty two.
For Mr Phineas Stebbins Fifty seven.
For Mr William Bodman Fifty five.
For Mr David Cooley Fifty Four.
For Hon. Caleb Strong Esq. Thirty Five.
For Hon David Santon Esq. Thirty five.
For Hon John Bliss, Esq. Thirty Four.
For Hon John Hastings Esq. Thirty Four.
For Col Benjamin Eli Esq Four
For Mr Solomon Stodent Esq three.

For Gen. Wareham Parks. one.
For Mr Samuel Mather Esq one.

Attest
THOMAS HASTINGS
TIMOTHY GREEN
JOSIAH WARNER
JOHN BILLINGS
} Selectmen of Amherst

Seth Coleman Town Clerk—

Hampshire, ss. to Mr Medad Moody Constable. of Amherst—Greeting—In the Name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts you are hereby required forthwith to Notify and Warn all the Free Holders and other Inheabitants of Amherst Qualified to Vote in Town Meetings that they assemble and Meet at the First Parish Meeting holden in Amherst on the Seventh Day of April Next at two of the Clock in the afternoon. then and there to act on the following articles. 1st To Chuse a Moderator. 2d To hear the reports of the Comtee appointed to Examine the State of the town Debts, and to make fresh order thereon as Shall be thought Propre.

3d. To hear the Report of the Comtee directed to make alterations in the Report of the Committee that surveyed the Highway in order for Sale—and make such order thereon as they see fit.

4th. To make some order for the Conveyence of the Town Lands to Those Persons that Purchase them—

5th. To make some order whereby Each Parish may be furnished of their Proportion of the Money Arising from the Sale of the Town Lands.

6th. To see if the Town will release Elihu Hubbard of his rates paid to Stephen Cole.

7th. To see if the town will abate Stephen Cole of a number of rates.

8th. To see if the town will abate Ephraim Kellogg of Some Persons rates.

9th. To Chuse such town officers as Shall be found needfull for the Present year.

10th. To see if the town will accept the list of Jurors that may be presented by the Selectmen—

Hereon fail not to make some return of this warrant and your doings thereon to some one of us before the time of Said Meeting.

Given and in our Hands and Sed this Thirteenth day of March Seventeen hundred and eighty eight.

Voted at Amherst March 13. 1788

JOHN BILLINGS
THOMAS HASTINGS.
TIMOTHY GREEN JNR.
JOSEPH DICKINSON
} Selectmen of Amherst.

The Directions of this Warrant have been attested by me. Medad Moody. Constable.

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst Holden at the Meeting House in the First Parish in Sd Amherst on Monday the 7th of April 1788 Voted as follows (Viz)—

Voted Daniel Cooley, Moderator.

Voted to Release Ebeazor Cowls from being Constable the Current year.

Voted Solomen Boltwood Constable.

Voted to rais forty five Pounds for the Purpos of Settling with the Hears of the Rev. David Parsons. Late of Amherst—Deceast—

Voted to Empower the Assessors to levy a tax on the Inheabitants to rais the Same.

Voted to accept of the Reports of the Com^tee^ appointed to survey the Highways in Amherst and apprise the Same for Sale according as it Now Stands with the Amendments.

Voted That all the money arising from the Sale of the Town ways shall be averaged by the Last list when the averadge is made: after thene forty five Pounds reduction out for to Pay the hears of the Rev David Parsons late of Amherst—Deceas^t^

Voted That the Reports of the Com^tee^ appointed for assessing the Land in the town ways be filed in the Clerks office and Recorded in the Town Records. Voted that the tracts of Land laid out and Described to the Persons respectively named in Said Reports be and hereby are granted in Fee to the Said Persons and their Hears Respectively on the Conditions following (viz) that they Pay the Sums whereat the Several tracts were respectively apprised to the Town Treasurer, or give Security with one good Surity to the town Treasurer for Payment of the same with Interest within one year from the time of giving the Same Security and that when even Said Payment Shall be Made on Security given, the Town the town way in Each Tract Respectively Shall be Discontinued—Provided However, that the Lands in Said Report Described to Nehemiah Strong, Robert Cutler, Thomas Bascum, & Isaac Goodale be excepted out of the grant and referred to the future order at the town—Voted—to accept of the list of Jurors as they have bin red & so forth.

Attest. DANIEL COGLEY. Moderator.

To the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst at their Meeting there on Monday the Fourteen Day of January Anno Domini 1788—

The Com^tee^ for Disposing of Lands in the Town Ways report that they have according to the Instructions of the Town, Laid out and Surveyed a Town Way Six Rods Wide, between the first and Second Division and another between the Second and third Division of the Same Breadth, Except that in the Way between Second and third Division they have Laid out the way but four rods wide from the Bay Road, to the North side of Stoughton Dickinsons House Lot: Excepting also that in Several Places the Com^tee^ have left and reserved the whole breadth of the former Way for Particular or Public use. the Said New Lain Ways are within the old Town way and for the most part Contain the County Roads. The Committee have also laid out Ways, in the Same Manner, there as the Divisions from West to East, four Rods wide, they have measured out and bounded the Several Pieces of Land at the Front, Rear on Sides of Each Mans Lot bounded on the Said Surveyed Ways: which Pieces of Land the Town will sell to the Respective Owners of the lots if they think Propre. The Committee have also appraised Each of Said pieces of Land according to their best skill and judgement and now Exhibit to the Town a Particular list of their Locations and Appraisements—The Following Exhibition shows the names of the men Against whose Lands the Said Pieces of Land are Laid out for Sale. then the Quantity of Land in Acres and Rods: The Several Pieces by the Acre and the Amount of the Lands Laid out for each man to Purchase—

FROM THE BAY ROAD NORTH BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD DIVISION.

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land. A.	R.	Price per Acre £			Sum to be Paid. £		
Jacob Warner. 8 Rods wide 19 Rods Long.		152	1	0	0	0	19	0
Moses Dickinson, Esq. 8 Rods wide 17 Rods long. thence running 15 Rods to 2 Rods wide.	1	51	1	0	0	1	6	4
Noeliah Smith from a Point 18 Rods to 8 Rods wide thence 20 Rods to 8 Rods wide	1	72	1	5	0	1	16	3
8 Rods wide 47 Rods to 4 Rods & half—Medad Moody	1	122	1	5	0	2	4	0
Henry Franklin from a Point running 50 Rods to 3½ Rods wide		84	1	4	0	0	13	2
Jonathan Warner. 46 Rods long 4½ Rods wide	1	47	1	6	0	1	13	0
Moses Dickinson. Esq. 3½ Rods Wide 43 Rods long, thence 35 Rods to a point.	1	96	1	3	0	1	16	3
Capt. James Hendrick 4½ Rods wide, then 35 Rods to 8 Rods Wide, thence 8 Rods Wide 41 Rods long.	2	66	2	0	0	4	16	6
Stoughton Dickinson 44 Rods long. & 8 Rods Wide	2	32	2	2	0	4	12	1
Lieut Jonathan Dickinson. 8 Rods Wide 40½ Rods long	1	4	2	0	0	2	1	0
Perez Moody 8 Rods Wide thence 13 Rods to a Point		52	2	0	0	0	13	0
D'n Elisha Smith. 4 Rods Wide 15 Rods Long to 5½ Rods Wide		75	1	7	0	0	12	0
Asahel Moody 4 Rods Wide running 14 Rods to a Point		28	1	7	0	0	4	8
Ebeneazer Jones 8 Rods Wide 12 Rods long		96	1	10	0	0	16	5
Stoughton Dickinson. 8 Rods Wide 48 Rods long	2	44	1	10	0	4	4	0
Jonathan Moody. Jnr. 8 Rods wide 20 long	1		1	10	0	1	10	0
Enos Cowles from a point 20 Rods to 3 Rods wide		30	2	0	0	0	7	6
Jnr Elijah Hastings: 3 Rods wide running to 10 Rods and 4 Rods wide, thence 21 Rods 14 Rods wide		119	2	14	0	2	0	0
Mr Daniel Cooley 4 Rods Wide 30 Rods to 3 Rods Wide—		105	2	8	0	1	11	6
Stephen Smith 3 Rods wide 48 Rods		144	2	8	0	2	3	2
Mr Daniel Cooley 1 Rod Wide 26 Rods Long to 3 Rods wide		52	2	8	0	0	15	7
Stephen Smith 2 Rods wide 16 rods to 3 rods wide thence 21 Rds. Long		112	2	0	0	1	8	0
Jnr. Joseph Pettes 3 r. Wide 22 r. long		66	2	8	0	0	19	9
Amus Nash 3 Rods wide 13 Rods long.		39	1	10	0	0	7	4
Reuben Nash 3 Rods wide 24 Rods long.		72	1	15	0	0	15	4
Mr Daniel Cooley. 3 r. wide 26 Rods long		51	1	15	0	0	9	0
John Williams. 3 Rods wide 26 Rods long.		78	1	0	0	0	9	9
Justus Williams. 3 Rods wide 52 Rods thence 12 Rods to Point	1	14	1	15	0	1	17	2
Samuel Hastings. 3 Rods wide 26 Rods long		78	1	15	0	0	17	2
Thomas Hastings. 13 r. wide 23 r. long.		69	1	15	0	0	15	3
Justus Williams. 13 r. wide running 12 r. to 6 rods wide. thence 6 Rods wide 27 Rods	1	56	1	15	0	2	7	2
Simeon Pomeroy, Jnr. 6 Rods wide 20 Rods long		120	1	0	0	0	15	0
Simeon Pomeroy Jnr.—6 Rods wide 25 Rods long		150	1	13	0	1	11	0
Justus Williams 6 Rods wide 32 Rods long	1	32	1	16	0	2	3	2
N. B. Nathan Dickinson Jnr. gave Security for 24 rods of land.								
Josiah Thayer 6 r. wide 25 Rods long		150	1	10	0	1	8	1
Nathan Dickinson Jnr. 6 Rods wide 40 Rods long.	1	80	1	15	0	2	12	6
Joel Billings 6 r. wide 30 r. long	1	30	1	10	0	1	13	9
Dcn. John Billings 6 Rods wide 79 Rods Long	2	154	1	16	0	5	6	9
Moses Hastings & Thomas Hastings Heirs—6 Rods wide 21 Rods thence 21 Rods to 3 r. wide	1	59	2	2	0	2	17	9
Capt. David Rick. from a Point 47 Rods to 4 Rods wide		94	2	0	0	1	4	3
Jonathan Smith 4 Rods wide 66 Rods long.	1	104	2	5	0	3	14	6
Rev. Ichabod Draper 3 Rods wide thence 26 Rods to 2 r. wide thence 2 r wide 10 rods—		97	2	0	0	1	4	3
Dcn. Jonathan Edwards. 2 r. wide 47 Rods long		94	2	0	0	1	3	6
Philips Edwards 2 Rods wide thence 6 Rods to a point		16	2	0	0	0	4	0
Aaron Warner Heirs 4 Rods wide 39 Rods long		156	2	5	0	2	3	10
Simeon Dickinson from a point 42 Rods to 6 r. wide		126	2	5	0	1	15	5
Daniel Kellogg from a Point 22 Rods to 4 Rods wide thence 53 Rods to a point		150	1	10	0	1	8	1
Nathan Dickinson 2 r. wide 65 Rods to 6 Rods wide	1	100	2	2	0	3	7	3

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land. A.	R.	Price per Acre £			Sum to be Paid. £		
Jonathan Dickinson. 25 Rods from a Point to 2 Rods wide		21	2	0	0	0	5	3
Capt Eli Parker. 6 Rods wide 48 r. Long. thence 19 R. to 5 Rods wide.	2	79	2	8	0	5	5	0
Simeon Strong Esq. from a Point 30 Rods to 3 Rods wide		45	2	8	0	0	13	6
Den. Hezekiah Belding. 5 Rods Wide 16 r. to 3 Rods wide thence 27 r. to 4 Rods wide		159	1	15	0	1	14	9
Gideon Dickinson 3 Rods wide 24 Rods long. to 2 rods wide: Thence 20 r. to 1 r. wide: Thence 30 r. to 2 r. wide: thence 32 r. to 4 r. wide:	1	75	1	16	0	2	12	0
Capt. Reuben Dickinson—4 Rods wide 20 r. to 5 wide, thence 30 r. to 4 Rods wide	1	145	2	0	0	3	16	3
Joseph Morton 4 r. wide 42 r. to 2 r. wide		126	2	0	0	1	11	6
Jonathan Smith 4 R. wide 50 R. long	1	40	1	10	0	1	17	6
Gideon Dickinson. 22. wide 32 Rods long		64	1	10	0	0	12	0
John Ingram. 2 r. wide 70 r. to 6 r. wide	1	120	1	4	0	2	2	0
Joseph Eastman 4 Rods wide running 68 Rods to a Point		136	1	10	0	1	5	6
Zachaeriah Hawley 6 Rods wide 32 r. long	1	32	1	5	0	1	9	11
Dn Jonathan Edwards. 6 r. wide 17 Rods long thence 20 Rods to a Point	1	2	1	3	0	1	3	3

FROM BAY ROAD NORTH BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.

Simeon Smith 17 Rods wide at Bay Road running 44 Rods to a Point	2	64	0	12	0	1	9	1
Giles Church 8 r. wide 14 Rods long to 6 Rods wide		98	1	4	0	0	14	5
Jonathan Moody. 1 r. wide running 40 Rods to 12 Rods wide	1	100	1	4	0	1	19	0
Joel Moody. 6 r. wide running 36 Rods to 2 r. wide. thence 20 R. to 4½ wide	1	49	1	4	4	1	11	4
Aaron Warner. Jnr. Heirs. 12 Rods wide running 34 rods to 5 Rods wide: thence 10 Rods to 6 Rods wide	2	24	1	4	0	2	11	6
Lemuel Moody. 4½ Rods wide 17 r to 9 Rods wide thence 18 r. to 2 rods wide	1	53	1	10	0	2	0	2
Waitstill Dickinson 6 Rods wide running 8 Rods to 10 Rods wide: thence 10 Rods to 14 Rods wide: thence 45 r. 14 r. wide	5	14	1	15	0	8	18	0
Widow Sarah Lee. 14 r. wide 11 Rods N. and South.		154	1	15	0	1	13	8
Solomon Boltwood 14 Rods wide 44 R. long.	3	136	2	0	0	7	14	0
John Lee. 14 r. wide 90 r. long	7	140	1	4	0	9	9	0
Nathaniel Coleman. 14 r. wide running 20 r. to 12 Rods wide. thence 12 r. to that Point.	1	42	1	4	0	1	16	3
Nathaniel Coleman. North side of his lot from a Point. 10 Rods long to 5 r. wide		25	1	10	0	0	4	8
Justus Williams. from a Point 64 r. to 14 Rds. wide	2	128	1	15	0	4	18	0
Timothy Green. Jnr. 14 Rods wide 30 Rods long	2	100	1	7	0	3	10	10
Timothy Green. 14 Rods wide 30 Rods long	2	120	1	10	0	3	18	9
James Mearrick 14 Rods wide thence 54 to 7 Rods wide	3	64	1	15	0	5	19	0
Eldad Moody 5 r. Wide 45 r. to 7 r. wide thence 19 r. 17 r. wide	2	59	1	5	0	2	19	3
Jnr Joseph Pettes 7 Rods wide 21 Rods long thence 27 r. to 4 r. wide	1	135	2	10	0	4	12	2
Captain Moses Cook. 7 Rods wide running 30 r. to 8 Rods wide	1	64	1	15	0	2	9	2
Ethan Smith 8 Rods wide 29 Rods long to 10 Rods wide	1	101	1	15	0	2	17	0
Den. Eleazer Smith 75 Rods of land more than his former grant		75	2	0	0	0	18	9
Enos Dickinson 4 Rods wide 40 Rods long.	1		1	13	0	1	13	0
Capt Aaron Dickinson. 9 Rods wide 28 Rods to a Point. From a Point to 3 Rods wide at ye Rever 42 Rods	1	36	1	18	0	2	6	6
Justus Williams 3 r. wide 32 r. long to 14 r. wide	1	120	1	18	0	3	6	6
Enos Dickinson 14 r. Wide 19 r. long.	1	106	1	13	0	2	14	10
Martin Kellogg. 14 r. Wide 52 r. long to 11 Rod wide	4	10	2	0	0	8	2	0
Leut Moses Rowe. from a Point 34 Rods long to 2 r. wide thence 2 Rods Wide 34 Rods long		102	2	10	0	1	12	1
William Boltwood 2 r. Wide 30 Rod long		90	2	12	0	0	19	6
Samuel Smith 48 Rods long 12 Rods Wide	3	90	2	12	0	9	6	2

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land. A.	R.	Price per Acre £			Sum to be Paid. £		
Capt Aaron Dickinson. 2 Rods wide running 54 r. to a Point.		54	2	15	0	0	18	6
John Boltwood 50 Rods long. 12 rods wide	3	120	3	18	0	14	12	6
Elijah Dickinson. 14 Rods wide, 39 rods long, to 8 Rods wide	2	109	4	0	0	10	14	6
Mr Nehemiah Strong—8 Rods running 20 r. long to 4½ wide		152	4	0	0	3	2	6
Dn. Robert Cutler gR of Land		9	4	0	0	0	4	6
Thomas Bascum gR of Land.		9	4	0	0	0	4	6
Jrs. John Nash 4 r. about 25 R. to a Point		50	4	0	0	1	5	0
Daniel Kellogg. 14 Rds. wide 46 r. long: and 33 r. to 2 r. wide	5	112	5	0	0	28	10	0
Isaac Goodale. 13⅔ Rods by 14 Rods	1	132	5	0	0	6	0	0
Moses Cook from a Point 30 Rods to 12 r. Wide, thence 30 Rods 12 R. wide thence 20 R. to 12½ wide thence 18 r to 12½ wide	6	50	2	0	0	12	12	6
Seth Coleman, 2 r. wide 29 r. long		58	3	0	0	1	1	9
Simeon Strong, Esq. 2 r. W 20 r. long to 1½ r. wide		35	3	0	0	0	13	1
Jonathan Field 1½ Rods wide 34 r long to a Point		25	2	0	0	0	6	3
Rvd David Parsons 12½ r wide 35 Rods long to 14 r wide	2	152	2	0	0	5	18	8
Leut John Field 14 r wide 32 r. long.	2	128	1	18	0	5	6	3
Joseph Church—14 r. wide 150 r. long	13	104	2	0	0	27	6	0
Joseph Eastman from a Point 34 r. to 7 r. wide thence 55 r. to 2 r. long	2	46	2	3	0	4	18	3
John Eastman 13 r. wide running 18 r. to 7 r. wide; thence 44 r. to 12 Rods wide	3	18	1	16	0	6	10	8
Nath'll Dickinson Esq 12 r. wide 55 r. long	4	20	2	3	0	8	17	2
Ebenezar Mattoon. 2 r. wide—running 103 r. to 3 r. wide.	1	97	2	3	0	3	9	1
Elijah Baker. Junr. 3 Rods wide running 50 r. to 6 rods wide	1	65	1	10	0	2	1	2
Elijah Baker Senior. 12 r. wide 76 r. long to 11 r. wide	5	74	2	3	0	11	15	9
John Ingram 11 r. wide running 51 r. to 6 r. wide.	2	113	1	4	0	3	4	4
Simeon Cowles 6 r. wide running 18 rods		108	1	4	0	0	16	2
David Smith Jnr 6 r. wide running 17 rods to a Point		51	1	4	0	0	9	8
Andrew Kimball, 13 r. wide 50 r. long	4	10	1	4	0	4	17	6
The Cross Road South of John Lees. From Lt Jonathan Dickinson 6 r. wide 74 r. Long	2	124	2	0	0	5	11	0
Solomon Boltwood. From a point 18 rods to 5 r. wide: then 32 rods to a point		123	2	0	0	1	11	3
John Lee. 6 rods wide 19 rods long thence 18 r. to 1 r. wide. thence 32 r to 6 r. wide: thence 120 r 6 rods wide	6	49	1	12	0	9	9	2

THE ROAD FROM HADLEY TO PELHAM.

Simeon Strong, Esq. 13½ rods wide running 24 r. to 7 r. wide.	1	86	4	5	0	6	10	6
Gideon Parsons from 1 r. wide running 10 r to 1½ r wide.		12	3	5	0	0	5	0
Rev David Parsons. 1½ r wide 14 r to 9 r wide thence 16 r to 12½ r wide thence 12 r to 14 r. wide thence 18 r to 16 r wide then 11 r to 15 r wide	3	104	3	5	0	11	17	2
Mr Ebenezer Boltwood 7 r wide Running 16 r to 3½ r wide		84	4	0	0	2	2	0
Den. Robert Cutler 3½ rods wide runnin 12 r. to a Point East of his house thence from a Point a little East of his hous 48 rods west to 9 Rods wide	1	77	3	18	0	4	15	7
Den. Simeon Clark 15 r Wide 42 r to 7 r wide: thence 38 r to a Point from a Point 48 r to 16 r wide at Hadley line	5	119	3	18	0	22	8	2
Solomon Boltword 9 r wide running 38 rods to 16 r. wide: thence 16 r. wide 34 r: thence 48 r. to a Point at Hadley Line.	8	123	3	18	0	34	3	11
Mr. Simeon Strong, near Mr. Boltwoods shop 1 r wide 13 r long		13	4	0	0	0	6	6
Simeon Dickinson. 2 r wide running 30 r to 3 r wide		120	4	0	0	3	0	0
Zebina Montague from a point 8 r to 2 r wide thence East 22 r to a Point		30	5	0	0	0	18	2
Jacob Mc Doniels a Piece of Land South of the Pound as staked out by ye Com'tee.		15	4	0	0	0	7	6
Jacob Mc Doniels East of the Town 5 r wide 7½ r long		41	4	0	0	1	0	6
Jacob Mc Doniels another Piece 1½ r wide running 17 r to 1 Rod wide: thence 7 Rods to ½ Rod wide thence 6 r wide to 2 Rods wide		61	4	0	0	1	10	6

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land A. R.	Price per Acre £	Sum to be Paid £
Moses Warner from a Point East 20 r. to 6 r wide: thence East 12 r. to a Point	96	3 10 0	1 4 5
Moses Warner from a Point 5 r to 2 r wide; thence 99 rods to 3 r wide.	1 133	3 10 0	5 15 1
Moses Warner 3 r wide 48 r long to 8 r wide	1 104	3 10 0	5 15 5
Simeon Dickinson. 2 r wide running 99 r to 5 r wide: thence 20 r. to a Point	2 76	2 13 0	6 11 3
THE CROSS ROAD SOUTH OF JOSEPH DICKINSONS FARM.			
Simeon Strong Esq 6 r wide 166 r long	6 36	2 0 0	12 9 0
Jonathan Field 6 r wide running 50 r to a Point: from another Point 20 r to 3 r wide: thence 20 r to a Point	1 50	2 0 0	2 12 00
Joseph Dickinson from a Point running 150 r to 6 rods wide.	2 142	1 18 0	5 9 9
THE CROSS ROAD SOUTH OF SIMEON COWLES FARM.			
John Eastman 6 r wide 48 r long	1 128	2 3 0	3 17 6
Simeon Cowles 6 r wide 6 r long: thence 14 r to a point	108	2 3 0	1 9 0
Joseph Church from a Point 24 r to 6 r wide: thence 6 rods wide 31 rods	1 98	2 0 0	3 4 6
Oliver Cowles 6 r. wide 70 r long	2 100	2 10 0	6 11 3

The Several Sums affixed to the Respective Farms contained in the foregoing List amounts according to the Computation made by the Committee to the sum of five thousand thirty-three Pounds Five Shillings and Eleven Pence—But there are Several former grants that are not included in the foregoing Assignment which the Com^tee could not without Difficulty ascertain, and are therefore left, to be Deducted from the Assignments Respectively—the Lands left for a way, from the Leverett Bounds to Mill River, and the Lands left between L^t John Dickinsons and Justus Williams Farm in First division are not reported by the Committee but left to be hereafter disposed of by the town as they shall think Propre all which is humbly submitted by

SIMEON STRONG.
JOHN FIELD.
JOSEPH CHURCH.
ELI PARKER
NOAH SMITH
JOSIAH WARNER
MOSES DICKINSON
ENOS DICKINSON
} Com^t

True copy of the Original List,
SETH COLEMAN.
Town Clerk

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst, May 15, 1788. Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Simeon Strong Esq. Moderator

Voted that Hogs shall run ringed and yoked according to law from the Fifteenth Instant of May to the Fifteenth of August next.

Voted to next Choose a Com^tee of five to vew the ground through the third division near Jun. Elijah Hastings, farm and Pais their judgment whether it be Expedient for the town to lay a road acrost Said Division and make their reports from future Meeting.

Voted Den. Elisha Smith, Capt. Eli Parker, Joseph Church, Capt. Moses Cook, & Jonathan Dickinson, be the Com^tee above.

Voted that the town Reconsider a Former Vote Relative to the High way that was set to John Boltwood by the Com^tee appointed to Sel Some part of the town ways in November 1787 and grant the Same to the widow Mary Boltwood & William Boltwood upon their fulfilling the Conditions as Voted for the Sale of the Highways.

Voted. to Choose a Com^tee^ to transcribe the ancient records of the limits of the town of Amherst & print the Same in Amherst Town Book.

Voted Seth Coleman, Noah Smith, and Jun. John Nash, be the Com^tee^ above.

Voted. that the Assessors make the highway rate by the Last list

Voted that the town take into their care & support the widow Mehetibel Smith and all her effects.

Voted to Draw as much Money out of the Treasury as shall be sufficient to furnish Securities to overrun the fine laid on the town for not finding a Representative.

Voted To Send a Com^tee^ to vew the land on the front of Den. John Bilings lot and make report to a future Meeting wheather on what Part of the highway before Said Johns front will be Expedient for the town to Sel.

SIMEON STRONG Moderator.

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst on thirsday the Eighteenth day of September 1788—

Voted Daniel Cooley Moderator—

Voted to raise fifty four Pounds for the Purpos of Maintaining the Skools in Amherst.

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to levy a tax to rais the Same and that it be put into the First Town Tax after Next January.

Voted to make an Averidge of the Avails of the Town Lands lately asined for Sale betwixt the two Parishes in Amherst.

Voted Dn. John Billings, Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, Seth Coleman, Lieut. Zebina Montague & John McDoniel be the Com^tee^ for the Purpos above.

Voted that the town Examin the Surveyors of the Highway for the year 1787 & See what Moneys there is Still in their hands that hath not been Expended on the highways –

Voted that the Selectmen take up the Matter and all the Moneys they find in the hands of the Surveyors be Expended on the Highways in the best manner for the benefit of the town.

Voted that the Town Come into Some Measure to Establish the town Ways laid out by the Com^tee^ for Disposing of the town Street Lands So Called.

Voted To Chuse a Com^tee^ for the above Purpose—

Voted Capt. Eli Parker, Dn. John Billings, & Leut. Zebina Montague be the Com^tee^ above—and that they make Report to Next January Meeting.

Voted that the Com^tee^ Set up Sufficient bounds at Every Point

Voted that the Treasurer be Directed to Postpone for the Present Calling upon Stephen Smith for so much of his Town rate as is Assessed on town Akount.

Voted that the Com^tee^ Chosen to Establish the highway in Amherst Vew the Highway betwixt Leut John Dickinson & Ebenezer Williams land & see Whether any or all of Said highway can be Sold without Injuring of the town—& that the Said Com^tee^ Appraise the Land.

Voted that the forty five Pounds Voted to be raised on the 7^th^ of April laist be Assessed Immediately and that the Said rate be made by the Laist Town List—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to thirsday, the twenty fifth instant of September, at three of the Clock, in the afternoon, and meet at this Place—

Sept 25^th^ 1788, being met according to adjournment Voted as follows (Viz)

Voted to Adjourn this meeting to the Schoole hous near land about Parsonses hous—

Voted to rais thirty five Pounds to Settle the Execution against the Town in favor of the Hears of the Rev David Parsons, Late of Amherst Deceast.

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Levy a tax to rais the Same & that Said rate be made by the Laist List.

Test. DANIEL COOLEY, Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst Holden at the Meeting-hous in the First Parish in S,d Amherst on Thirsday, the Sixteenth day of October 1788 Voted as follows. (viz)

Voted Simeon Strong Esq. Moderator.

Voted to Choose a Comtee to Devise a Plan for the Equatable Division of the avails of the streat land betwixt the two Parishes and make report to an adjourned Meeting.

Voted Coll. Ebenezer Mattoon, Simeon Strong, Esq. Den. Hezekiah Belding, Joseph Church, & Seth Coleman, be ye Comtee above.

Voted to adjourn this Meeting the 27th Instant of October, at one of the Clock and meet at this Place———

Monday, Oct. 27th 1788. the town being Met according to adjournment, Come to the following vote—(viz)———

Voted to accept of the Report of the Committee Chosen the Last Meeting for a Projecting a Plan for the Division of the Streat land, which is as follows, (viz)

Voted that the monies Arising from the sale of town ways be granted to the two Parishes within the Town to be divided between them so that the Proportion of the First Parish to that of the Second shall be as three hundred sixty two Pounds, thirteen Shillings to one hundred Sixty four Pounds, thirteen Shillings.

Voted that it is Recommended to Each of the Said Parishes to Appoint a Committee for Settling Account Respecting the Monies arising from Sale of the Town Ways, to See that Each Parish have Justice done in the Settlement——

Voted Debts Collected in money Shall be Paid out by the Town Treasurer to the Treasurer on Committee of that Parish where the Debtor is an Inheabitant, so far as it may be done Consistant with an Appointment between the Parishes Expressed in the former Vote; and the Resept of such Parish Treasurer on Committee Shall be the Town Treasurers Complete Discharge for the Same——

Voted that on Account of the Difficulty of Collecting Debts in Money and for the Ease of Purchasers in that respect the Treasurer shall pay out to Each of Said Parishes the Securities given for Said Lands, Observing as near as may be the Proportion fore mentioned, and Shall Indors his name and Name of office on Each Security so Paid out to Either Parish Treasurer on Committee which Indorsement shall be a Sufficient Power to the Parish or Parish Treasurer Receiving the Same at their own Expense to Sue the Same Security in the Name of the Town Treasurer and to Convert the Contents to the use of the Same Parish without being Accountable to the Town or Town Treasurer therefor.

Voted—that Payment Shall be made in Securities in the Same Maner as hath bin before Ordered Respecting Payments in Money. that is to Say, the securities Respectively Shall be Paid to that Parish whereof the Debtor is an Inheabitant, according to the Proportion before dictated———

Voted that the Town Treasurer be Dictated to make five Entries of all Payments by him made Pursuant to the foregoing Votes, and take Receipts of the

Parish Treasurers on Committees and the Receipt of Securities from Such Parish Treasurer on Committee Shall be his Complete Discharge for the Contents of the Same—

Voted—that when the Averadge on Division hath Proceeded So far as to take the whole of the Debts that belong to one of the Parishes and yet a Surplusage Shall remain undivided the town will Endeavor to make Such Equitable Settlement thereof as Shall be to the Satisfaction of the Parishes and Debtors—

Voted that a Committee be appointed to Enquire into the State of the Judgments and Executions in favor of the town and Cause the Contents thereof to be paid on security as soon as Possible that they may be used in the Adjustment of the Averadge between the Parishes if the town Shall think Propre.

Voted that Simeon Strong, Esq., Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq., and Leut Zebina Montague be a Com^tee^ for the Purpos.

Voted that the Inheabitants of the town who Shall not give their Security according to the Vote the Appraisement of the town on or before the twenty Seventh day of November next, shall have no wright afterwards to Purchase under the Said Vote and Appraisement.

Voted that to Inclose Lands Proposed for sale whose owners Shall not give Security on or before the twenty Seventh Day of November next Shall be Deemed Nuisances on the town Way——

Voted that Ebenezer Boltwood, Ebenezer Mattoon Esq. and Capt Eli Parker be a Committee to take Legal measure for Removing Such. Incumberances as soon as may be after the Expiration of Said Limited time.

SIMEON STRONG. Moderator.

Record of the Obligations given for Streat Land Agreeable to the Vote at the town April 7. 1788.

April 14. Daniel Kellogg with Daniel Kellogg Jun. gave Security for his Streat Land at the West end of his lot. and Mr. Goodales: viz: 28 11 0

May 12. Jonathan Smith and Elijah Dickinson gave security for the Lands assoined to them viz to Elijah Dickinson at the South west Corner of the lot lately owned by John Nash and near Den. John Billings hous Also a bit of land at the East End of Jonathan Smiths lot on which he dwells also a bit of land at the east end of said Jonathans lot betwixt Josiah Eastmans & Ebenezer Dickinson &c. 8 10 6

May 16^th^ William Boltwood gave Security with Moses Cook Bondsman. for a bit of Streat Land at the North west corner of the lot owned by the Hears of William Boltwood late of Amherst, Deceast, near Den. John Billings hous (the vote of the town May 25^th^ 1788) 3 3 4

May 21^st^ Widow Mary Boltwood, gave Security with Wm. Boltwood Bondsman for a bit of land betwixt the hous in which She dwells. and the lane opposit to Den. John Billings 3 15 0

Sept 11^th^ Nathaniel Dickinson, Esq. gave Security with Nathaniel Dickinson, Bondsman, for a bit of Streat land at the East End of the lot on which the Said Nathaniel lives. 8 17 2

October 14^th^ Stephen Smith gave Security with Jun. Elisha Hastings, Bondsman for a bit of Streat Land at the west End of his farm opposit his hous. 2 15 10

14th Jun Elijah Hastings gave Security with Stephen Smith, Bondsman, for a bit of Streat Land at the west end of his hous lot 2 0 0

14th Stoughton Dickinson gave Security with Jonathan Dickinson Jun. for a Bit of Streat Land at the East end of that lot which Stoughton Dickinson bought of Nathaniel Dickinson, as also a bit on the west side of the lot on which Stoughton now dwells 8 19 1

14—Joseph Church gave Security with Joseph Church Jun. Bondsman for a Bit of Streat land at the East end of the lot on which Said Joseph now dwells 26 13 6

15th Jacob McDoniel gave Security with Jonathan Dickinson Jun. Bondsman, for three bits of Streat land near his dwelling hous: 2 18 6

16—Leut John Field gave Security with John Field Jun. Bondsman, for a bit of Land at the East end of his farm &c. 5 6 3

16 Esq. Strong gave Security with Jacob McDoniel Bondsman, for a bit of Streat Land on Town way South of Dwelling hous 6 10 6

16. Ebenezer Boltwood gave Security with Jacob McDoniel Bondsman for a bit of town way a little west of Esq Strongs Barn. 2 2 0

16. Capt James Hendrick gave Security with Stoughton Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East end of that lot which Said James bought of Shileab Smith 4 16 6

16th Capt Eli Parker gave Security with Eli Parker Jun. Bondsman, for a Bit of Streat Land at the East Part of the lot on which he lives 4 19 0

Martin Kellogg gave Security with Ebenezer Boltwood, Bondsman, for a bit of town Way lying on the West End of the farm on which the Sd Martin now Dwells 8 2 6

16 Simeon Pomeroy gave Security with David Pomeroy, Bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the West end of the lot on which Simeon Pomeroy now dwells 1 11 0

25. Simeon Strong Esq. gave Security with E. Boltwood Bondsman for a bit of town way near Mr E Boltwoods shop 0 6 6

25 Simeon Strong Esq. in like manner gave Security for a Bit of town way at the west End of Esq Strongs lot near Jonathan Fields dwelling hous 0 13 1

25 Simeon Strong Esq. in like manner gave Security for a bit of town way at the East End of Esq. Strongs lot Near to Capt Parkers dwelling hous 0 13 6

Simeon Strong Esq. in like manner gave Security for a bit of Town Way adjoining to the highway South of Joseph Dickinsons Farm 12 9 0

Novm 29. Simeon Dickinson gave Security with Simeon Dickinson Jun. Bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the East End of Simeon Dickinsons Farm: also a bit of Town way betwixt Said Simeon's and Jacob Mc Doniels Dwelling hous & one other bit west of McDoniels Dwelling hous 10 18 3

11. Jonathan Dickinson gave Security with Will Coleman bondsman, for a bit of town way, at the West end of Said Dickinsons hous lot 0 5 3

24. Sarah Warner gave Security with Zeachariah Hawley bondsman for a bit of Streat land Consigned to heirs late Haybert lying on the South side of the highway, opposit to Jacob McDoniels hous lot 1 4 5

24 Leut Jonathan Dickinson gave Security with Stoughton Dickinson, Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East end of that lot on which John Lee now lives, as also one other bit on the South Side near the Southeast Corner of the Same Lot 7 12 0

24 Moses Hastings gave Security with Simeon Pomeroy Bondsman for a bit of town way (viz) Moses Hastings Part of the Highway that was Consigned to Moses Hastings and Thomas Hastings Hears— 1 4 8

24. Samuel Hastings gave Security with Reuben North, bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the West End of that lot on which Samuel Hastings now lives, and also a bit of town way at the West end of that lot Samuel Hastings bought of Moses Warner—: 1 6 2

24. Reuben Nash gave Security with Samuel Hastings Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the West end of Reuben Nashes hous lot. 0 15 4

Novm. 24. Simeon Pomeroy Jun. gave Security with Moses Hastings Bondsman, for a bit of the town Way at the West End of the lot on which Simeon Pomeroys hous now stands. 0 15 0

14. Seth Coleman gave Security with Jonathan Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of town Way at the West End of Seth Colemans lot South of Esq. Strongs lot 1 1 9

24. John Lee gave Security to Jonathan Dickinson Jun Bondsman for a bit of town land, aCross the West end of the lot which John Lee now lives on, also, a Sluis on the South Side of Said Johns hous lot. 18 18 2

24. Nathaniel Coleman gave Security with Esq. Strong Bondsman for two Bits of town Way, one at the South west & another at the north west Corner of the farm on which Nath[ll] Coleman now dwells. 2 0 11

Nathan Dickinson gave Security with Azariah Dickinson bondsman for a bit of Streat land at the West End of the town on which Nathan Dickinson now Dwells 3 7 3

24. Daniel Kellogg gave Security with Daniel Kellogg Jun. Bondsman for a bit of Streat land at the West end of the lot on which Daniel Kellogg dwells which was consined to Isac Goodale 6 0 0

24 Daniel Kellogg gave Security with Daniel Kellogg Jun. Bondsman for a bit of town way at the East End of Daniel Kelloggs lot on which he dwells 1 8 1

25 Nathan Dickinson Jun. gave Security with Perez Dickinson Bondsman, for a Bit of town way on the West End of the lot on which Nathan Dickinson now dwells—: 2 12 6

25. Justus Williams gave Security with Samuel Hastings, Bondsman For 5 bits of town way. (viz) one at the East End of that lot on which Ebenezer Williams now lives: one other at the West End of that lot on which Justus Williams lately lived: Also at the West End of Justus Williams lot, North of Simeon Pomeroys, Also at the East End of S,[d] Justus lot North of John Dickinsons lot, also at the West End of the lot on which Ebenezer Williams now Dwells. 14 12 0

25. Den. Robert Cutler gave Security with Simeon Strong Esq. Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the West End of the lot that belongs to Jun. John Nash. 0 4 0

25. Ebenezer Jones gave Security with John Pettes Bondsman, for a bit of Town Way adjoining to Ebenezer Jones hous lot 0 16 5

25 Jonathan Moody Jun. gave security with David Smith Bondsman, For a bit of Town Way on the West Side of Jonathan Moody Jun. Streat land So Called 1 10 0

25. Moses Cook gave Security with Moses Cook Jun. Bondsman for a Bit of Town Way at the East End of that Farm on which Moses Cook now dwells 12 12 6

Novem 25. John Eastman gave Security with Samuel Ingram Bondsman, for a bit of Town Way at the East End of that lot John Eastman Bought of Enos Cowles, as also one other Bit on the South Side of the Same Lot. 10 8 2

25. Zeachariah Hawley Gave Security with David Warner bondsman for a bit of town way at the West end of Zeachariah Hawley,s houslot. 0 5 9

26. Dn. John Billings gave Security with David Billings Bondsman, for a bit of Town Way, at the West End of that lot on which David Billings Barn now Stands 5 6 9

26. Zebina Montague gave Security with Olliver Cowls, Bondsman, for a Bit of town way, adjoining to Zebina Montagues hous lot, 0 18 9

26. Moses Dickinson Gave Security with Henry J. Franklin, Bondsman, for a bit of town way lying betwixt the land of Henry J. Franklin, and Jacob Warner Jun. 1 6 4

26. Henery J. Franklin gave Security with Moses Dickinson, Bondsfor a bit of town way at the West End of the Farm, on which Henry J Frankling now dwells 0 13 2

26—Aaron Warners Heirs (viz) David Warner & Elisha Warner gave Security for a Bit of Town Way at the East End of that Lot on Which the Widow Aaron Warner now dwells 2 3 10

26 Den Jonathan Edwards gave Security with Nathaniel Edwards Bondsman, for a Bit of Town way at the West End of that Farm on which Gideon Dickinson 2d now Dwells 1 3 6

26 Rev. David Parsons gave Security with Zebina Montague Bondsman for a bit of Town way on the South Side of the Highway, opposit to Esq. Strongs dwelling hous 11 17 2

26 Rev David Parsons gave Security with Daniel Kellogg Jun. Bondsman for a bit of Town way at the East End of the lot owned by the Rev D: Parsons, opposit Jonathan Fields dwelling hous 5 18 8

26 Elijah Baker Jun. gave Security with Moses Cook Jun. Bondsman, for a Bit of Town way at the West End of the lot North of Ebenezer Mattoons. 2 1 2

26 Olliver Cowls gave Security with Zebina Montague Bondsman for a bit of town way on the North Side of the Farm on which Olliver Cowls now Dwells 6 11 6

26 Moses Cook Jun gave Security with Elijah Baker Jun Bondsman, for a Bit of Town way Consigned to Thomas Bascum at the west End of the Farm on which John Nash now Dwells: Now this obligation was given by order of the Administration. Test. Moses Cook Junr. 0 4 6

26 Samuel Smith gave Security with Will[m] Boltwood Bondsman for a bit of town way at the West End of the Farm on which Samuel Smith now dwells 9 6 2

26 Den. Simeon Clark gave Security with Judah Clark Bondsman for a bit of Town way on the North Side of Farm on which Den. S. Clark now dwells 22 18 2

26 Solomon Boltwood gave Security with Judah Clark, Bondsman for a bit of town way, on the South Side of that lot on which Solomon Boltwood now dwells 35 3 11

26 Solomon Boltwood gave Security with Judah Clark, Bondsman, for a bit of town way, at the West End of that Lot, Solomon Boltwood lateley bought of Nath[ll] Dickinson 2d 7 14 0

26 Den. Hezekiah Belding gave security with Joseph Dickinson, Bondsman For a bit of Town way at the West End of Den. Hezekiah Beldings hous lot 1 14 9

26 William Boltwood gave Security with Samuel Smith Bondsman For a bit of town way at the West End of that lot on Which the Widow Marah Boltwood now lives; also a Bit at the East End of that lot owned by William Boltwood betwixt Moses Rowe and Aaron Dickinson 6 14 8

26 Joseph Dickinson gave Security with Den. Hezekiah Belding, Bondsman, For a bit of Town way on the South Side of Joseph Dickinsons hous lot 5 9 9

26 Simeon Cowls gave security with Solomon Boltwood, Bondsman For a bit of Town way on the South Side of Simeon Cowls lot east of his hous lot, and another bit on the West end of Simeon Cowls lot north of Ebenezer Mattoons 2 5 2

27 Ethan Smith gave Security with Enos Dickinson, Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Ethan Smith now dwells 2 17 0

27 Den. Eleazar Smith gave security with Aaron Dickinson, Bondsman, For a bit of Town way at the East End of the Farm on which Den Eleazar Smith now dwells 0 18 9

27 Enos Dickinson gave Security with Ethan Smith Bondsman for 3 bits of town way, one at the East End of the lot adjoining to the North Side of James Merricks hous lot which was let to Capt Moses Cook; also a bit at the West end of the lot on which Enos Dickinson now Dwells; also a bit at the west End of Enos Dickinsons lot that lay betwixt the lots of Justus Williams and Martin Kellogg. 6 17 0

27 Capt Aaron Dickinson gave Security with Den Eleazar Smith Bondsman for 2 bits of town way, one at the East End of Capt Aaron Dickinsons Lot Adjoining to the North Side of Den Eleazar Smiths hous lot & the other at the East End of Capt Aaron Dickinsons house lot 3 5 0

27 Capt David Rich gave Security with James Mearick, Bondsman, for a Bit of Town way at the East End of that Lot on which Capt David Rich now Dwells 1 4 3

27 Moses Hastings gave Security with Eli Parker Jun. Bondsman, for a Bit of Town way ascoined to Moses Hastings and Thomas Hastings Heirs 1 13 1

27 Joel Moody gave Security, with Stoughton Dickinson, Bondsman, for a bit of Town way at the East End of Joel Moodys lot adjoining to the South Side of Lemuel Moodys house lot. 1 11 4

27 Eldad Moody gave Security with Timothy Green, Jun Bondsman For a bit of town way, at the West End of that lot on which Eldad Moody now Dwells 2 19 3

27 John Ingram 2^{d} gave Security with Israel Dickinson Bondsman, For a Bit of Town way at the East End of that lot on which John Ingram 2^{d} now dwells 3 4 4

27 Ins John Nash gave Security with Furmin Woods, Bondsman, for a bit of Town way at the West End of that lot on which Jun. John Nash now dwells 1 5 0

27 Jacob Warner Jun. gave Security with Capt Aaron Dickinson Bondsman For a bit of town way at the west End of that lot on which Jacob Warner Jr now dwells 0 19 0

27 Joseph Morton gave Security with Paul Newton, Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the West end of that Lot on which Joseph Morton now Dwells. 1 11 6

27 Ins. Joseph Pettes gave Security with Calvin Merrill, Bondsman for 2 bits of town way, one at the East End & the other at the west End of that lot on which Ins. Joseph Pettes now dwells 5 11 11

December 11. Mr. Nathaniel Strong gave Security with Simeon Strong Esq. Bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the Front of Ensign John Nash's Lot. 3 2 6

Nov 27 Timothy Green gave Security with James Mearick, Bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Timothy Green now dwells 4 3 0

27 James Mearick gave Security with Timothy Green Bondsman for a Bit of town way at the East End of James Mearicks hous lot 3 6 3

27 Timothy Green Jun. gave Security with Eldad Moody Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of the lot on which Timothy Green Jun. Dwells 2 13 10

27 Medad Dickinson gave security with Moses Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of Town way at the West End of that lot on which Medad Dickinson now Dwells 0 17 6

27 John Eastman gave security with W,^{m} Coleman, Bondsman For two Bits of town way, one at the West End and the other at the East End of that farm on Which John Eastman now dwells 4 10 2

27 Moses Dickinson Esq. gave security with Medad Dickinson bondsman for a bit of town way at the west end of that lot on which S,^{d} Moses now Dwells 0 13 10

27 Den John Billings gave security with David Billings, Bondsman for a bit of town way at the West End of that Lot on which Leut Joel Billings now dwells 1 13 9

27 Elisha Dickinson gave security with Joseph Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Elisha Dickinson now dwells 2 12 0

27 Israel Dickinson gave Security with John Lee, Bondsman, for a Bit of town way at the West End of Israel Dickinsons lot in the second division opposite to S,d Israels dwelling hous 7 9 3

27 Justus Williams gave Security with Ebene,r Boltwood, Bondsman for a bit of town way lying between Leut John Dickinsons & Justus Williams,s lots in the First Division 26 5 0

27 Den. Elisha Smith gave security with Daniel Cooley Bondsman for a bit of town way at the west end of a bit own,d by Elisha Smith opposit to Jonathan Moody Jnr. hous 0 12 0

27 Andrew Kimbal gave security with Andrew Kimbal Jun. Bondsman, for a bit of town way, at the west end of Andrew Kimbals hous lot 4 17 6

June 1st, 1789. John Dickinson gave security with Nehemiah Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of the lot on which John Dickinson 2d, now Dwells 1 2 6

1st. Nehemiah Dickinson gave security with John Dickinson 2d, Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Nehemiah Dickinson now Dwells 0 14 10

1st Olliver Dickinson gave security with Den. Azariah Dickinson Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Olliver Dickinson now Dwells 1 5 6

Att a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst Qualified to Vote for Representatives on thirsday, the 18th of Decembr 1788 Voted as follows (viz)

Hon. Samuel Lyman Esq thirty Eight.
Hon. Theodore Sedwick, Esq. five.
William Williams, Esq. five.
} Representatives.

Votes for Electors as follows.

Hon. John Hastings, Esq. twenty four.
Hon. Thomas J. Skinner, twenty-seven.
William Williams, Esq. three.

A true list

Test. SETH COLEMAN, Town Clerk.

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden on thirsday the 18th of December, 1788 Come to the following Votes, (viz)

Voted Mr Daniel Cooley Moderator—

Voted to Adjourn this meeting for the Space of one hour and then meet at Landlord Parson.s—

Voted that the Treasurer be Directed to take Security for the Streat land so Called of any Persons who may be disposed to give it for the land affixed to their land any time on or before the 1st day of January next Provided they will date

their Notes back to the former time that was limited in town Meeting October 27th: 1788 (viz) November 27 1788—

Voted to Choose a Committee to rectifi sum misstakes in the setting off of sundrey Pieses of Streat land so Calld where the land was set to many Persons that the rightfull owners may have the land—

Voted that the Committee Consist of three—

Voted that Den. John Billings, Moses Dickinson, Esq. & Noah Smith be the Committee above—

Voted that the Town will take into their Care, and supporte the Bridge over Hadley Mill River in the West Streat in Amherst Provided that Hadley will grant the Petition of sending of their Inheabitants to be Set to the town of Amherst. (viz) John Dickinson, Simeon Dickinson, Nemiah Dickinson & Silas Wright—

Voted that the Streat land that was Set to Isaac Goodale at the west End of Daniel Kelloggs Lot in the late Distribution of the Streat land so Calld is discontinued and granted to Daniel Kellogg upon his fulfilling of the Conditions as set forth in the town Meeting April 7 1788—

Voted to Choose a Committee to Vew and appraise all the Highway lands in Amherst that were not Comprehended in the Reporte of the Comtee made January 14th 1788 for disposing of some part of the Town ways: that is to Say all the town ways that Can be Sold without Discommoding Either the orniment or Conveniency of the Town—

Voted that the Committee above consist of three

Voted that Col Ebenezar Mattoon, Ebenezar Boltwood and Elijah Baker be the Committee above—

Voted to abate William Jearills note (viz) 6—2—

Voted that the Treasurer wait one year before he call for the rates against gayus Rowe, Silas Robbins, Edmund Allen, David fuller, Widow marah Rolf, Nathll Peck 2d and Roswell Clapp in Thomas Hastings Rate—

Test. DANIEL COOLEY, Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst Holden on Monday the 12th of Janur, 1789, Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Den John Billings Moderator.

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for one hour and then meet at this Place—the town being met by adjournment at time & Place. Voted as follows—

Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Landlord Parson,s—

Voted to accept of the Bills as they have bin red & Corrected.

Voted to Impower the Assessors to levy a tax sufficient to raise the moneys that have bin granted—

Voted to rais Six Pounds twelve Shillings to Pay John Ingram for Providing for the Widow Mehetibel Smith & that the Assessors levy a tax sufficient to rais the Same—

Voted to Choose a Committee to Put a Mr. Daniel Kellogg in Possession of a Bit of town way he hath Purchased of the Town at the west End of his lot which is now in Possession of Capt moses Cook, he giving bonds to the town to Endemnify them from all Caust that may arise in Consequence of the Comtee giving him the Possession of said land—

Voted that the Committee Consist of three.

Voted that Den. Hezekiah Belding, Jonathan Dickinson & Dn Elisha Smith be the Comtee above—

Voted. to Accept the reporte of the Committee Appointed to make sundry alterations in the town Ways that have been Stacked out for Sale and now leys in file

Voted that the above alterations as now accept[d] be recorded in the Town Book—

Voted that the Persons respecting whome the alterations are made have liberty to give their obligations for said lands within the Expiration of one month Provided they will date their Notes back to the twenty Seventh day of November laist

Voted that the town treasurer be directed to Discount so much on Den. Jonathan Edward Note that was given for Streat land as to reduce it to the Price Prefixed by the laist revising Committee—

Voted that the Selectmen be a Com[tee] to Examin the Rates of Capt Aaron Dickinson and give him such orders on the Town Treasurer as they shall judge Request Agreeable to a former Vote of the town and that this Settlement with Said Aaron Shall be Conclusive without Even bringing of it to the town—

Voted to Sel the Highway between Leut John Dickinsons and Justus Williams Land in the third Division which Contains fifteen Acres—

Voted that Justus Williams Shall have Said town way Provided he will give his obligation to the Town Treasurer for Said land at thirty five Shillings Per time and date his note back to the twenty Seventh day of November Laist

Voted that upon Justus Williams fulfilling the Conditions above that the above discribed town way Shall be discontinued and granted to Said Justus.

Voted to abate the rates against Benjamin Rolf in Thomas Hastings list from State rate (viz.) 7s. 6d.—

Voted to abate James Merick Jun. rate in thomas Hastings list for State tax. (viz) 11s. 8d. & also Said James town rate in Said Thomas,s town tax (viz) 6s. 2d.—

Test. JOHN BILLINGS Moderator

Amherst January 1[st] 1789--the Reporte of the Com[tee] appointed to regulate sum mistakes in Laying out of the Streat Land Proposed to be Sold. as follows—(Viz)

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land. A.	R.	Price per Acre £			Sum to be Paid. £		
The land laid to Moses Warner on the North East side of Moses Warner, Deceas't farm viz. 3 Rods wide Running 48 r to 8 r wide: be set to Lieut. David Smith	1	104	3	10	0	5	15	5
Capt Reuben Dickinson a grant 114½ Rods Mistake in the Reports 61½ Rods (?)		110¼	2	0	0	0	17	6
Diela Joseph Eastman Insert John Eastman 7 r. wide Running 53 Rods to a Point at the east end.		106	1	10	0	0	19	11
West End from a Point 22 r. to 7 r wide then 44⅜ r to 2 r. wide	1	115	2	3	0	3	15	3
Moses Dickinson, Esq. 3½ Rods wide Running 8 Rods thence 35 r. to a Point.		89	1	3	0	0	13	10½
Medad Dickinson 3½ r wide running 35 Rods.		122½	1	3	0	0	17	6
Israel Dickinson 6 Rods wide thence 8 r to 10 Rods wide thence 10 Rods to 14 r wide	4	48	1	15	0	7	9	3
Waitstill Dickinson 14 r. wide running 8 r.		112	1	15	0	1	4	5
Den. Jonathan Edwards 6 r. wide running 17 thence 16 r to a point		150	1	3	0	1	1	6¾
Diela Gideon Dickinson Insert Elisha Dickinson 3 R wide running 24 r to 2 r wide. thence 29 r to 1 r thence 30 r to 2 r thence 32 r to 4 Rods.	1	71	1	16	0	2	12	0
James Merrick 41 r wide runing Rods to 8 r. thence 36 r. to 7 Rods wide	2	102	1	15	0	4	16	3

Owners of Lots and Descriptions—	Quantity of Land. A.	R.	Price per Acre £			Sum to be Paid. £		
Timothy Green. jnr 14 r. wide runing 12 r.	5	158	1	7	0	0	13	10
Timothy Green. 14 r. Wide runing 38 Rods	3	82	1	10	0	5	5	0
Lemuel Moody. 4½ r. wide runing 17 r to 6 r thence 18 r to 1 r.	5	24	1	10	0	1	13	9
Aaron Warner junr. Deceast. Heirs 12 r wide runing 34 r 8 r wide thence 10 Rods to 7 r. wide	2	53	1	4	0	2	16	1
Diela Joel Billings. Insert John Billings. 6 r wide runing 30 r.	1	20	1	10	0	1	13	9

JOHN BILLINGS
NOAH SMITH } Committee

True Coppy of the original

Test. SETH COLEMAN, Town Clerk.

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden on Monday, ye 2d day of March. 1789—Voted as follows (viz.)

Voted Ebenezer Boltwood Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk and Town Treasurur

Voted Joseph Eastman, jun. Ebenezer Boltwood, Den. Elisha Smith, Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq & Joseph Church, Selectmen of Amherst.

Voted Joseph Eastman jun, Ebenezer Boltwood, and Daniel Cooley, Assessors

Voted Isaac Marshall, Stephen Smith, Daniel Kellogg jun. Elias Smith Medad Moody & Medad Dickinson, surveyors of Highways.

Voted that the Surveyors of Highways be Collectors of taxes—

Voted that Timothy Henderson and Enos Dickinson be ye fence Vewers—

Voted to adjourn this meeting for the Space of one hour and then meet at this Place—the Meeting being met according to adjournment Come to the following Votes—(viz)—

Voted Noadiah Smith & Elisha Dickinson—Constables—

Voted Philips Edwards, Perez Dickinson, Moses Hastings, Medad Dickinson, Elisha Beckwith & John Eastman, Tythingmen,

Voted Noah Smith, Elijah Dickinson. Ins. Elijah Hastings & Leut. Noah Dickinson, Wardens—

Voted. Ins. John Nash. Thomas Lorribee. Judah Dickinson, Silas Mathers. David Blotchet jnr and barnabas Sabin Hog-Reeves

Voted Den Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather.

Voted Stoughton Dickinson. Surveyor of Lumber—

Voted to adjourn for the Space of half an hour & then meet at this Place, the town being met according to adjournment voted as follows (viz)—

Voted to that the Committee appointed to vew the town land north of the Mil river make their reporte to April Meeting

Voted to Raise Seventy Pounds to Repair the Highways the Current year

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Leavy a Tax to Rais the Same

Voted to allow three Shillings Pr day for worke at the highway from the first of May to the twentieth of September and to allow one Shilling & Eight Pence from the twentieth of September to the first of December—

Voted that Hogs Shall run at large, ringed & yoked according to Law from the middle of may to the Middle of August next—

Voted to Pay the Bounty of one Shilling on Every old Crow that Shall be Killed betwixt the first of May and the Fifteenth of June, next Provided they bring the bird to one or more of the Selectmen and take a Certificate of one of the Selectmen that he was killed within the Limited time above Mentioned—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Widden or Straighten the Highway from Landlord Parsons,s to Hadley line and make reporte to April Meeting.

Voted Leut John Field, Capt Eli Parker, & Joseph Church be the Committee above

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Examin the rates in the hands of the Collectors & Deterimine whose rates ought to be abated and whose not and make reporte to April Meeting

Voted that the new Selectmen be the Com^{tee} above—

Voted that the Treasurer be directed to Receive no orders from the Selectmen in Payment of Any town rate after the first of April Next, onley on the year's tax in which the servis was due on debt contracted.

Voted that Den. Elisha Smith have the land ascined to him by the Committee appointed to Sel from Part of the town way Provided he give Security to the town as others have done.

Attest. EBENEZER BOLTWOOD, Moderator.

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst holden on Monday, the Sixth day of April, 1789, the Selectmen Presided.

Voted for governor as follows (viz)

Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq twenty three—
Hon John Hancock, Esq twenty two.

For Lieutenant governor—

Hon Benjamin Lincoln Esq Forty three.
Hon Samuel Adams. one.

Votes for Senators were as follows (viz)—

Gen^{l}. William Shepherd Esq twenty four.
Mr. Samuel Henshaw, twenty three.
John Hastings Esq thirty five.
David Sexton Esq thirty five.
John Bliss, Esq two
Samuel Marther Esq one.
Moses Bliss Esq one.
Samuel Fowler, twelve.
David Smead, Esq Eleven.

JOSEPH CHURCH.
EBENEZER MATTON ESQ
ELISHA SMITH
JOSEPH EASTMAN
EBENEZER BOLTWOOD
} Selectmen of Amherst.

SETH COLEMAN Town Clerk—

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town on Monday, the Sixth day of April 1789, at three of the Clock in the afternoon voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Mr. Daniel Cooley, Moderator.

Voted that the Execution the town hath against Mr Moses Cook be Discharg,^{d} upon Capt Moses Cook,s giving Security to the Town for Ten Pounds—

Voted that the Selectmen & Treasurer take Into their hands all the Executions that the Sherifs have in favor of the town, unsettled, and all the Property they have Collected with the Ex^{ns} they have had in favor of the Town not Recept,^{d} for by the Town Treasurer, and that the S,^{d} Selectmen and Treasurer use their Discretion in Securing the Property of the town in the best manner

Voted to accept of the Report of the Committee Chosen in December Laist for surveying and Disposing of all the town ways that was not Comprehended in the Reporte of the Former Com^tee made in January, 1788, as it now lies in file

Voted that the above Described bits of land as Set forth in the Committees Reporte be discontinued and granted to the Several Persons to which it is respectively Set, Provided they give the Security within two month agreeable to the Price annexed to Each Piece respectively in manner and form as others have done for Streat lands—

Voted to accept from the Vote above the land Set to Isaac Marshal and to be Considered at some future Meeting—

Voted to accept of the list of Jurors as they have bin red—

Voted that the Annual Meetings of April and May be Notified by Posting fourteen days before the time of Said Meeting on boath Meeting Houses in Amherst—

Voted to adjourn this Meeting to Next Friday, at 2 of the Clock P. M. at this Place—

Friday, April 10^th 1789 the town being met by Adjournment Come to the Following Votes (viz)—

Voted that the Reporte of the Selectmen who were appointed a Committee to hear the Petitions of the Constables for the abatement of sundry rates be Committed to a Com^tee to be Consolidated and brought to may meeting—

Voted that the Committee above Consist of three

Voted that Mr. Zebina Montague, Seth Coleman & Eben,^r Boltwood be the Com^tee above—

Voted that Mr Daniel Cooley give his obligation for the land Set to him by the Com^tee appointed to dispose of town ways, and that the Treasurer rectifi a mistake in the reporte and take Mr Cooley,s obligation in manner and form as others have done.

Voted to accept of the reporte of the Com^tee appointed to make alterations in the town way from Landlord Parsons,s to Hadley line as it now lies.

Test. DANIEL COOLEY, Moderator

Amherst Mass., April 6^th, 1789. The Committee appointed by the Town to Appraise and Set off the Highway leading from Marshes Mill pond to Leveritt Line to those Persons to which it adjoins, have attended the Same and appraised and set off S^d land in the following manner (to wit,) Beginning at Leverit Line and Extending South 88 rods & half, 2 rods wide Set to

Mr. Isaac Marshal or the heirs of Mr. Abbot being in whole one hundred & Seventy Seven rods of ground at Thirty Six Shillings P^r Acre	£2 :	0 :	2 :
John Dickinson 100 Rods at 36 p p^r acre	1 :	2 :	6 :
Nehemiah Dickinson 66 rods at 36 p p^r acre	0 :	14 :	10 :
Olliver Dickinson 170 rods at 24 p^r acre	1 :	5 :	6 :
Joseph Eastman Jun. 124 rods at 24 p^r acre	0 :	18 :	8 :
Reuben Ingram 31 Rods at Do.	0 :	4 :	7¼ :
Azariah Dickinson, 136 rods at 24 p^r acre	1 :	0 :	43 :
David Cowles 160 rods at 24 p^r acre	1 :	4 :	0 :
Eleazer Cowles			
Amariah Dana			

E. MATTOON, JUN.
Per order.

Amherst April 6, 1789. Then the Committee appointed by the town for Widining or Straighting the Road from Mr. Parsons,s Farm to Hadley line attended the Business and laid the Roads as follows Beginning at the Hadley Roade at Hadley Line & running thence Straight Close to Solomon Boltwoods garden 80 rods, the Road being four rods wide at Hadley line, & gradually increasing so as to be Six Rods wide at the End of the Said 80 rods thence running so as to take a part of Said Boltwoods garden & door yard thirty rods widening to the Breadth of Seven Rods on the Side of the hill; thence running by Den. Cutlers Fence about 30 rods and Narrowing to the Breadth of Six Rods at the End of Said thirty rods thence Continuing nearly as the Path goes Six rods wide to the north & South rode at Mr Parson,s Farm the Particular Curves & Distances are Contained in a Plan herewith Exhibited taken by Mr Justus Dwight Surveyor.

JOHN FISH
JOSEPH CHURCH } Committee
ELI PARKER

The road above reported is
the North road in Said Plan.
N. B. The Plan Lies in File &c.

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst on Monday the 11th of May 1789 Voted as follows (Viz)

Voted Mr Daniel Cooley Moderator

Voted to accept of the Reporte of the Committee appointed to Consolidate a number of Rates in the hands of sundry Collectors which have bin Severally Petitioned for the abatement off at the Laist Meeting and which are now abated as they Stand in the Consolidated list now in file

Voted that Ebenezer Dickinson have liberty to Purchase of the town a bit of Streat land (So Call,d) which was ascined to Andrew Kimball by the Comtee appointed to Sel sum part of the town way Provided he give his Security within ten days. with surety ading on the Interest from the twenty fourth of November laist—

Voted that Lemuel Moody give his Security for the land given to him in manner & form as others have been in similar Cases—

Voted that the Land asined to Isaac Marshal or Jacob Abbot,s Heirs be granted to Mr Abbots Heirs they giving security as others have done in similar Cases—

Test

The Comtee appointed to Consolidate the Taxes which are abated by Leave to Reporte as Follows, that all Town Taxes ought to Stand good as is Mentioned— the State Taxes to ascined as Follows (Viz.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Benjamin Routh to Nathll Dickinson 2d of	2 :	8 :	0	to be	1 :	4 :	0 :
John Hawley to Ephraim Kellogg	x – :	10 :	3¾		–	5 :	2 :
Noah Hawley to Do Do	x – :	10 :	3¾ :		–	5 :	2
					1 :	14 :	4 :
Widow Rolf to Thomas Hastings	x 0 :	7 :	1				
Gayus Rowe to Do Do	x –	11 :	8				
Joseph Williams to Do Do	x –	11 :	8				
Levi Nash to Do Do	x –	12 :	8				
	£2 :	3 :	1. 6 8 on ye pound				
			£ m	0=	14 :	4½	

Jotham Maynard to John Eastman	x				7–o silver
Aaron Alvord to Stephen Smith	x	1 :	10 :	4	
Benjamin Roth to Do Do	x	0 :	15 :	2	
	£2 :	5 :	6 :		1–o on ye Pound
					£. m 1 : 7 : 3½
Jonathan Bartlett to Daniel Kellogg		1 :	7 :	2	x 12–o on ye Pound
Isaac Chauncy to Ebenr Boltwood		1 :	13 :	4	
Samuel Bacon to Do		x :	16 :	8	£ : m : o : 16 : 6 :
Simeon Peck to Do		3 :	17 :	5¾	
Moses Chauncy to Do		2 :	10 :	10¾	
	£8 :	18 :	4½		10–o on ye Pound
					£ m 4 : 9 : 2¼ :

May 8, 1789. E. Boltwood, Zebina Montague } Comtee

Sum total of the above abatement when consolidated is £9 : 8 : 8 :

The Abatement of Town Taxes as Voted by the Town, May 11 : 1789 & is as Follows viz

1783.	Stephen Cole Town Tax: William Crawford		x	Rates	£o : 7 : 11½
	Ephraim Kellogg Town Tax.				
	John Hawley in two Rates		x	o :	14 : 3¾
	Noah Hawley in two Rates		x	o :	11 : 10¾
1784.	Thomas Hastings Town Tax	Widow Rolf	x	o :	3 : 1
		Gayus Rowe	x	o :	6 : 2
		Joseph Williams	x	o :	6 : 2
		Levi Nash	x	o :	6 : 8
1786.	Stephen Smith Town Tax	Aaron Alvord	x	o :	12 : 2
		Benjamin Roth	x	o :	6 : o
		Daniel Fisk	x	o :	7 : 7
	Daniel Kellogg. Town Tax	Jonathan Bartlet	x	o :	7 : 7
1787	Enos Cowles Town Tax	Benjamin Roth	x	o :	5 : 3
	Joseph Eastman. Town Tax.	Jonathan Bartlet	x	o :	3 : o
					£5 : 1 : 10¾

Joseph Church, E Mattoon, Jn. Joseph Eastman Jn } Committee

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting hous on Monday the 26th of October 1789—Voted as Follows, (viz)

Voted Den Elisha Smith, Moderator.

Voted to adjourn this to monday, the 2d day of November next at one of the Clock, and then meet at this Place

November 2, 1789. the town being met according to adjournment Come to the following Votes—(viz)

Voted to Choose a Committee to ascertain the quantity of land there is ascined to Nath[ll] Dickinson Esq at the East End of his lot out of the Streat land so Called

Voted that the Committee Consist of three

Voted that Joseph Church Elijah Baker, & Joseph Dickinson be the Committee above—

Voted that the Treasurer be directed to Indors so much on Nathaniel Dickinson, Esq,[s] Note as the Com[tee] above shall find wanting in the quantity of land ascined to the S[d] Nathaniel agreeable to the Price the Said Nath[ll] gave for Said land—

Voted to rais a sum of money for the Purpos of Schooling the Children the Insueing winter—

Voted to rais fifty four Pounds for the Purpus above—

Voted to keep six schools in Amherst this winter in or near the Places where they were kept the laist winter.

Voted that the money raised for schooling be divided Six Equal Parts by the Selectmen

Voted to rais Six Pounds for the support of the Poor of the town

Voted to Impower the Assessors to leavy a tax to rais the money grainted above

Voted to relinquish to Medad Moody the rates he hath against Benjamin Routh (viz) Seven Shillings

Voted that the Treasurer be directed to Pay Leut. John Field out of the Avails of the Streat land so Called all the Notes that the signers are disposed to Pay to ye said John Field

Attest ELISHA SMITH Moderator.

Att a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden on Monday the fourth day of January 1790 at nine of the Clock in the morning—Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Den. Elisha Smith Moderator

Voted to Raise five pounds one Shilling for the support of the Poor—

Voted to accept of the Bills as they have bin Red and Corrected

Voted to allow Capt Aaron Dickinson four Pounds four Shillings and four Pence which he Paid & Indorst on Den Simeon Clark,[s] Note given him for beef he Sold to the town, and that the Selectmen give order for the Same—

Voted to Allow Ephraim Kellogg for money he Paid Seven Pounds thirteen Shillings and that the Selectmen give order for the Same

Voted that Nathan Dickinson Jun have a bit of town way at the west End of Josiah Thayers lot on the north Side of fort river—(viz) twenty four rods Provided he give his security as others have done.

Voted that all Persons who have had land set to them out of the town way may have it Confirmed to them in like manner as others have had; Provided they date their Notes Back, and gave them to the Town Treasury before the 20[th] of this month.

Voted to abate to Stephen Cole the following rates (viz)

Silas Robins,	x	10	8	Widow Marey Rolf,		13	6½
Simeon Baker		7	4¾	State Tax			
Wid. Marey Rolf		12	4½	In Silver money		3—	6—9¼
Aaron Alvord.		3	4½	Town Tax.	x	1—	13—9¼
						2--	0—6½

Voted to abate to Thomas Hastings the following rates—

State Tax			Town Tax.					
Nath Peck 2d	11	8	Nath. Peck 2d	6	2			
David Fuller	11	10	Silas Robins	14	2¼			
Silas Robins	29	2	Edward Allen	0	11¾			
Edward Allen	4	6	Benjamin Routh	12	7	2 :	3 :	1½
			David Fuller	3	1	1 :	2 :	9½
			Roswell Clapp	6	2	£3 :	5 :	11

Voted that the Treasurer be directed to Receive the Selectmen's orders of Thomas Hastings which he Received Previous to the Regulating Vote Paist at Laist March Meeting—

Voted to Rais fiftey Pounds to Replace the abatements as made in sundry years back, together with the Interest money Paid to Leut John Field—

Voted that the Note in the Town Treasurry sined by Capt Reuben Dickinson and others be averadged to the 2d Parish with the Avails of the Streat lands—

Voted that the Selectmen give Den Ball an order for his Bill against the town—

Voted to rais money sufficient to Pay up a Note Den Simeon Clark hath against the town—

Voted that the Selectmen give Mr Ebenezer Boltwood an order on the Treasurer sufficient to Replace the overplus money he Paid for a bit of Streat land set to him in the Jeneral distribution of the Streat land—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Leavy a tax on the Inheabitants sufficient to Pay the Bills that have bin Paist and all the other monies that have bin Raised this Meeting—

Test ELISHA SMITH Moderator—

1788.

	£		
Novr 27 Daniel Abbott gave Security with Isaac Marshal Bondsman for a bit of town way at the West End of Isaac Marshals hous lot	2	0	2
27 Elijah Baker gave Security with Noah Smith Bonds for a bit of town way at the East End of Elijah Bakers hous lot—	11	15	9
27 Nathan Dickinson jnr gave security with Perez Dickinson Bondsman for a bit of town way at the west End of that lot on which Josiah Thayer now dwells—	0	4	4
27 Revd Ichabot Draper gave security with Ebenezer Mattoon Esq Bondsman for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot which the Revd Ichabod Draper owns in the third Division of lots—	1	4	3

1790.

Octobr 8. Simeon Strong Esq gave Security with Docr Robert Cutler Bondsman for three bits of town way adjoining to Simeon Strongs lot which was lateley Jonathan Fields (viz) one on the west end and two on the North Side. See town vote Oct. 4th: 1790—	2	18	3
1791 May 9 Medad Moody gave security with Noadiah Smith bondsman for a bit of town way at the west end of that lot on which Medad Moody now dwells etc—	2	5	0

May 14 Joseph Eastman, gave security with Jonathan Dickinson Jun Bondsman for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Joseph Eastman now dwells. 1 0 9

16 David Cowls gave security with Ebenezer Boltwood Bondsman, for a bit of town way at the west End of a lot of Land lateley owned by Levi Leach in the 2d division of land in Amherst— 1 7 7

20. Asahel Mood gave security with Isaac Goodale bondsman for a bit of town way at the north west corner of the lot on which Asahel Moody now dwells. 0 5 4

20 Thomas Hastings gave security with Gideon Ingram Bondsman for a bit of town way at the west End of Thomas Hastings,s home lot. 0 17 6

Lemuel Moody gave security with Medad Moody for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Lemuel Moody now dwells 1 0 4

Gideon Ingram gave security with Elihu Dickinson bondsman for a bit of town way at the west End of that lot on which John Ingram now lives 2 8 4

23 Timothy Smith gave security with Simeon Smith bondsman for a bit of Town way at the South East corner of said Timothys hous lot 0 14 11

23 Simeon Smith gave security with Timothy Smith Bondsman for a bit of town way at the west End of the lot on which the Said Simeon Lives 1 14 5

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst Holden on Monday, the first day of March 1790 at nine of the Clock A. M. at the First Parish Meeting house Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Col Ebenezer Mattoon, Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman, Town Clerk—

Voted Seth Coleman, Town Treasurer—

Voted Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, Ebenezer Boltwood, Joseph Church, Den Elisha Smith, and Joseph Eastman, Jnr. Selectmen.

Voted Den Elisha Smith, Ebenezer Boltwood, & Col Ebenezer Mattoon, Assessors

Voted Josiah Warner, & Nathaniel Edwards, Constables—

Voted, Solomon Boltwood, Jonathan Dickinson 2d Leut Jonathan Dickinson, jnr, Joel Moody, Andrew Kimbal jnr & Eleazer Cowls, Surveyors of Highways—

Voted Philip Edwards Capt Moses Cook Samuel Smith, Daniel Kellogg, jnr Perez Dickinson, Ebenezer Dickinson, jnr and Judah Dickinson, Tything men—

Voted David Blotchet, jnr Joseph Church jnr Paul Newton, Elijah Elmer, Ephraim Kellogg & Asa Smith Hogreeves—

Voted Elisha Dickinson & Enos Dickinson, fens vewers—

Voted Den Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather

Voted Joseph Church Surveyor of Lumber

Voted Leut Noah Dickinson & Noah Smith Wardens—

Voted to Repair the Highways this year by a rate—

Voted to rais Seventy Pounds to repair highways this year.

Voted that the Assessors make the highway rate by the laist list.

Voted to allow 3-0 P^r^ day from the first of may to the laist of August & 2-0 in the month of september & 1-6 the rest of the year for Highway worke—

Voted that the surveyors of Highways Inspect the workemen while they are at their Labours in Stead of Leabouring them Selves.

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON, Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst at the first Parish Meeting hous on Monday the 5^th^ day of April 1790 Voted as follows (viz). Voted Col Ebenezer Mattoon Moderator——

Voted to discontinue a Piece of the town highway near Mr David Blodget Corner and grant the Same to Benjamin Buckman—

Voted that the above granted Piece of ground Extend Six Rods North from the highway leading to Pelham and to Extend one rod East & west—

Voted to Choose a Com^tee^ of three to Stipulate with Mr Benjamin Buckman for the above granted Piece of ground and that the Said Committee Shall make a Return to the town Clerk of their Doings in the Premiss without Carrying of it to the town and the Clerk is to Record the Same on the town Records—

Voted that Capt. Eli Parker, David Blodget & Daniel Kellogg jun be the Committee above—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for governor &c April 5, 1790—

the Votes for Governor were as follows—(viz)

the Hon. James Bowdoin Esq six

the Hon John Hancock Esq thirty

the votes for Leutenant governor were as follows—

the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham Esq fiftey

the Hon Samuel Adams Esq two

the votes for Senators were as follows (viz)

For Moses Bliss Esq.—twelve—

For Samuel Henshaw Esq—six—

For John Hastings Esq—forty-nine—

For David Saxton Esq—twenty-three—

For Col William Lyman—Esq.—fiftey-two

For Samuel Lyman Esq—fortey-six—

For Simeon Strong Esq—five—

For Samuel Fowler Esq—thirtey—

For Solomon Stodard—four—

For William Bodman two—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON, EBENEZER BOLTWOOD, JOSEPH CHURCH, ELISHA SMITH, JOSEPH EASTMAN } Selectmen of Amherst

SETH COLEMAN Town Clerke

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst at the first Parish Meeting hous on monday the fifth day of April at 3 o'Clock P. M. 1790 Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Ebenezer Boltwood Moderator

Voted that the Assessors make the County tax by ye laist list

Voted that Elisha Dickinson serve as a Constable in the Stead of Josiah Warner who was Chosen to that office in March laist

Voted that when it is necessary for the town to Transact any business, on those days in which it is the duty of the Selectmen to Preside in Town Meeting, that such Meeting Shall be warned by Notifications Set up fourteen days before the time of the Said Meeting—

Voted that Capt James Hendrick be allowed to Retain in his Possession a Piece of the town way between the Second and third Division which he now has in his enclosure untill October seventeen hundred & ninety-one

Voted that Mr Jonathan Dickinson 2d have a Piece of town way leying opposite to Daniel Kellogg,s hous (viz) running from a Point at the North west Corner of Said Jonathan's lot to eleven feet wide in the senter, and then Falling to a Point at the Southwest Corner of Said lot—Said Peice Containing twelve and a half rods of ground—and that the Said Jonathan give the same Price for the above granted Peice of ground, as he gave for the land which was set to him in the general Distributions of the streat lands—

Attest— EBENEZER BOLTWOOD Moderator

N. B. April 26 1790 the above Named Jonathan Dickinson 2d Paid for the above grant Peice of town way agreable to the vote of the town

Test SETH COLEMAN Treasurer

I A. B. do truly and sincerely acknoledg profess, testify & declare, that the Common wealth of Massachusets is, and of right ought to be a free and Independ ant State and I do swear, that I will bear the Faith and Allegiance, to the said Commonwealth—and that I will defend the Same, against Traitors Conspiracies, and all hostile attempts whatsoever and that I do renounce and abjure, allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the King of great Britain; and every other foreign Power whatsoever—and that no foreign Prince, Parson, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Superiority, or Preeminence, Authority, Dispencing or other Power, in any Matter, Civil, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Common wealth; Except the Authority and Power, which is, or may be vested by their Constituents, in the Congress of the united States: and I do Further testify, and declare, that no man, or body of men, hath or Can have, any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this Oath, Declaration, or Affirmation.— and that I do make this Acknoledgment, Profession, Testimony, Declaration, Denial, Renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the Common Meaning & Acceptation, of the foregoing words, without any Equivocation, mental Eveasion or secret Reservation whatsoever—

April 5 : 1790 — E. MATTOON JUN, EBENEZER BOLTWOOD, ELISHA SMITH, JOSEPH EASTMAN JUN, JOSEPH CHURCH — Selectmen of Amherst for the year 1790

Record of Notes Continued—

1791 May 23. Nathan Ingram gave security with Zebina Montague bondsman for a bit of town way at the East of a lot of land own,d by Reuben Ingram in the first Division of lots in Amherst being East of said Reuben's hous o 5 3

Daniel Cooley Esq gave security with Jonathan Dickinson, jnr bondsman for two bits of town way one at the East side of Esq Cooleys home lot and the other at the West End of Said Cooleys farm in the third division 2 9 7

Amus Nash gave Security with Samuel Hastings Bondsman for a bit of town way adjoining to the side of Amus Nashes house lot 0 8 5

Novemb^{r} 8. Joseph Church gave security with Joseph Church Jun Bondsman for a bit of town way at the north Side of the lot of land on which Joseph Church now lives 3 16 2

26. Gideon Parsons gave security with Enos Cowls bondsman for a bit of town way north of and adjoining to Gideon Parsons,^{s} dwelling house 0 5 9

Enos Cowls gave security with Gideon Parsons bondsman for a bit of town way at the East End of Enos Cowls house lot 0 8 10

Marriages Solemnized by Ebenezer Mattoon Esq (viz)
John Doty and Ruth Porter, April—1790—

Marriages Solemnized by Rev,^{d} Ichabod Draper, (viz) 1786. Decemb^{r} 26 John Fox and Orpha Cadwell.
1787. Jan. 4. John Belding & Lydia Hunt.
Jan. 18. Nathaniel Dickinson & Jemima Wales.
Jan. 25. Robert Robinson & Hannah Rich.
April 5. John Blodget, Jnr. & Lois Dickinson.
April 16. Gideon Parsons, & Huldah Rowe.
June 28. Perez Dickinson & Ruth Dickinson.
Octo. 4. Josiah Robins & Lydia Robins.
Nov. 18. Reuben Warner & Olive Payne.
1788 March 7. Abner Marsh & Dorothy Dana.
Aug. 25. David Billings & Hannah Hide.
Octo^{r}. 16. Smith Eddy & Patience Hulit.
1789 Jan. 5th John Hirsch & Porris Blair.
Feb. 5th Josiah Sartell & Hannah Smith.
12. Simeon Dickinson & Sarah Dickinson
April 8. Luke Blodget & Martha Dickinson.
9 Calvin Rich & Martha Billings.
Sept. 3. Isaac Robbins & Rachel Williams.
Nov. 26. Judah Clark & Esther Merrick.
1790 Feb. 23. Robert Ingram & Sarah Bolles—
Attest. ICHABOD DRAPER—

April 27 : 1790—
Marriages Solemnized by Rev,^{d} David Parsons (viz)
1787. Jan. 18. Olliver Harroon & Molly Mc Culluck.
Feb 1 David Eason & Mary Peck.
June 14. Samuel Prime & Irene Moody.
Aug. 27. Samuel Thompson & Lois Fisk.
Novr. 29. Thomas Munsel & Sarah Smith.
Decem^{r}. 6. Henry McCullock & Martha Hamilton of Pelham.
Do 10. Eli Hamilton, Grenfield & Ariz Southwood of Pelham.

1788. January 1. Elias Smith & Philothea Debell of Pelham.
Feb. 11. Ezra Roode & Parthena Warner.
Do. 28. Leutious Wait of Hatfield & Mary Smith.
April 10. Joseph Dickinson & Dorothy Dickinson
May 5. Elihu Moody & Rachel Moody.
July 3. Asa Smith & Sarah Moody.
Do. 24. Thomas Larrabee & Salome Dickinson.
1789. Jan^{y} 7. Nathaniel Bangs & Electa Kellogg.
Do. 22. William Phelps & Mary Warner of Belchertown.
May 12. Calvin Merril & Orinda Row.
May 25. Edward Foster, jnr. & Vire Shirtliff of Pelham.
June 11. Silas Moody & Eunice Dickinson.
Aug^{t}. 2. William Boltwood & Eunice Noble.
Sept. 28. William Dickinson & Thirza Warner
Oct. 19. Ebenezer Ingram & Esther Roode.
Oct. 22. Silas Dickinson & Eunice Moody.
1790. Jan^{y}. 26. Isaac Abecrombie & Martha McCulluch

DAVID PARSONS. Minister of the First Parish Amherst—

April 29 1790—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst on Tuesday the twenty fourth of August 1790 at the First Parish Meeting hous, at five of the Clock in the afternoon. Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Mr Ebenezer Boltwood Moderator.

Voted to Sel the School-hous near landlord Parsones Tavern at Public Vendue and take good security for whatever sum it should be sold at Payable in Six months with Interest from this date

Voted Joseph Pettis Vendue Master to Sel Said School-hous.

Attest EBENER BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting-house on Monday the Fourth day of October 1790 at two of the Clock P. M. Voted as Follows—(viz.)

Voted Maj^{r} Zebina Montague Moderator.

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for half an hour and then to Meet at the Prepariatory school-house near landlord Parsons,^{s} tavern—

Voted to Rais Twelve Pounds for the Support of the Poor of the town of Amherst—

Voted to Provide Places for Schools in the Several Districts whare there is not Places Provided—

Voted to have three Schools onley in this town the Insuing year—(Voted.)

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to Determin where those Schools Shall be kept—

Voted Capt Eli Parker, Joseph Eastman Jnr. Daniel Cooley Esq Josiah Warner & Coll Ebenezer Mattoon be the Committee above

Voted to abate Eliphalet Robbensons rate 3-1¼ Benjamin Rouths rate, 5-3 Wm Claps rate 3-11½ & Roswell Claps rate 3-0 in Enos Cowls List—

Voted that the Committee appointed to Point out the Places for the Several Schools in Amherst make their Report to the next adjourned Meeting—

Voted that Simeon Strong, Esq. have the Street land that was Ascined to Jonathan Field in the general Distribution of the Street Land Provided he give his security in Manner and form as was voted for the Sale of the Streat land on the 7th of April 1788—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to Monday the Eighteenth day of Instant October at two of the Clock, P. M. and then to meet at this Place

Attest ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

Oct. 18th 1790 the town being met at time and place according to the above adjournment. Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Joseph Church Moderator the former Moderator being absent—

Voted to accept of the Reporte of the Committee appointed to Prefix Places for the School houses in Amherst which is as follows. (viz) For the North End of the town, at the Croch of the roads near David Hawleys—For the Middle District about way of the rode leading from the west to the East Streat. For the South End of the town near Jonathan Moody,s jnr.

Voted that the west Streat of the Southern District have their Proportion of the School money annually assigned them to dispose off for Schooling at their own Election with regard to time and Place—and that they Shall be Exemptd from any Expence of building School Houses in Amherst, Provided they Erect and keep a Convenient School house for them Selves at their own Expence.

Voted to rais Sixtey Pounds for the Purpos of Schooling the Insuing year.

Voted. that the Selectmen Proportion the school money to Each District according to the List of Each District.

Voted to Choose a Committee of nine to Erect the three School House Voted above—

Voted John Dickinson, 2d, Lt Ebenezer Eastman, Zachariah Hawley, Ebenezer Boltwood, Daniel Kellogg Jnr. Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq. Daniel Cooley Esq Thomas Hastings & Medad Dickinson be the Comtee above

Voted that the Committee use their Discretion as to the Dimentions of Each School House—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Levy a tax to rais the above granted moneys—

Attest— JOSEPH CHURCH Moderator.

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Monday the tenth day of January 1791. Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Ebenezer Mattoon Esq Moderator

Voted to allow the Bills as they have bin red and Corrected

Voted to allow 3–4 by the day for hewing of timber, and for raising of bridges, three shillings –

Voted to allow 2–8 by the day for all other labor.

Voted to Choose a Committee of Six, three out of Each Parish to adopt sum method for the averidging of the avails of the Streat land (So Called) between the two Parishes and that the Committee make reporte to next meeting.

Voted Ebenezer Mattoon Esq Simeon Strong Esq Den John Billings Seth Coleman. Medad Dickinson & Majr Zebina Montague be the Committee above—

Voted to rais twelve Pounds for the support of the Poor of the town

Voted to Reconsider all former votes that have bin Paist respecting the

method of warning of Town Meetings—

Voted that all future meetings be warned by Posting fourteen days on the Meeting houses of Each Parish, untill Proper Posts be Erected, and after that on such Post as one set near Each Meeting house for that Purpose

Voted to appoint an Agent to Make Answer to the citation given the town on account of Neglect in Assessing a tax mentioned in Said citation.

Voted Simeon Strong Esq. be the Agent above—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Levy a tax to rais all the above granted moneys—

Attest E MATTOON JUN Moderator.

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Monday the fourth day of April 1791. Voted as follows. (viz) Voted Col. Ebenezer Mattoon Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman Clark. Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer

Voted Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, Ebenezer Boltwood, Joseph Church, Den Elisha Smith and Joseph Eastman, jnr. — Selectmen

Voted Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, Ebenezer Boltwood, and Den Elisha Smith. — Assessors

Voted Azeriah Dickinson jnr. & Eldad Moody Constables.

Voted to releas Azeriah Dickinson from serving as a Constable and to accept Steven Smith in his roome—

Voted Joseph Dickinson, Solomon Boltwood, Isaac Marshal, Ins Moses Hastings, Timothy Green jnr. Lt Jonathan Dickinson jnr. Noah Smith, & John Ingram. — surveyors of Highways.

Voted Lt. Elijah Dickinson, Silas Wright, Timothy Clapp, John Eastman, & Gad Dickinson — Tything men.

Voted Josiah Warner, Capt Moses Cook, Nathan Dickinson, — fens Vewers

Voted Stephen Smith, David Billings, William Dickinson, Solomon Boltwood, Elijah Moody thomas Larrabee — Hog Reeves

Voted Den Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather.

Voted Stoughton Dickinson, Surveyor of Lumber.

Voted Jonathan Marsh, Packer of Beef & Porke

Voted Nathaniel Dickinson, Esq. Warden.

Voted Mr Ebenezer Boltwood, Dn. Elisha Smith, Nathan Dickinson, jnr. be a Committee to Vew the ground before Simeon Dickinsons jnr. house and Determin wheather any or how much land Shall be sold to Said Simeon for a building Place and at what Price, and make reporte to next meeting—

Voted for register of Deeds as follows (viz) for Ebenezer Hunt. Esq. fifty-one. & for Col. Ebenezer Mattoon two

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and half and then Meet at this Place—

Voted that the town Treasurer be directed to Collect all the debts that are due to the town for Streat lands—

Voted to allow Major Nathaniel Peck six shillings omited in January.

Voted to allow sundrey Bills as they have red and Corrected (viz) to Daniel Cooley Esq 31-6 Noah Dickinson 5-0. Andrew Kimbal Jnr. 8-8. Thomas Goodale 2-4—

Voted that the Selectmen be Impowered to give their orders for the Payment of the above granted bills—

Voted that the Committee appointed to averidge the avails of the Street lands proceed to averidge the rates now in town Treasury, & see what is the Proportion belonging to Each Parish agreeable to a Former Vote etc.

Voted that those Persons that have obligations now in the town, Treasury, for Streat land, may stipulate with the Standing Committee of Either Parish for the Payment of their notes; and that a receipt from the Committee of Either Parish shall be the Town Treasurers discharge for the Same, untill the full sum be Exhausted to which that Parish is Intitled to which the Com^tee thus negotiating Shall belong—

Voted that the time of paying the above notes be limited to the sixth day of June next.

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Examine the State and Situation of the Streat land bought by Mr Moses Cook and make reporte to the next meeting.

Voted that Joseph Church, Col. Ebenezer Mattoon, and Ebenezer Boltwood be the Committee above—

Voted to repare the Highways this year by a rate.

Voted to rais one Hundred Pounds to repare the Highways this year.

Voted to allow the Same Price for high-way worke this year. that we did the laist (viz) 3s. Per day from the first of may to the laist of august & 2s. Per day in the month of september and 1–6 the rest of the year—

Voted to erect two school houses in Amherst one by the 2^d Parish Meeting-house & the other in the South part of the East street.

Voted that Daniel Cooly Esq, Capt Eli Parker, Stoughton Dickinson, Col. Ebenezar Mattoon, Daniel Kellogg jnr be the Com^tee to erect the above School Houses

Voted that Joseph Church, L^t Jonathan Dickinson jnr, Ins Moses Hastings, Den John Billings, Noah Smith, Elisha Dickinson, Nathan Dickinson jr L^t Elijah Hastings, & Medad Dickinson, be the Com^tee to determin whare those School-Houses Shall Stand and of what Dimensions they Shall be

Voted to raise Eightey Pound to Erect the above School-Houses.

Voted to Impower the Assessors to rais the above granted monies—

Voted to make the rates by the Laist List—

Voted to rais Sixtey Pounds for the support of schooling the Current year—

Attest E. MATTOON JR. Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-house in said Town on Monday the ninth day of May A. D. 1791 at three of the Clock in the afternoon—Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Mr Ebenezer Boltwood Moderator

Voted that the Persons who have Inclosed Streat land and have not given their security to the Treasurer, may have libertey to do it, Provided they Include the Interest for the same form the 27^th day of november 1788 and give their obligation within fourteen days from the ninth of May 1791, with a bondsman.

Voted that the Persons who have lands set to them in the general distribution of streat land, and have not Inclosed the same, nor given security for it, may also have liberty to give their obligations under the Same restrictions and limitations as mentioned. in the foregoing vote; and that those Persons that now give security for the Streat land shall be Considered as Comeing within the limits of the Votes

past April 7 1788 respecting their title to Streat Lands as tho they had then given their security :

Voted that the Com^tee appointed to Clear off Incumberances on the town ways, at an adjourned Meeting Octob^r 27 1788 give notice Immediately to all those persons that have taken in Streat land without giveing their security for Said land, that unless they Either remove their fences or give their security within the time Limited above, must Expect to have their fences remooved according as the law directs; and that the Committee Procede to follow the steps of the law without loss of time—

Voted that those Persons who do give their security for land Inclosed shall produce a Certificat thereof from the town Treasurer that the Committee may be advertised thereof

Voted that the Committee appointed to Clear the Highway take into Consideration the Petition of Joseph Dickinson respecting a bit of streat land near his house, and give such orders relative thereto as they shall think proper.

Voted to grant liberty to John Billings and others that have Petitioned the town; that they may worke out their highway rate, which they are in the arrears for the last year, under the surveyors who hath their names for the Present years highway tax—

Voted that the Selectmen give orders on the Treasurer for the payment of the worke voted above when Each Individual hath dun his worke—

Attest EBENEZER BOLTWOOD Moderator

Perambulation of Line Between Amherst and Pelham.

Amherst May 10: 1791—

To Doct^r Seth Coleman Town Clerk. S,^n after due notis from the Authority of the town of Pelham to Preambulate the line betwixt S.^d town and the town of Amherst this is to Certify that we have attended said service and herewith send you Mr Justus Dwight, Survey—

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD, }
ELISHA SMITH } Selectmen of Amherst.
E MATTOON JNR }

May 10^th 1791

The Perambulation of the line between Pelham & Amherst Began at a heap of Stones the South East Corner of Pelham and run North 20: 15m west and found Divers old Marks and Boundares Several of which we Markt With the Letters P A—(viz) a large Pine tree against Harkniss Improvement, also another Pine tree at the north End of a Pond hole against Col. Mattoons Land, also another Pine tree Eight Rods North of Pelham Road, another Pine Tree against Capt Parkers lot, another oak tree about Ten rods South of the River, also a large white oak tree against Hodgden land all which Trees are Markt P. A & renewed the north west corner of Pelham, which is a Large heap of Stones by Puting a Stake—

Said Line Run by

JUSTUS DWIGHT Surveyor

True Coppy Test SETH COLEMAN, Town Clerk—

Marriages Solemnized by Rev. David Parsons in the year, 1790 & 1791 viz. from April 28^th 1790 to may 2^d 1791

John Hubbard & Ruth Dickinson of Hatfield

Elijah Moody and Electa Smith

Joseph Robbins & Leucretia Pettes
Josiah Smith & Sally Field—
Ephraim Kellogg jnr and Martha Smith
Gideon Ingram & Mary Edwards

May 2d 1791 Attest DAVID PARSONS
Minister of the first Parish in Amherst—

Marriages Solemnized by the Rev Icabod Draper—June —April 29, 1790—(viz)
Gorsham Ingram & Martha Belding—
William Forbush Peebles & Elizabeth Religh.

Attest ICHABOD DRAPER—

Amherst May 27 : 1791—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst, holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Friday the Twenty Eight of Octobr 1791 at one of the Clock in the afternoon—

Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Simeon Strong Esq Moderator—

Voted to appoint a Committee of five to make Answer to the Treasurers Citation—

Voted Simeon Strong Esq, Daniel Cooley Esq, Ebenezer Boltwood, Capt Eli Parker, and Jonathan Dickinson 2d be the Comtee above.

Voted that the Committee be Impowered to Send an agent to the Comtee of the Jeneral Court to make Answer to the Citation from the Treasurer : if they shall think it Expedient—

Voted that the money for schooling be Proportioned to Each District according to what the Individuals in Each District pay on the laist Town list—

Voted that the District at the South-East Corner of the Town have liberty to remove the old School-house to the new one for the better accomodation of the Same.—

Attest SIMEON STRONG Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on thirsday the 24th day of Novr 1791 at one of the Clock afternoon, Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Col Ebenezer Mattoon Moderator—

Voted to rais fortey Pounds to Satisfey a deficiency in the Province tax in A. D. 1797 :—

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to Assess the Same by the Last list, as quick as may be :—

Voted that the above granted moneys be payed to the Town Treasurer, and that the Treasurer Settle with the States Treasurer in the most Saving way for the Town :—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to vew the ground before Asahel Clarke House and say how much land (if any) may be Sold to said Clark, and at what price, and make reporte to the next meeting.

Voted Den Elisha Smith, Martin Kellogg, and Den John Billings be the Comtee above.—

Voted that Jonathan Warner and others be allowed to give Security for the Streat land Assigned to them in the general distribution of Streat land Provided

they Compley with the restriction and regulations mentioned at last may meeting and do it before the first day of January next –

Voted to Choose a Com^tee of Seven to divide the town into Six Districts for Schooling.—

Voted that John Dickinson, Daniel Cooly Esq Daniel Kellogg jnr, Martain Kellogg, Elijah Baker, Joel Moody, and Stephen Smith be the Committee above and that they make reporte of their doings to the next Meeting

Attest E. MATTOON JNR Moderator

Record of Notes Continued

1791 Decem 26 Jonathan Warner gave security with David Warner Bondsman for a bit of town way at the East End of that lot on which Jonathan Warner now lives 1 14 6

31 Den Jonathan Edwards gave security with Nathaniel Edwards Bondsmen for a bit of town way at the West End of Den Jonathan Edwards house lot 1 7 9

31 Philip Edwards gave security with Nath^ll Edwards Bondsman for a bit of town way at the West End of Philip Edwards house lot 0 4 8½

1792 April 9 Ebenezer Boltwood gave security with Jonathan Dickinson Bondsman for two bits of Town way adjoining to the north side of the farm belonging to the Hears of Moses Warner Late of Amherst Deceast, which joins the rode leading from Hadley to Pelham, one is set to Moses Warner & the other to David Smith 13 6 1

14 Capt William Ashley gave security with Capt Moses Cook Bondsman, for three bits of Town land (viz) one at the West End of that Lot on which Mr Ebenezer Mattoon now lives. and one other bit at the East End of that lot on which Leut Moses Rowe now Lives as also one other bit Set to John Williams In the general Distribution of Streat land leying at the East end of the lot of land leying South of, & adjoining to Justus Williams,^s house lot 6 12 11

16 Lt Jonathan Dickinson gave security with Stoughton Dickinson Bondsman for Four Bits of town way, one at the East End of that lot on which Noadiah Smith now lives. and one Peice at East End of that lot on which Medad Moody now lives and one other Peice Set to Waightstill Dickinson in the general Distribution of Streat land and the other Piece is Set to the widow Sarah Lee in the general distribution of Streat Land 8 6 3

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting-house on Monday the Second day of January. 1792 at nine of the Clock in the fore noon, Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon Esq. Moderator.

Voted to allow Six Shillings Per hundred for two Inch Plank and five Shillings Per hundred for 1½ Inch Plank

Voted to allow 18-0 Per thousand for brick

Voted to allow three Shillings P^r day for Placing School house

Voted to allow five Shillings P^r week for bording workmen at the School house

Voted to allow the bills as they have been red and Corrected

Voted to accept of the report of the Com[te] appointed to divide the Town into Six Districts for the Purpose of schooling which is as follows (viz) The Committee appointed to divide the Town of Amherst into Six Districts for the Purpose of Schooling—Beg leave to reporte as follows (viz)

1 that the North-East District Consist of all the Inhabitants within Said Town north of Joseph Mortons in the East Street so called, and Ebenezar Dickinsons in the Middle Street Including Jonathan Marsh

2 That the North-west District consist of all the Inhabitants with their Estates North of Moses Cooks in the west Street—

3 That the Easterly Middle District consist of all the Inheabitants with their Estates, south of John Ingrams in the East Street to Fort river including Josiah Thayer Simeon Dickinson & Simeon Pomeroy jnr

4 That the Westerly Middle District consist of all the Inheabitants with their Estates south of John Eastmans and John Fields, to Simeon Clark jnr

5 That the South East District consist of all the Inheabitants with their Estates in the East Streat, South of Fort River to the Bay Road Including Jonathan Warner Wareham Warner and Aaron Dickinson—

6 And that the south-west District to consist of all the Inheabitants in the west Street with their Estates South of Asahel Clarks

Which is Submitted
JOHN DICKINSON
Per Order

This reporte is accepted by the Town
E MATTOON JNR Moderator

Voted to rais Sixteen Pounds for the support of the Poor of the Town the Current year

Voted to allow the South East District for a School house the Same sum to Erect their School-House, as the School house in the East Middle District Cost the town

Voted to Empower the Assessors to Leavy a Tax to rais the above granted Monies

Voted to abate to Medad Moody fourteen Shillings and Seven pence due on his town note against the Estate of John Nash Late of Amherst Deceast—

Voted to abate to Noadiah Smith Seven Shillings and two pence on his town rate against the Estate of John Nash late of Amherst Deceased

Voted to Accept of the Reporte of the Committee appointed to Vew and appraise a bit of town way Petitioned for by Asahel Clark (viz) that he have the Following described bit of Town Land, which is to begin at a point at the south-west Corner of Said Asahels fence, and to Extend to the East End of his house at which Place said land is twelve feet wide and the above said Asahel shall Pay the Town three Shillings for Said bit of ground.

Attest E. MATTOON JNR Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Monday the 2[d] day of April 1792 at nine of the Clock in the forenoon. Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk and Treasurer

Voted Capt Moses Cook, Ebenezer Boltwood, Noah Smith, Daniel Kellogg jnr, & L[t] Elijah Dickinson Selectmen

Voted Capt Moses Cook, Ebenezar Boltwood and Noah Smith Assessors

Voted David Goodale and Asahel Clark Constables

Voted Jonathan Dickinson 2[d] John Dickinson, Joel Dickinson, Joel Moody, Enos Dickinson, Perez Dickinson, Timothy Henderson & Samuel Hastings Surveyors of Highways

Voted Levi Cowls Ephraim Kellogg jnr L[t] Elijah Dickinson, Judah Dickinson & William Dickinson Tything men

Voted Olliver Cowls & Den Eleazar Smith Fens Vewers

Voted Olliver Cowls jnr David Billings Zachariah Hawley Enoch Bangs William Boltwood Simeon Smith and David Warner Hog-reives—

Voted Den Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather

Voted Stoughton Dickinson Surveyor of Lumber

Voted Jonathan Marsh & Stephen Fish Packer of Beef and Porke

Voted to raise Seventy Pounds for Schooling this year

Voted to raise twenty Pounds for the supporte of the Poor of ye Town—

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for one hour and then to Meet at this place

Voted to rais one Hundred Pounds to repare the highways this year

Voted to allow 3-0 Per day for worke at highway from the first of may to the laist of August & 2-0 Per day in the month of September and 1-6 the rest of the year—

Voted to Erect a School House in the South West District

Voted to raise Fortey Pounds to Erect the above School house—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Prefix the Place of Said house and Determin how big Said House Shall be—

Voted Den Elisha Smith Lt Jonathan Dickinson jnr & John Billings be the Committee above—

Voted to Choose a Com[tee] of five to Erect the above School house

Voted John Lee Noadiah Smith Joel Moody Medad Moody & Martain Kellogg be the Com[tee] above—

Voted to discontinue a bit of town way at the East End of Simeon Strongs lot near Capt Eli Parkers house and grant the Same to Simeon Strong Esq & his heirs he paying the price for Said land at which it Shall be appraised by a Com[tee] Chosen for that purpose the above discontinued bit of town way is as Follows (viz) begining at the North east Corner of Capt Eli Parker House lot and thens Extending East Twelve feet to the North East Corner of a Rock thence running to a point at a stake which stands in the North-East corner of the Said Simeons lot

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Appraise the above described bit of land—

Voted that Jonathan Dickinson 2[d] Elisha Dickinson and Joseph Dickinson be the Com[tee] to vew and appraise the above bit of land and reporte to the next meeting—

Voted to abate to John Williams his Proportion of the School money for two years laist paist—

Voted to Impower the town Treasurer to Sel all or any part of the Streat land which was Set to Individuals in the general distribution of the streat land (where those Individuals Either refuse or neglect to give their Security for the Same) to any body that Shall appear to buy the Said Land; they Complying with

the Conditions Voted in may 9th 1791 (viz) to Include the Interest from the 27th of November 1788 and give their Security with a Bondsman

Voted that Capt John Thompson have liberty to keep Inclosed the land which was allowed to Capt James Hendrick to keep untill Last October—untill next October, he sowing the same with hay seed—

Voted that the Selectmen vew the highway that runs through Jonathan Marshes land and lay the Same on the Side of Said Jonathans lot if they think proper & make reporte to sum futer Meeting

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to raise the above granted monies.—

Voted that the Assessors make the highway rate by the laist Town list

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

Records of Notes Continued

1792 April 19 Capt Moses Cook gave security with Capt William Ashley Bondsman for two bits of town land (viz) one at the East End of a lot In the First Division own by Jiles Church & also one other bit at the West End of that lot which is owned by the Hears of Aaron Warner jnr late of Amherst Deceast In the 2d Division of land 3 5 8

23 Solomon Boltwood gave security with Ebenezar Boltwood Bondsman for a bit of town way laying on the North Side of that lot on which Stephen Fish now lives wich was set to Solo Boltwood 1 17 2

June 22 Nathan Dickinson jnr gave Security with Ezekiel Dickinson Bondsman for a bit of Town way at the west End of that lot on which Josiah Thayer now lives which was set to Said Josiah in the general Distribution of Streat land 1 8 7

Marriages Solemnized by the Rev Ichabod Draper from May 27 1791 to April 27 1792—(viz)—

Jeremiah Haze and Lavina White
Alexander Conkey & Eloner McConnel
Elias Wilder & Sarah Marshal
Elihu Dickinson & Susanna Lewis
David Chauncey Hamilton & Polley B. Hubbard
Judah Dickinson & Thankfull Dickinson
Eleazar Dana & Sally Cutler—
Lt Noah Dickinson & Susanna Ward

ICHABOD DRAPER—

Marriages Solemnized by the Rev David Parsons from May 2d 1791 to May 14 1792 (viz)—

John Dodge & Violet Warriner—
George Eddy & Cloe Rowe—
Capt Benjamin Davenport & Jerusha Ballard
Stephen Tainter & Elizabeth Gorham—
Noah Wright Childs of Deerfield & Mary Graves of Sunderland
Olliver Cowls jnr & Lois Clark
Isaac Molinux of Bernardston & Sally Gaylord
Thomas Harlow of Pelham & Sarah King New Salem

Test DAVID PARSONS

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting House in Sd Amherst on Monday the fourteenth day of May A D 1792 at 2 o Clock in the afternoon Voted a follows (viz—

Voted Mr Ebenezar Boltwodo Moderator

Voted to graint to Simeon Strong Esq a bit of town way at the East End of S,d Simeons land leying north of and adjoining to Capt Eli Parkers house Said land being twelve feet wide at S,d Parkers dore yard runing thirtey three rods to a point at the N E Corner of Said Land; which land Contains Eleven rods & 13½ feet at 80-0 Per Acre—

Voted to graint to Capt Eli Parker a Small bit of town way in front of his dore yard so as to correspond with Simeon Strongs land granted above: being twelve feet wide on the north side runing to a point at the distance of nine rods Containing three rods and nine feet, and that Said Eli Pay for Said land at the rate of 80-0 Per Acre - 60-0 Paid &c—

Voted that the Selectmen be a Committee to appley to the court of Common Pleas for a Court Comtee to Assertain the County Rode for Amherst

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to Vew the ground before Asahel Clarks house and say how much if any of theTown Way Can be Sold to Said Asahel without Incommoding the Publick and apprais Said land and make reporte to Next Meeting

Voted Den Elisha Smith Major Zebina Montague Mr Ebenezar Boltwood Den John Billings and Leut Elijah Dickinson be the Comtee above

Voted to direct the Treasurer to Exchange Capt James Hendricks note in the Town Treasury for Stoughton Dickinsons with a bondsman

Voted to Choose a Committee of two to Trans Scribe from Hadley records the Limits and bounds of the Town of Amherst and have it Inserted in Amherst Records—

Voted Daniel Cooly Esq & Seth Coleman be the Committee above

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting house in Said Amherst on Monday the Eighth day of October 1792 at one of the Clock In the afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Daniel Cooley Esq Moderator—

Voted that the Committee appointed to averidge the avails of the Street land Proceed to averidge the Notes now in the Town Treasury and see what is the Proportion belonging to Each Parish agreeable to a former vote—

Voted that those Persons that have obligations now in the Town Treasury for Streat Land may Stipulate with the Standing Committee of Either Parish for the payment of their Notes and that a Receipt from the Court of Either Parish Shall be the Town Treasurers discharge for the Same untill the full sum be Exhausted to which that Parish is Intitled to which the Comtee thus receipting Shall belong

Voted that the time of bringing the receipts mention above be limited to the first day of May 1793

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to vew the ground on the west side of the Highway opposit to Perez Dickinsons and say how much land (if any) they Judge it Expedient to grant to Said Perez to set a blacksmiths shop upon and appraise the same and make reporte to next Meeting

Voted Daniel Kellogg jnr Joseph Eastman Capt Eli Parker Den John Belding and Capt Ebenezar Boltwood be the Comtee above—

Attest DANIEL COOLEY Moderator

A List of Electors for the President and Vice President of the united States Novr 2d 1792 as given in by the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst, is as follows (viz)—

Honora.r Elijah Dwight Esq	19
Simeon Strong Esq	16
William Shepherd Esq	24
Moses Gill Esq	20
Dwight Foster Esq	20
Levi Lincoln Esq	11
Thompson J Skinner Esq	10
Daniel Bigelow Esq	11
Samuel Hinshaw Esq	8
Wareham Parker Esq	1
Ebenezar Hunt Esq	1
Nath.ll Bishop Esq	1
Ebener Mattoon Esq	4
Samuel Lyman Esq	4
Theodore Sedgwick Esq	1
William Lyman Esq	1

Amherst Nov.r 2.d 1792

EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD P.r ord of the Selectmen

A list of Federal Representatives as Voted for Nov 2.d 1792 by the Inheabitants of Amherst is as follows (viz)

	No of votes
Hon.r Theodore Sedgwick for County of Berkshire	39
Thompson J Skinner for Do	13
William Lyman for County of Hampshire	38
Samel Henshaw for Do Ditto	7
Samuel Lyman for Do Do	3
Artimus Ward for County of Worcester	45
Jonathan Grout for Do of Ditto	2
Samuel Lyman for the Districk	38
Theodore Sedgwick for the District	10
William Lyman for Ditto	1
Gen.ll Cobb for 3 Districts	47

EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD P.r order of the Selectmen

Amherst Nov.r 2.d 1792

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Tuesday the Sixth day of November 1792 at two of the Clock in the afternoon Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Capt Moses Cook Moderator—

Voted to make sum reporte to the general Court relative to the division of the County of Hampshire

Voted that it is the sence of this town that it is not Expedient that any division of the County of hampshire should take place at Present

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to make reporte to the general Court setting fourth their objections against the division of the County of Hampshire

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq Daniel Cooley Esq and Seth Coleman be the Committee above

Voted to have the School Money Equally divided between the Six Districts the Current year

Attest MOSES COOK JNR Moderator

[*Transcribed from Hadley Town Records.*]

January 5th 1729—30 whereas it is supposed that there is a mistake in the land of the width of Mr Timothy Eastmans Lot in the Second Division that the twenty nine rods five foot Should have been Sixty nine rods and five foot Voted by the town that the Said Lot Should be Sixty nine rods and five foot in width

Attest ELEAZAR PORTER Moderator

There followeth an Account of the Wood Lots in the most Easterly Division which begins Forty Rods from the rear of the Second Division so runs to the East End of the bounds of the town which lots are two miles In length and in breadth as is hereafter Expressed in which everyone hath a lot lying as follows (viz)

	Rods	Ft.
1st Lot Samuel, Josiah & Joseph Church their three Lots one in breadth at the front: and at the rear bounded on Brookfield rode South and John Ingram North	85	5
2d Lot John Ingram	25	5
John Ingram jnr	13	3
Samuel Ingram	10	6
Nathaniel Ingram	10	6
Jonathan Ingram	5	2
Jonathan Marsh	33	5
Ens Chileab Smith	23	10
Samuel Smith C.h	20	6
Luke Smith	32	2
Ebenezar Smith	13	0
John Smith	15	8
Ephraim Nash	7	13
Samuel Smith Sen	10	6
James Smith	27	13
Preserved Smith	10	6
Widdo Cook	1	10
John Nash	18	11
Joseph Nash	18	11
Thomas Nash	5	3
Mr William Williams	4	5
John Cook	3	13
John Graves	2	6
Stephen Belding	5	10
Ebenezar Billings	3	0
Samuel Billings jnr	1	9
David Warner	5	0
Widdo Warner	5	0
Joseph Smith Hatfield	2	9
Ebenezar Wells	13	0
Samuel & Ebenezar Moody	41	8
Samuel Marsh	14	0
John Kellogg	19	6
Widdo Craft	1	9
John Smith	26	5
Peter Tilton	23	10
Samuel Dickinson	5	2
Mr Isaac Chauncy	32	6
Samuel Gaylord	15	1
William Gaylord	10	5
John Smith orph	28	14
John Hilyard	10	6
William Brown	10	6
Nehemiah Dickinson	68	1
Mrs Hannah Porter	15	4
Mr Samuel Porter	90	10
Hezekiah Porter	18	12
John Porter	8	4
Exsperian Porter	19	4
Ichabod Porter	13	14
Samuel Nash	11	14
Ebenezar Nash	7	8
Daniel Hubbard	36	4
Peter Montague	53	5
Nathaniel Dickinson	2	1
John Montague	32	12
Nathaniel White	47	7
Samuel Smith	27	4
Ichabod Smith	22	7
Daniel Marsh and Sons	80	11
Thomas Selding	42	0
John Selding	12	0
Jacob Warner	26	5
John Preston	17	10
Nathaniel Warner	26	15
Thomas Dickinson	26	14
Samuel Boltwood	27	2
E,d Church	20	15
Mr William Rooker	13	8
Mr George Stilman	32	6
John Taylor Senior	45	0

E,d Kellogg	10	6	John Taylor Junior	10	6
Joseph Kellogg	34	2	Eleazar Warner	10	6
Nathaniel Kellogg	10	6	Isaac Warner	10	6
Aaron Cook	23	10	Daniel Warner	5	2
Thomas Hovey	29	0	Samuel Crow	20	5
Westward Cook	43	12	Samuel Partridge	44	14
Samuel Cook	24	2	Thomas Goodman	31	6
Moses Cook	24	2	Town Lot	24	0
Colemans Land	23	10	Timothy Eastman	41	8
Joseph Smith	15	11	Col Samuel Partridge	24	4
John Goodman	40	1	Samuel Barnard	26	1

The above Said Lots were equally Proportioned and Laid out according to the order of the Town in the year of our Lord 1703

Per or CAPT AARON COOK ESQ, CAPT NEHEMIAH DICKINSON, MR SAMUEL PORTER } Town Measurers

Hadley Nov 20th 1738 at a Legal Meeting of the Propriators of the land in Hadley leying between the Bay Road and the Mill river the outermost Commons and the East End of the Town bounds

Voted Coll Porter Moderator of Said Meeting

Voted and granted by Said Propriators one hundred acres of land adjoining to the Northernmost lot in the 2d Division or Tear of Lots to be for the use and benefit and at the Disposal of the Third Precinct

Voted and granted to Mr Samuel and Jonathan Russell,s want of Land in the third Division be made up to them out of the aforesaid undivided Land and that the Lots cut short in the Said third division be mad up out of the Remainder of the undivided Land if there be Enough if not Enough to be divided in Proportion to their want if even to remain for the further use on Disposal of Said Propriators—

Attest ELEAZAR PORTER Moderator of Said Meeting

March 17th 1740 At a Legal Meeting of the Proprietors of the Common and on undivided Land in Hadley third Precinct above Said

Voted Capt Smith Moderator--

Voted that the Line of Division between man and man in the third Division of the Land above Said Shall be according to the original or first survey thereof in 1703 Voted that we now proceed to lay out the land at the North End of the Second and third Division unto those Persons that have not their Proportion of Land in the third Division agreeable to the graint above Said in 1738

Voted a Committee to lay out the Same with Nathaniel Kellog jun whom they have Chosen Surveyor Lt William Dickinson and Ebenezar Kellog and Solomon Boltwood

Voted that the Committee above Said are to Vew and Determin whare the Highway Should be through third Division to accomodate those that desire the Same

The order of the Lots as they were chosen by the Propriators at the North End of the Second and third Division is as follows—first lot

Ebenezar Selden	1	John Preston	16
Edward Church	2	Solomon Boltwood	17
Samuel Barnard	3	Peter Montague	18

William Rooker	4	John Taylor Jun & Sen	19
John Goodman	5	Thomas Dickinson	20
Nathaniel Dickinson	6	Mr Stilman	21
Eleazar Warner	7	Job Marsh	22
Dea^{n} Nathaniel White	8	Timothy Eastman	23
Ichabod Smith	9	Coll Patridge	24
Samuel Crow	10	Porters	25
John Montague	11	John Selding	26
Samuel Patridge	12	Daniel Warner	27
Nathaniel Warner	13	Isaac Warner	28
Jacob Warner	14	Town Lot	29
Edmund Hubbard	15	Thomas Goodman	30

Then followeth a return of the Survey and Laying out of Sundry Lots of Land to the Persons hereafter named which Land lies at the North-Easterly part of Hadley Townships Pursuant to a grant to them by the Propriators of Said Land at their Meeting the 20th of November 1738—as an Equivalent for their lots of land by the runing the Town Line which is Proportioned and laid agreeable to the Rule given by the Propriators of Said Meeting.—

The Lots following were Laid in the order as they were drawn as Per the Propriators Book of Records will appear Note the Land is Laid in two tear of Sorts and Divided by a rode of four Rods in breadth which begins at a heap of Stones at the North west Corner of Samuel Patridges third division Lot, it being the Northerly lot in said third division from which heaps of Stones it runs north to the Mill river this heap of Stones being on the East side of the road the order of the Lots as followeth—Mr Jonathan and Samuel Russell.^{s} Lot, altho it was not drawn with the rest of the Lots, was ordered to be laid out first and in quantity Seven Acres and fifty three rods and in breadth Fourteen Rods and Eleven foot and Six Inches at East End, and to a Point at the West End. Beginning at a Heap of Stones, the aforementioned North west Corner of Samuel Patridges third Division Lot, From which it Runs East ten Degrees 30^{m}. South one hundred and Sixtey Rods, to the East Line of the town, thence North in Said Town Line Fourteen rods and Eleven Foot and Six Inches, thence west five degrees North to the aforesaid heap of Stones and closed Bounded South by Samuel Partridge, North by Ebenezar Selding. East, on the Town Line West in the above Described Highway—

		Quantity A.	Rods.	in breadth R.	ft	in
1st	Ebenezar Seldings in quantity	16	80	10	8	6
				At west end		
				22	9	3
				At East End		
2^{d}	Edward Church, in quantity	15	80	16	6	3
3^{d}	Samuel Barnard, in quantity	36	1	38	2	3
4th	William Rooker, in quantity	12	—	12	11	6
5th	John Goodman, in quantity	43	—	52	4	6
6th	Nathaniel Dickinson, in quantity	—	83	—	13	7
7th	Eleazar Warner, in Quantity	10	14	10	15	5
8th	Dea^{n} Nathaniel White, in Quantity	13	152	14	11	6
9th	Ichabod Smith, in Quantity	8	14	9	8	6

10th	Samuel Crow. in quantity	21	80	23	2	6
11th	John Montague. in Quantity	8	123	9	5	6
12th	Samuel Patridge	59	20	64	2	5
13th	Nathaniel Warner. in quantity	18	13	20	1	—
14th	Jacob Warner. in quantity	16	—	17	14	—
15th	Edmund Hubbard, in quantity	5	140	9	8	3
16th	John Preston. in quantity	16	—	26	—	—
17th	Solomon Boltwood. in quantity	28	34	45	3	—
18th	Peter Montague. in quantity	11	40	13	9	
	[13 rods, 9 feet west end, 11 rods east end.]					
19th	John Taylor Senior & Junior in quantity	35	—	15 west end 55 east end		
20th	Thomas Dickinson. in quantity	19	24	—	—	—
21st	George Stilman in quantity	25 in the hole				
	but in this place	15	136	64	8	—
	the remaining Part of Said Right lies at the South End of the West tear of lots. (viz)	9	24	10	2	—
22d	Daniel Marshes Right laid out to his hears in quantity	37	40	22	14	—
	[22 rods, 14 west end, 97 rods east end.]					
23d	Timothey Eastman. in quantity	51	10	51	11	—
24th	Coll Samuel Partridge. in quantity	30	146	30	14	—
25th	Samuel Porter. in quantity	7	20	7	2	—
26th	John Belding, in quantity	15	80	15	8	6
27th	Daniel Warner. in quantity	5	—	5	—	—
28th	Isaac Warner. in quantity	10	14	10	2	—
29th	Town Lot. in quantity	28	12	28	2	—
30th	Thomas Goodman. in quantity	35	—	35	—	—
31st	Samuel & Ebenezar Nash in quantity	2	—	2	—	—

These Lots all Ley in the order as their Names are Entered all of Equal Length, the division Lines are all East and West, they all bound East on an highway and west on Land quoted to South Hadley. Timothy Eastman bounds South on Daniel Marsh,s heirs Land. Samuel & Ebenezar Nash bound North on undivided land—Surveyed 1740 Per me.

NATHANIEL KELLOGG

December 10th 1792 —

At a Meeting of the Propriators of a Tract of Land in common and undivided lying in Amherst in the County of Hampshire, bounded southernly upon the second and third Division of Land, so Called, Easterly of Said Amherst, East Line, Northerly and westerly Partly on the Mill river and Partly on the North Line of Amherst affore Said—which Land is Commonly known by the name of flat hill land, duly warned and legally assembled at the dwelling house of Jonathan Cook Inn holder in Hadley in Said County on thirsday, the tenth day of December 1772 at ten of the Clock in the forenon of Said Day—

Voted Capt Moses Marsh Moderator of this Meeting

Voted Josiah Peirce Proprietors Clark to record all votes and orders sworn—

Voted that we now Proceed to a Division of the Said tract of Land to and among the interested So that Each Propriator may hold and Improve his or heirs Share on Proportion in Severalty—

Voted that the Said tract Shall be Divided into two tears of lots and Divided by a rode of four Rods in breadth which Begins at an heap of Stones at the North west Corner of the third Division lot, which is known by the name of Barnards North West Corner from which heaps of Stones it runs North to the Mill river, this heap of Stones being on the East Side of Said Road, and that Each Propriator Shall hold and Improve his or heir Share in Said Tract in Severalty, in the following order and quantity—and by the following bounds—(viz)—

Amherst Oct^{t} 25 1792

We, the Subscribers have with the Selectmen of Shutesbury (viz) John Powers and Andrew Hamilton, Preambulated the line between this town and Shutesbury Beginning at the South west Corner of Shutesbury being a Stake and Stones thence Running North 4 Degrees West 590 Rods to a Stake and Stones in Leverett line Near Isaac Adams,^{s} House Said line is marked with the Letters A & S the Minutes taken by W^{m} Bowman surveyer -

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD } Selectmen of
ELIJAH DICKINSON } Amherst

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meethouse on Monday the fourteenth day of January 1793 at Nine of the Clock in the forenoon Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Capt Ebenezer Boltwood Moderator

Voted to Choose a Com^{tee} of three to Inspect and Consider the bills Exhibited to this Meeting for the Erecting of the School house in the South west District of Amherst

Voted that De^{n} Elisha Smith Stoughton Dickinson and John Dickinson be the Committee above—

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then to Meet at the Propriatory School house in Amherst—the Meeting being met at time and Place according to the adjournment above proceeded to Vote as follows—(viz)—

Voted to allow the Bills as they have been red and Corrected—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Levy a Tax to rais the above granted monies

Voted that the Assessors Consider Joseph Bowlls laist Town and County Rate and make fresh abatement thereon as they Judge to be Equitable

Voted that the Town Treasurer be directed to Deliver out to the Committee of the Second Parish all the Notes that are now remaining in the Town Treasury, which are Left in Consequence of the division of the Streat land Notes made by the averidging Com^{tee} (persuant to a vote of the town) on the fourth day of April 1791—

Voted to Accept of the Reporte of the Committee Chosen in may laist to Vew the ground before Asahel Clarks house and Say how much land if any should be sold to Said Asahel which reporte is as follows (viz)—To Begin at Said Asahel Clarks South west Corner and running a line Parrellel with his west fence forty Eight feet—thence Southeast one rod—thence a Straight line to Strike twelve feet South from the South west corner of his hous—thence to run by his house to his fence twelve foot from the frunt of his house containing by Estimation twenty rods and they have adjudged the Said land to be worth twenty five Shillings—he put-

ting the Roade in as good Repare as it now is by plowing the hill south of his house and doing other things necessary at his own Expence.
Amherst Decembr 18 1792

ELISHA SMITH
EBENE.R BOLTWOOD
ELIJAH DICKINSON
ZEBINA MONTAGUE
} Committee

Voted that the above described bit of ground be granted to Asahel Clark in fee Provided to Comply with the Conditions above on his parte—

Voted to abate to Stephen Smith the following rates (viz) John Johnston State tax 5d Ditto Highway rate 2–7 Thomas Mortons State Tax 4–0¾ Ditto Highway rate 7–4½ Joab Ingram town tax 7–0—x

Voted to abate to Nathll Edwards the following rates (viz) Paul Newtons rates 28–8 Amisa Allins rate 4–7 wareham warners rate 6–11

Attest EBENE,R BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the first day of April in the year of our lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety three at nine of the Clock in the Morning Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk & Treasurer—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Cap Moses Cook, Daniel Kellogg jr, L,t Jonathan Dickinson, L,t Timothey Handerson, Selectmen—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Noah Smith, and Capt Moses Cook Assesors—

Voted Isaac Robbens and John Ingram 2d Constables—

Voted Elijah Baker, Jonathan Dickinson, Noah Smith, Joel Moody, Judah Dickinson, Solomon Boltwood, Nathan Dickinson jr. Silas Wright Surveyers of Highways—

Voted Timothey Clap, Lt Timothey Handerson Ephraim Kellogg jr, Jamin Kimbal & Judah Dickinson Teything Men

Voted Joseph Dickinson and Martin Kellogg fens Vewers

Voted Den. Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather

Voted Stephen Fish Packer of beef and Porke—

Voted Stoughton Dickinson Surveyer of Lumber—

Voted Daniel Cooley Esq. Jamin Kimbal Silas Wright, Asa Smith Nathan Franklin, Capt Ebenr Boltwood, Hog reives

Voted to rais Seventy two Pounds for Schooling the Currant year—

Voted to Rais one Hundred Pounds for the repare of the High ways this year

Voted to allow three Shillings Pr day for worke at the High ways, till the first of September, and one and sixpence the rest of the year

Voted to rais Twenty Pounds for the supporte of the Poor of the Town this year—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted monies—

Voted to allow three Shillings Per day for a teem with Proper utencils.

Voted to abate to Ephraim Kellogg his rate against Nathll Peck 2d—

Voted to adjurn this Meeting for one hour and then to Meet at this Place

Voted to Choose a Com^tee of five to make such Enquirey and Examination Into the Matter of Serten lost orders as they Shall Judge Necessary and Make reporte to this Meeting at sum futer day—

Voted Simeon Strong Esq. Daniel Cooley Esq Capt Eli Parker Martin Kellogg & Capt John Tomson be the Committee above

Voted to grant a Com^tee of three to vew the ground before the West frunt of David Billings lot, and Say how much land, if any, may be Expedient for the Town to grant to Said Billing, and to appraise the Same, and make repore to sum futer meeting—

Voted Mr Jonathan Dickinson, Ins Moses Hastings & Nathan Dickinson jr. be the Com^tee above

Voted to adjurn this Meeting to Monday the fifteenth day of Instant April, at four of the Clock in the afternoon, then to Meet at this Place, April 15^th 1793 the Town being Met at time and Place voted above Come to the following votes (viz)

Voted that the Com^tee (appointed to Inquire Into the Matters of Sertain laust orders) Proceed to make such further Investigation of the matter as they Shall think Expedient and make reporte to sum futer Meeting—

Voted to make an addition of two more to the Com^tee above

Voted that De^n John Billings and David Cowls be added to the Committee—

Voted to accept the Reporte of the Com^tee appointed to Vew and appraise a bit of land before David Billings house and grant the land as Discribed in their Reporte to Said David, he giving security for the Same to the Town Treasurey—which Reporte is as follows as P^r the files will appear—(viz)—the Committeee have been to Vew the land that David Billings Petitions the town for and we think it wornt hurt the Publick rode to begin one rod in weadth the north Side of his lot runing south fortey Seven rods to a point which Contain twenty three rods and half of ground which we Prise at the rate of Six Pound ten Shillings Per Acre which is nineteen Shillings and one peney if we Caist write, signed by the Com^tee sent to vew—

Voted April 15^th 1793 — Nathan Dickinson, Jonathan Dickinson, Moses Hastings } Com^tee

Attest Ebener Boltwood Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting House In Said town on Monday the Twelfth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety three at two of the Clock in the afternoon—Voted as follows—(Viz)—

Voted Daniel Cooley Esq Moderator—

Voted to hear the report of the Committee appointed to make Inquiry respecting the Credit allowed to the town by the government—

Voted to Commence and Prosecute an action against any Person or Persons who may be Supposed to have received and Converted to his own use, such Credit or monies, or any part thereof, as hath been allowed—to the Town by government

Voted that the Sute mentioned above be Commenced against General Ebenezar Mattoon—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to direct the Commencement and Prosecution of the Sute Voted above—

Voted that Capt Eli Parker Daniel Cooley Esq and Martin Kellogg be the Com^tee above—

Voted to appoint an agent to appear at Court in behalf of the Town to Prosicute the above sute

Voted to Draw money out of the Treasury to Defray the Expences of Said Sute—

Voted that the Selectmen be Impowered to Draw such Sum or sums of Money, out of the Treasury as they Shall think Necessary—

Attest DANIEL COOLEY Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Friday the Twenty fifth day of October 1793 at three of the Clock in the afternoon—Voted as Follows (Viz)—

Voted L[t] Jonathan Dickinson Moderator—

Voted that the Selectmen Divide the money raised this year for Schooling into Six Equal Parts as was Voted Nov[r] 1792 for that year—

Attest JONATHAN DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-Houste in Said Amherst on thirsday the twenty Sixth day of Decemb[r]. in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety three, at nine of the Clock in the forenoon. Voted as Follows—(Viz)

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator.

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Exzeamin and Correct the Bills that are braught to the town

Voted Daniel Cooley Esq. Capt Moses Cook & Barnabas Sabins be the Committee above—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to Landlord Parsons,[s] and meet there at one of the Clock in the afternoon.—The Town being Met at time and Place according to the adjurnment above—Voted to adjourn to the Propriatary School house in Said Amherst first Parish and there to Meet Immediately—

Voted to allow the bills as they have been red and Corrected by ye Committee

Voted to Prosecute an Action against Elijah Baker to recover monies supposed to be in his hands belonging to the Town—

Voted to Appoint three agents to Carry on the Prosecution, against the Said Baker—

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq. Martin Kellogg & Coll Zebina Montague be agents in behalf of the Town to Submit to Referrence on Arbitration a demaind of the Town against Elijah Baker of one Hundred and Twenty Pounds, for their money on Securities, which it is Alledged that he has receiv,[d] and for which he aught to account, together with all other demainds between Said Baker and the town; & that the Agents be Jointley and Severally impowered, in behalf of the town to Enter Into Recognisance for Submitting the Same according to the Statute to the Award of Miss[rs] Elisha Root Ebenezar Gray and Giles Hubbard; or otherwise if it Shall be thought Proper to make and Execute legal bonds of Submission to Said Persons or Arbitrators of the Demaind before Expressed to the Said Baker, and to receive such bond of Said Baker to the town: and in behalf of the Town to Appear before Such Referrees or Arbitrators to Prove and supporte Said deminds and to do all Necessary & reasonable acts for Effecting the Purpose of Submission.

Voted that Simeon Strong Esq. be an agent for the Town to Appear at

Court to Prosecute the sute against Elijah Baker on supposition he refuse to Submit to Referrence or Arbitration—

Voted that the Selectmen be Impowered to draw money out of the Treasury to defray the Expence of the Sute on Arbitration or Referrence with Elijah Baker

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted monies—

Voted that those bills that have been allowed for work dun at the Highway by order of the Selectmen the Current year, be Credited to those Persons that did the worke in the next Highway rate—

Voted that it is the Sense of this Town that the County Rode that hath been lately Laid acrost the Corner of L,[t] Jonathan Dickinson,[s] lot, be Continued to lay in the former place by Esq Cooleys house—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to draw up the objections of the Town against the removeing of the Rode out of the old Place, and lay them before the Court

Voted that Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Coll Zebina Montague and Daniel Kellogg jr. be the Com[tee] above—

Voted to abate to Stephen Smith his rates against Ezekiel Ingram (viz) Town rate 7–0 State Rate 2–1½ Highway rate 2–10½ x—

Voted to abate to Eldad Moody his Rate against Paul Newton 1–8 also his rates against Wareham Worner (viz) 1–2½ State Tax N 9, 2–3 x—

Voted to abate to Solomon Boltwood his rate against Stephen Backamore of 7–3—

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst qualified according to the Constitution to vote for goviner &c April 1794 Voted as follows —(viz)

Votes for governor were as follows –

Hon William Cushing Eightyfive—
Samuel Adams Eighteen—
Samuel Philips one
Mr Dana two
Mr Sullivan thirteen
Elbridge Gerry one—

Votes for Leutenant governor were as follows

Hon. Samuel Adams thirty
Nathaniel Gorham Thirtyfour
Elbridge Gerrey five—
Samuel Philips—three
Leut. John Dickinson—three—

Votes for Senitors were as follows,—

Mr Samuel Lyman Esq one Hundred & Eighteen
Samuel Fowler Esq Sixtey one
John Hastings Esq one Hundred & Sixteen
Samuel Henshaw Esq twenty one
Wm Billings Esq Fortey one
Wm Shephard Esq Seventy Seven—
Ebenezar Mattoon, Esq Fiftey one
David Saxton Esq Ninty Seven

Simeon Strong Esq Five—
John Williams Esq one
David Smeed Esq two—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the Seventh Day of April one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four at Nine of the Clock in the morning Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman, Clerk & Treasurey—

Voted Coll Zebina Montague, Deⁿ Elisha Smith, Joseph Dickinson, Aj,ᵗ Medad Dickinson and Capt Elijah Dickinson, Selectmen

Voted Deⁿ Elisha Smith, Coll Zebina Montague & John Eastman Assessors—

Voted Noadiah Smith for Josiah Thayer, and John Dickinson for Silas Wright Constables—

Voted Ins. Simeon Dickinson Judah Dickinson, Coll Zebina Montague, Asa Newil, Isaac Marshal John Lee Surveyers of Highways—

Voted Martin Baker, Elijah Baker jn,ʳ Moses Smith, Asa Dickinson, Simeon Dickinson jr Teything men

Voted Lᵗ Timothy Handerson and Justus Williams, fens vewers

Voted Deⁿ Elisha Smith Sealer of Leather

Voted Jonathan Marsh, Stephen Fish and David Blotchet jnr Packer of beef & Porke—

Voted Stoughton Dickinson Surveyer of Lumber—

Voted Henry J Franklin, Ephraim Kellogg, Ezekiel Dickinson, Lᵗ Ebenezar Eastman, Jearub White, Capt Moses Cook Hog reives—

Voted to adjourn this meeting for one hour and then to meet at this Place The town being met at time and place according to the adjournment—Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted to Come into sum methord to Procure wood for the Schools in Town—

Voted to Choose a Committee of Seven to adopt some Equitable Method to Procure wood for the Town Schools in futer, and that they reporte at some futer Meeting—

Voted Samuel Hastings, Noah Smith, Joel Dickinson, Josiah Warner John Dickinson, Timothy Green, jnr. Daniel Kellogg jnr be the Committee above

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for one quarter of an hour and then Meet at this Place—

the town being met according to adjournment Voted as follows—

Voted to allow To John Williams his Proportion of School money for two years laist paist—

Voted to abate to Nathaniel Edwards his rate against the Estate of John Nash Late of Amherst Deceast (viz) 13–7½

Voted to abate to Eldad Moody Part of his rate against Lᵗ Joel Billings (viz) 5–6—x

Voted that the Selectmen Vew the ground between David Cowls and Lᵗ Ebenezar Eastmans land, and if they think it best for the town to Lay a rode between Sᵈ Cowls and Lᵗ Eastmans land and across part of Jonathan Marshes Land. in the Lew of the rode that now runs East from Lᵗ Ebenezar Eastmans House and make reporte to sum futer meeting—

Voted to Raise Seventy two Pounds for Schooling this year—

Voted to Raise one Hundred Pounds to repaire the Highways this year—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted monies –

Voted to allow three Shillings P^er^ day for worke at the Highway till the first of September and one Shilling and Six Pence the rest of the year—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Vew the ground through the third Division by John Williams,^s^ to Belicher line, and Reporte to the next meeting wheather it be Expedient to lay a rode through Said Division and whare

Voted Capt Jonathan Dickinson, Aj,^t^ Medad Dickinson and Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, be the Com^ree^ above—

Voted to Suspend the Prosecution against Ebenezar Mattoon Esq till further orders from the town—

Voted to abate to David Goodale his rate against Adam Johnston (viz) 5–10

Attest ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Thirsday the twenty fourth day of April one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four at two of the Clock afternoon. Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator—

Voted to accept of the list of Jurors as they have been red

Voted to accept the reporte of the Selectmen for the alteration of a rode near L,^t^ Ebenezar Eastmans which is as follows—(viz)—The Selectmen having Vewed the rode Proposed to be laid between Ebenezar Eastmans, and David Cowls land —Eastward toward Jonathan Marshes Mills on further Eastward to Ephraim Cushmans – So Reporte as their opinion that it is for the Interest of the publick that the Same be Established through Said lands untill it Strikes Jonathan Marshes, thence a Northerly cours across a pine hill, owned by Said Marsh untill it Strikes the old road, to Said Cushmans, in the most advantagious place—they the Said Eastman and Marsh, Excepting the old road in Exchange for the ground for the new proposed road

Voted that the Assessors make the Highway rate by the laist Town List—

Voted not to prosecute the action against Ebenezar Mattoon Esq any further—

Voted that the Towns Agent be directed not to Enter the action against Ebenezar Matton Esq—

Voted that the Selectmen Advertise the Towns Agent of the above Votes.

Attest ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on monday the twelvth day of May 1794—Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator—

Voted that it is the sence of this Town that the sute Commenced by the Town of Amherst Against Elijah Baker In January laist be suspended from any further Prosecution by Said Town.

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Monday the sixthteenth day of June 1794 Come to the following Votes —(viz) Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator

Voted to Choose a Committee to Settle all Matters depending between Capt Moses Cook and the Town, and that their Settlement be decisive, and this Com-

mittee is Impowered to do all things they Shall find necessary to compleat the above purpose, in which article is ment to be Included on Exe,[n] in Capt Moses Cooks hands from the County Treasury, against Thomas Hastings—

Voted that the above Com[tee] Consist of three

Voted that Seth Coleman De[n] Elisha Smith & Coll Zebina Montague be the Com[tee] above.—

Voted that the Town Treasury be directed to pay the Execution that Gin,[l] Ebenezar Mattoon hath against the Town out of Monies in his hands.

Voted to Rais Twenty Pounds to Replace the monies ordered out of the Treasury to pay Gen,[l] Ebezar Mattoon,[s] Execution and that the monies be Assest in the Next Town Rate—

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of Amherst October 6[th] 1794. Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator

Voted that the Selectmen for the time being, be a Committey to Preambulate the lines between this and the Neighbouring Towns and Cause a Map of the Town of Amherst to be made and returned into the Secretareyes Office—Persuant to a Resolve of the General Court Passed June 26—1794—

ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator—

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst Nov,[r] 3 1794 their Votes for Representatives were as follows (viz) for Samuel Lyman Esq 29 Ebenezar Mattoon Esq 27

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Monday the 3[d] day of Novem[r] in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & ninety four, at one of the Clock in ye afternoon: Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator—

Voted to Procure Seventy Two Cords of wood for the Schools in Amherst the Currant year and that the South East District have fourteen Cords of wood, the Southwest District have Ten and the other four Districts have Twelve Cords Each, and that the wood be of a good Quality and of a Sentiable seise for the School houses—

Voted to allow four Shillings P[r] Cord for School wood—

Voted to Rais fourteen Pounds Eight Shillings to Pay for School Wood the Currant year—

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to Asses the above granted monies and Put it in the next Town rate—

Voted that the Selectmen Procure wood for the Schools the Currant year—

ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the first Parish Meeting house in Said Amherst on Thirsday the Twenty fifth day of Decemb.[r] in the year of our lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety four

Voted De[n] Elisha Smith Moderator—

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Clerk Pro Tempore

Voted to Receive no bills for School wood—but that the Selectmen be directed

to give orders to the Individuals that furnish the wood at the Price Voted Nov^{r} 3^{d} 1794—

Voted to Pais the Bills as they have been red and Corrected—

Voted to adjourn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then meet at this Place

The Town being met at time and place according to the adjournment: Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted to Rais Thirtey Pounds to Procure the Town a Stock of Powder and other things required by Law—

Voted that the Selectmen Procure the Town a Stock of powder and other things that the law directs as soon as may be

Voted that Gene,l Ebenezar Mattoon Reporte to the grand Jury at their next meeting the Votes of the Town relative to Procuring a Stock of powder &c—

Voted to allow for Plank provided for bridges as follows (viz) for 2½ Inch Plank 8-0 for 2 Inch Plank 7-0 & for 1½ Inch Plank 5-0 P^{r} Hundred

Voted to divide the Seventy two Pounds raised for Schooling laist Spring Into Six Equal Parts—

Voted to allow the South-East District School one month Schooling more than the averidge Term of Schooling in Town—

Voted to rais three Pounds Eighteen Shillings to furnish the South-East District with the month Schooling Voted above

Voted to rais money to Pay the Bills that have been allowed this Meeting—

Voted to rais Eighteen Pounds to defray the Towns Expence in two Law sutes (viz) one against Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esq and the other against Elijah Baker—

Voted that the surveyers bring in their bills to the Assessors of all the worke that Individuals have dun more than their rates—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Assess the above granted monies—

ELISHA SMITH Moderator—

The Minutes of a Town road Laid in Amherst Beginning at the County road Near Ebenezar Eastmans, Thence E 2°, N 70 rods E 13°, N 42 rods E 39° N 20 rods E 4° N 62 rods E 13° N 40 rods E 1° 26 rods into the County road N on Mr Cushmans—Then Beginning on the above Said Road and Running S 38° E 54 rods S 15° W 17 rods E 20° S 14 rods to Marshes Mill, then S 35° E 16 rods S 39° E 15 rods E 42° S 18 rods E.—16 rods E 23° S 12 rods E. 44° S 12 rods S 8° E 8 rods to the County road leading from Hadley to Shutesbury

Minutes taken Nov^{r} 24th—1794—P^{er} order of the Selectmen

ZEBINA MONTAGUE
MEDAD DICKINSON
ELIJAH DICKINSON
} Selectmen of Amherst

Amherst March 12 1795—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the Prepriatary School-house in Amherst on Friday the Second day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five at two of the Clock in the afternoon—Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Coll. Zebina Montague Moderator of Said Meeting

Voted that it is the opinion of this Town, that the annexing of any Part of Beltcherstown to Amherst would be detrimental to the Interest of the Town of Amherst—

Voted that it Shall be the duty of the Representative of this Town in the General Court, to use all his influence, in opposing any Petition which may be Presented to the Same Court in behalf of any Inheabitants of Said Belchers Town Praying to have any of the Lands or Inheabitants of Said Belcherstown annexed to Amherst and that he be & hereby is Instructed to use his Influence accordingly—

Voted that the Town Clerk be directed Immediately to deliver to Ebenezar Mattoon Esq Representative of the Town an Attested Copy of this and the two Preceeding Votes –

ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

Att a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for Goviner Leut Goviner and Senators on the Sixth day of April 1795—(viz)—Votes for Governors as follows—

Hon,[l] Samuel Adams Seventy one
Hon Samuel Philips one
Hon Nath[ll] Gorham three
Hon Moses Gill one

For Leut, governor

Hon,[l] Moses Gill Seventy two
Hon Nathaniel Gorham one
John Eastman two
Thomas Dwight one

For Senitors as follows—

Mr Thomas Dwight fiftey Six
Ebenezer Mattoon Esq fiftey one
Samuel Fowler Esq fiftey Eight
William Shepherd Seventy Six
Hon,[l] David Sexton Seventy four
William Billings Esq forty five
Hon,[l] John Heastings Sixtey nine
Samuel Henshaw Esq fifteen
Simeon Strong Esq Eight
John Bliss one

Att a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the Propriators School-House in Amherst on Monday the Sixth day of April 1795 at nine of the Clock in the morning—Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator of S,[d] Meeting
Voted to adjourn to the First Parish Meeting house
Voted Seth Coleman Town Clerk—
Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer—
Voted Coll Zebina Montague, Noah Smith, De[n] Elisha Smith, Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Capt Jonathan Dickinson Selectmen
Voted De[n] Elisha Smith, Sworn Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, & Noah Smith Sworn Assessors, –
Voted Levi Cowles, qualified and Ezekiel Dickinson Constables
Voted L,[t] John Ingram, Asa Newil, Elisha Dickinson, Jerub White, Judah Dickinson Joseph Kellogg, and William Boltwood, Surveyers of Highways—
Voted Justus Clark qualified Stephen Dickinson, L,[t] John Ingram, Elijah Baker jnr and Asa Dickinson Teything men

Voted L.t Timothy Handerson, & Martin Kellogg fens vewers

Voted De.n Elisha Smith and Georg Williamson Sealer of leather

Voted Stephen Fish & David Blotchet jnr Packer of beefe and Porke

Voted Joseph Church and Stoughton Dickinson Surveyer of Lumber

Voted Silas Wright, David Goodale, Stephen Smith, Eli Parker jr, Ebenezar Ingram & William Moody Hog reives—

Voted Calvin Merrill Pound Keeper—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting for one hour & then Meet at this Place—

Voted to Rais one Hundred Pounds to repare the Highways this year

Voted to allow three Shillings P.r day for Highway worke till the first of September and one Shilling & Six pence the rest of y.e year

Voted to adjourn this meeting for one half hour and then meet at this Place—

Voted that the Assessors make the Highway rate by the Laist list

Voted to rais one Hundred Pounds to Pay School Masters and Procure fine wood for the Schools—

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to Assess the above granted monies

Voted that the Selectmen Procure the wood for Schooling as Cheap as maybe.

ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden on Monday the Sixth day of May A. D. 1795 at the First Parish Meeting-house at three of the Clock P. M. Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to make answer to the Citation from the general Court, respecting the Petition of Sundrey Persons in Belchers-Town, praying to be annexed to this Town.

Voted Simeon Strong Esq, Coll Zebina Montague & De.n Elisha Smith, be the Committee above—

Voted that the Towns Representative, be Instructed to Present the Committeys answer, to the Petition of Sundrey Inhabitants of Belcherstown praying to be annexed to this Town.

Voted that the Selectmen Provide a Standard of Weights and measures according as the Law Directs, upon the Towns Expence—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to Vew the ground Petitioned for by Capt Jonathan Dickinson, and Stoughton Dickinson, and if they judge it Expedient for the Town to Sel the Same, to the Said Jonathan & Stoughton, then to appraise Said land and make reporte to sum futer Meeting—

Voted that Capt Eli Parker De.n Elisha Smith & Seth Breyant be the Committey above.

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Honeriable the Court of General Sessions of the peace, Holden at Northampton in and for the County of Hampshire, on the Third Tuesday of May A. D. 1792 for surveying the County Roads heretofore Laid out in the Town of Amherst, and making Such alterations and Amendments therein as Shall be judged Advantageous to the Inheabitants and the Publick—after being Duly Sworn to the faithfull Performance of Said Service have Surveyed and laid Said Road as follows (viz)—

The Cours of the Road through Amherst Leading from Hadley to Pelham—Begining at a Stake and Stones the north Side of the Highway in the west Line of Amherst, and runing from thence East 6° north 90 Rods, to a white Oak tree marked H W, then East 8° North 26 Rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 27°, 30″ north 26 Rods to a Poste in Dav^d^ Cutlers door yard, then East 11° north 29 Rods to a poste in Dav^d^ Cutlers fence, then East 2°-30″ north 46 Rods to a Stake and Stons the west Side of the County road runing North and South.—

Then Beginning one rod & 22 links South of the South-East Corner of Capt Ebenezar Boltwoods Shop and runing from thence, East 12° 30″ north 16½ rods to a Stake & Stons then East 16°—north 30 rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 24° South 15½ rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 24° 20″, South 9-5ft to a Stake and Stons then East 3°-30″ South 18 rods to a Stake and Stons at the South East Corner of Capt Ashleys Door yard—then East 12° North 18 rods to a Stake and Stons. then East 24° 30″ South 99 rods to a Stake and Stons. then East 3° — north 20 rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 2° South 40 rods to Stake and Stons. then East 29° 30″ north 20 rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 11°—north 19 rods to the Southwest Corner of Perez Dickinsons Shop the road to be Six rods wide to the End of this Cours then East 9° north 12½ rods, this Cours Crosses the County road runing north & South—then East 35° 30″ north to a Stake and Stons, then East 8°—South 122 rods the three Last Courses the Road to be but two rods wide—then East 9°—South 94 rods to a black oak Staddle—

then East 4° 30″ South 126 rods to a Small Pine Staddle—then East 25° north 18 rods to Pelham Line the three last Courses the Road to be 4 rods wide—The Courses of the Highway from the Bay road north weard in the west Street Beginning at a Stake and Stons, the north Side of the bay Road Standing South 31° west 4½ Rods from the South East Corner of Daniel Churches House and runing from thence

North 33° 30″ East 46 Rods to a Stake and Stons the west Side of the road
then north 10° 30″, East 109 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 8° East 35 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 11° East 146 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 15°—30″ East 34 rods to the Corner of the School house
then north 37° 30″ East 48 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 24°—30″ East 53 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 10°—30″ East 42 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 7°—west 42 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 3°—East 14 rods to a white oak tree before James Merricks door
then north 6°—East 49½ rods to a Stake and Stons
then north 16° 30″, East 38 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 5° 30″ East 50 rods to a Stake and Stons ten feet East of the north East Corner of De^a^ Eleazar Smith,^s^ House—
then north 13° 30″ west 27 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north — — — 21 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 6°—30″ East 60 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 40°—west 12 rods to a Stake and Stons this Cours Crosses Fort river
then north 5°—East 133 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 5°—30″ East 36 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 10°—East 180 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 3°—west 37 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then north 5°—East 48 rods to where the Stake known by the name of the Hartlin Stake Stood, about one rod East of the North-East Corner, of Leu,[t] Gideon Parson,[s] House—then north 1°—30″ East 51 rods to the South East Corner post of Capt Ebenezar Boltwoods Door yard—

then north 10°—East 23½ rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 25°—East 20 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 10°—20″ East 82 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 41°—East 22 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 17°—30″ East 80 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 15°—East 21 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north——40 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then north 13°—East 25 rods to a Stake and Stons
then north 22°—East 46 rods to a Stake and Stons Six rods west of the Corner of Ebenezar Dickinson,[s] barn then north 13°—East 58 Rods to a Stake and Stons.

then north 2°—30″ West 68 rods to a Stake and Stons the middle of the road at, the End of this Cours is at a large Chesnut Stub. then north 12°—30″ East 212 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then north 16°—30″ East 83½ rods to the County Road as formally Laid Leading to Pecks Mill: the affore mentioned Stakes and monuments all Set the west Side of the Highway and marked H W the road to be Six rods wide

The Courses of the Highway in the East Street in Amherst, beginning at a Stake and Stons in the County Road as formerly laid in the north Line of the East Division and runing from thence South 10°—East 38 rods to a Stake & Stons the East Side of the Road

then South 15° west 12 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 36° – west 8 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 40°—west 14 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 11°—west 120½ rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 8°—30″ west 29½ rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 13°—30″ west 96 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 9°—30″ West 29 rods to a Stake and Stons
then South 13°—West 21 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 18°—30″ West 36 rods.
then South 16°—west 33 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 15° 30″ West 27 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 7°—30″ West 78 rods to a Stake and Stons
then South 14°—30″ west 60½ rods, the middle of the Road at the End of this Cours is at Mr Fosters Sign Post.—
then South 14°—west 275 rods to the middle of the road leading to Logtown—
then South 10°—west 138 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 4°—west 61 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 2°—west 78 rods to a Stake and Stons.
then South 5°—west 96 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then South 9°—west 47½ rods to a Stake and Stons three rods north west of the Corner of L,[s] Elijah Hastings House—this Road to be Six rods wide Except against Esq Strongs lot north of Capt Parkers, and against, Jonathan Dickinsons & then to be but five rods wide—

the Cours of the Road from De[n] Eleazar Smiths acros the middle Division in Amherst, beginning at a Stake and Stons near De[n] Smith,[s] and runing from

thence—East 43°—South 28½ rods to the north East Corner of martin Kelloggs barn—

Then East 45°—South 28 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then East 26°—30″ South 57 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then East 21° South 28 rods to a Stake and Stons

then East 35°—South 41 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then South 22° 30″ East 88 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then South 11°—East 21 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then South 31° 30″ East 19 rods to a Stake and Stons

then East 43°—South 49 rods to a Stake and Stons the north Side of the County road Leading to Belcher one rod and Eleven links from the north East Corner of Mr Timothy Allens House, this Roade to be three rods wide.—

The Alteration of the County road at the north End of Amherst Leading to Shutesbury, begining at a Stake and Stones westward of Adams.' barn and runing from thence South 45°—East 40 rods to a Stake and Stons, then East 37°—South 14 rods in to the County Road Leading Pelham to Leveret.—

The Committee Estemate the Damages by altering S,d road to Capt Jonathan Dickinsons at £5—0—0 the Damages to Lemuel Moody £0—15—0 Sept 5th 1793—A true Coppy of the Return by the Comtee of the afore mentioned Roads Erors Excepted—

Atte JUSTUS DWIGHT—

The Cours of the West Street in Amherst Begining at a heap of Stons 8½ rods East 43° South from the North East corner of Daniel Churches House and from thence as follows—

North 38°—30″ East 44 rods then North 9°—East 16 rods to a Stake then North 14°—30″ East 24 rods; then North 1°—30″ East 40 rods to a Stake then North 20°—East 34 rods; then North 2°—30″ East 18 rods, then, North 1°—30″ East 10 rods; then North 13° East 160 rods, then North 40°—East 30 rods; then North 38°—45″ East 24 rods; then North 34°—30″ East 21 rods North 18°—30″ East 20 rods, North 14°—30 East 42 rods, North 4°—west 26 rods North 12°—West 10 rods to a Stake two feet north of a brook corner of Colemans Lot—North—41 rods to a Stake markt H W North 15″ East 19 rods to the North west Corner of Moodys Lot North 9° 30″ East 21 rods to a Stake North 20°—East 27 rods to the South west Corner of Enos Dickinson

North 7°—East 40 rods to the County road then begining at a Stake and Stons the South west Corner of Justus Williams and from thence

North 14°—45″ west 32 rods to the Northwest Corners of Williams Lot, then North 4°—45″ East 19 rods to a Stake and Stons. Kelloggs Corner from Martin Kelloggs South West Corner to the Steple of the Meeting House is north 6 30″ East.—

then North 7°—20″ East 52 rods to the Cross road then begining at a Stake and Stons the South west Corner of Smith,s Lot,—from thence north 5° East 48 rods to the North west Corner of Smiths Lot—

then North 5° East 30½ rods to a Stake

then North 6° 30″ East 19½ rods to the north west Corner of Boltwoods Lot then begining at the South west Corner of Jonathan Smiths Lot by Nashes Lane & runing from thence

North 13° East 39 rods to the North west Corner of Smiths Lot then North 19° East 54½ rods to Ens. Nashes North west Corner—

Then begining at a Stake the Southwest Corner of Daniel Kelloggs Lot and runing from thence

North 9°—30 East 52 rods to a Stake and Stons markt H W

then North 14° East 17 rods to a Stake and Stons in Kelloggs Pasture

then North 44° 15″ East 15 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then North 32° East 8¾ to a Stake & Stons Dav^d Colemans Corner

then North 19° East 20 rods to a Stake & Stons Colemans Northwest Corner.

then North 18° 30″ East 2 rods to a Stake & Stons Mr Strongs North west Corner

then North 15° East 34 rods to the North west Corner of Jonathan Fields at the Cross road. the Courses from the Bay road to this Place was taken the East Side of the Street; and from the South East Corner of Mr. Parson,s Lot to the North End, was taken the west Side; from the South East Corner of Mr Parson,s Lot

North 11°—East 35 rods to a Stake and Stons the North East corner of Mr Parson,s Lot

then North 3° East 32 rods to Stake and Stones the North East Corner of L^t Fields Lot

then North 9°, 45″ East 47 rods to a Stake and Stons then North 35°—40″ East 23 rods to a Stake and Stons then north 13° East 50 rods to a Stake & Stons then north 3°—20″ 18 rods to a Stake and Stons then 3° west 32 rods to a Stake and Stons the North East Corner of Mr Joseph Churches at the Cross road—then from a Stake and Stones the South East Corner of John Eastmans Lot north 4°—30″ west 18 rod to a Stake & Stons then North 13° East 46 rods to a Stake and Stons south East Corner of Eastmans—then north 14°—East 55 rods to a Stake and Stons north East Corner of Esq Dickinsons—

then north 13° 30″ East 76 rods to a Stake and Stons north Corner of Bakers—

then North 14°—30″ East 51 rods to a Stake and Stons the north East Corner of John Ingram 2^d

The Cours of the East Street from the Bay Road north, Begining at a Stake and Stons at the bay road and runing north 11°— East 19 rods to a black oak with Stons by it—then north 25° East 17 rods then North 20°—East 15 rods to a Stake by the bridge then North 14°—30″ East 22 rods—

then North 6°—East 50 rods to a Stake and Stons.

then North 9°—30″ East 43 rods to a black oake by Warners

then North 14° East 35 rods to a Stake

then North 7° —30″ East 129 rods to a Stake

then North 10°—40″ East 29 rods to a Stake.

then North 6° —30″ East 90 rods to a Stake and Stons the north west Corner of Stoughton Dickinsons lot.—

Then begining where the west Line of the East Division Cross the County road below Ens Elijah Hastings house, and runing from thence—

North 11° west 30 rods to a Stake against the Corner of Hastings House then North 10° —30″ East 52 rods to the South west Corner of Stephen Smiths

then North 7° East 52 rods to the Southwest Corner of Reuben Nashes

then North 6° East 99 rods—then north 6°—40″ west 11 rods—

Then begining at a Stake and Stons in Capt Riches East Line & runs from thence north 17°—40″ East 47 rods to a Stake the North East Corner of Cap^t Riches north 15°—40″ East 65 rods to a Stake the North East Corner of Jon^a Smiths north 15° 40″ East 35 rods to Philip Edwards tan house

Then begining at the North East Corner of Perez Dickinsons Shop and runing from thence north 20 —30″ East 42 rods to a post the Corner of Daniel Kellogg.s

north 13°—40″ East 11 rods to Kelloggs gate post.

north 7°—30″ East 78 rods to the Corner of Kelloggs

north 15°—30″ East 27 rods to a Stake and Stons the Corner of Jonathan Dickinsons Lot

north. 16 East 33 rods to Capt Parker South East Dore yard post

north 18° 30″ East 36 rods to a Stake and Stons the North East Corner of Esq Strongs Lot.

Then begining at a Stake and Stons the South East Corner of Elisha Dickinson,s Lot and runing from thence north 13° East 24 rods to a Stake and Stons.

north 8° 30″ East 20 rods to Stake and Stons.

north 14° 30″ East 30 rods to a Stake and Stons.

North 15°—30″ East 30 rods to a Stake and Stons, the North East Corner of Elisha Dickinson.s

north 7° 30″ East 58 rods to a white pine the North East Corner of Jonathan Smith.s

north 7° 30″ East to a Stake and Stons north East of Eastmans

the Courses from Capt Riches to this Place were taken the West Side of the Street –

Then begining at a Stake and Stons the South west Corner of Zachariah Hawleys and runing from thence. north 13° 15″ East 32 rods to a Stake and Stons the north west Corner of Hawleys lot.

north 13°—15″ East 17 rods to a Stake and Stons—

North 37° 30″ East 16 rods to a black oak Staddle the north west Corner of Dⁿ Edward.s Lot.

The Cours of the Cross road north of Capt Parkers Begining at a Stake and Stons, the north East Corner of Esq Strongs Lot and runing from thence

West 23°--north 58 rods to a Stake and Stons,

West 9° north 169 rods to a Stake and Stons the north west corner of Mr Strongs

then West 17° north 21½ rods to a white oak—

West 14° north 32 rods to a Chestnut.

West 18° north 18 rods to a Chestnut.

West 3° north 18 rods to a Poplar.

West 30° South 10 rods to a White oake

West 10° north 39 rods to a white oake, the north west Corner of Jonathan Fields--

The Cours of the road from Mr Boltwoods Shop to the East Meeting House begining at a Stake and Ston at the Corner of the board fence by Mr Boltwoods Shop and runing from thence.

East 12 - 20″ north 17 rods to a Stake and Stons South East Corner of Mr Strongs East 16° North 30 rods to a Stake and Stons East 24° South 15½ rods to a Stake and Stons by the lane that leads to the Pound

Then from a Stake and Stons the South West Corner of Mr Daniels—

East 24 —20″ South 9 rods 5 feet To a Stake and Stons

East 3°—30″ South 18 rods to a Stake & Stons the South East Corner of Mr Mc Daniels Dooryard.

East 12°—north 20 rods to a Stake & Stons South East Corner of Mr Mc Daniels

East 14°—30″ South 103 rods to a Stake and Stons
East 3° north 18 rods to a Stake and Stons.
East 2°—South 40 rods—East 29°—30″ north 20 rods
East 11°—north 19 rods to the South West Corner of Perez Dickinsons Shop.
The Cours of the Road from Hadley line to Mr Gideon Parson,s
Begining at a Stake in Hadley line and runing from thence
East 6°—20″ north 105 rods—East 13°—30″ north 30 rods
East 18°—north 29 rods—East 14°—north 18 rods
East 0°—30″ north 51 rods to the Street,—
The Cours of the Cross Road through the Middle Division by John Lees.
Begining at a Stake at the East End of the road and runing from thence
West 4° 30″ north 93 rods to a Stake in Lees field
West 23°—north 18 rods to a Stake.
West 1°—20″ South 32 rods to a Stake.
West 6°—30″ north 154 rods to the west Street.
N. B. the Stake and other bounds mentioned in these return are marked H W—
The Within Mentioned Courses and Distances were taken in 1787: 1788 & 1789 by Justus Dwight Surveyor

Att a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Wednesday the ninth day of September 1795

Voted Zebina Montague Moderator—

Voted to Desire the Selectmen to Stop any Further Provision for the Supporte of Edward Allin—as it is the Opinion of the Meeting he is not an Inhabitant of Amherst Extract from the Proceedings

Z. Montague Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the first Parish Meeting House, on Monday the Fourteenth day of December, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety five, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning.—

Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator

Voted to accept and grant the Bills as they have been red and Corrected

Voted to Raise Ten Dollars to Defray the Expence of Sundrey guy Posts—and also Ten Dollars to replace the money Drawn out of the Treasury for the support of Edward Allin.—

Voted to allow 8 s for 2½ Inch Plank and 7 s for 2 Inch Plank and 5 s for 1½ Inch Plank, Provided for Bridges the Insuing year—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Vew and Appraise a Bit of Land Petitioned for by Joseph Church against the Front of his lot, and make Reporte to sum futer Meeting

Voted that Capt Moses Hastings, Majr Elijah Dickinson, and Lt Timothey Handerson, be the Comtee above

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Town of Amherst to Vew and Appraise a piece of Land at the East End of the Farm on which Capt Jonathan Dickinson now Lives; Met on the business of our appointments on the Eleventh of May Seventeen Hundred and ninety five—and after Vewing the Situation of the Highway agreed, that the Said Capt Dickinson might have a pice of land of the following Disscription—(viz) begining at the South Side of Capt Dickinsons Barn yard; Extending two Rods in wedth and runing to the North Side of Said farm, being about Sixty Rods, to one rod in wedth Containing ninety rods of ground, and apprised the Same at three Pound Seven Shillings and Six Pence—

Also a Piece of Land at the North End of the lot on which Stoughton Dickinson now lives. and begining at the North West Corner of Said Lot. thence runing North two Rods and half, thence east Six Rods, thence South two rods and half, to the Said Dickinsons lot, Containing fifteen rods of ground, and Appraised the Same at fifteen Shillings—

ELI PARKER
SETH BRYANT } Committee
ELISHA SMITH

Amherst May 11. 1795—

Decembr 14th—1795 Voted to Accept the above Report; and grant the above Described bits of Land to Jonathan Dickinson and Stoughton Dickinson, on Condition, that they Either Pay or Give Security with a bondsman for the Sums at which the Several Bits of land are appraised by the above Comtee

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above grainted monies

Voted to Accept of the Lists of Jurors as they have been Exhibited by the Selectmen.

Attest ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

Marriges Solemnized by the Revd David Parsons from May 1793 to May 1795.

Moses Nash & Salome Lewis } these Persons were Married in the year
Luke Rich & Jerusha Hastings } 1792 but omitted in the Records—

1793

Febr 10 Phinehas Stevens and Mary Wells.—
March 5 Samuel Marsh and Martha Edwards.
29 Andrew Hide and Mary Morton.
July 3 Moses Billings and Sally Field.—(Mary Field)
Novr 25 Enos Baker and Dorothey Smith.

1795

Janr. 16 Nathaniel Edwards and Polley Pomeroy.
30 Noah Gould and Marey Williams.
Sept 10 Seth Montague So Hadley and Rachel Smith.
Octr 26 Justus Clark and Dorcas Pomeroy.
27 Elijah Smith and Pattey Burt
Novr 6 Jonathan Smith and Hannah Dickinson
20 Moses Smith and Tamer Pettes.
20 Abia Southworth and Kezia Boltwood.

1796

Janry. 22d Enoch Bangs and Azubah Dickinson
Febr 14 Elijah Hubbard and Abi Lewis.
April 6 Eleazar Nash and Abigail Brown.
23 Simeon Clark Jr. and Irena Lewis.

At a Legal Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for Goviner Leutenant Goviner & Cenitors Voted as follows—(viz) For Govennor—April 4th 1798

Hon. Increas Sumner, Eighty one
Hon John Adams—one—
Hon Samuel Adams—Twenty two—
Hon. Moses Gill –one

For Leut Govennor—

Hon Moses Gill Ninety one
Jarub White—four

For Senator as follows—

John Hastings Esq—Eightey five
Wm Shephard Esq—Sixtey nine
Thomas Dwight—Seventy three
Hugh McClellen Esq one
David Smeed Esq—one
Ebenezar Mattoon Esq—Sixtey Nine
John Williams Esq. Fiftey four
Samuel Fowler Esq—Seventeen
Justin Ely Esq—four
David Sexton Esq—Thirtey two
Solomon Stoddard Esq—Thirteen
Simeon Strong Esq—three
Jonathan Dwight—three
Samuel Hanshaw Esq—one—

Attest SETH COLEMAN Town Clerk—

April 8th 1796 Stoughton Dickinson gave Security for a bit of Land North of his house with a bondsman agreable to a Vote of the Town in December 14th 1795

Test SETH COLEMAN Town Clerk

August 21; 1794 Capt Jonathan Dickinson Paid Eleven Dollars and twenty five Cents agreable to a Vote of the Town in December 14th 1795

Test SETH COLEMAN Town Clark—

Att a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst on Monday the fourth day of April 1796. Holden at the First Parish Meeting House—Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Deⁿ Elisha Smith Moderator.

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk & Treasurer—

Voted Col Zebina Montague, Den Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, Deⁿ Elisha Smith, & Capᵗ Jonathan Dickinson, Selectmen

Voted Deⁿ Elisha Smith qualified Deⁿ Medad Dickinson & Noah Smith qualified Assessors—

Voted Benjamin Smith, & David Smith Jnr Constables—

Voted William Boltwood, Constable in the room of Benjamin Smith

Voted John Dickinson, Steven Smith, Aaron Merrick, Seth Bryant, David Watson, Azeriah Dickinson Surveyers of Highways

Voted Giles Church, & William Philemore, Surveyers and Measurers of bords, Plank, Timber, Slitworke, Shingles, Clapbords, and Cullers of Staves and Hoops—

Voted William Boltwood, & Timothey Handerson fens Vewers.—

Voted Ezekiel Dickinson, Reuben Smith, Asa Dickinson, & David Blotchet Jnr Teythingmen,

Voted Capt Jorge Williamson & Joseph Blayer Sealers of Leather

Voted David Cowls juns Sworn William Boltwood, Zery Green, Lᵗ Joseph Robbens, Asa Newel, & John Kellogg Sworn Hogreeves.

Voted Calvin Merrill Pound Keeper—

Voted to allow Sixty Seven, Cents Pᵉʳ Day, for Highway worke till ye first of September; and thirtey four Cents the rest of the year.

Voted to rais four Hundred Dollars to repair the Highways this year—

Voted to rais three hundred and thirtey three Dollers and thirtey four Cents for Schooling this year.—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted Monies

Voted that the Highway rate be made by the Laist list.—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Investigate the East Middle School District, and the South East District, & determin as to the Expediency of Making any alterations in the Dimentions of Said Districts, & Prefix the Limits of Each, and also the Expediency of bulding one or more School Houses, and to Prefix the Place of Said House, or Houses add their Dimentions, and the above Committee is to Inspect the North-west Schoo— House and Determin wheather it be best to Reprove Said House or Buld a New one; and to make reporte to Next May Meeting of their whole Doings—

Voted that the Selectmen take Edward Allin into their Care and that they support him in the Cheapest manner that they Can for the Town

Voted to abate to Winslow Gaffit his rate in the hand of John Dickinson (viz) State Rate 1–8. Town Rate 3–8

Voted that the Selectmen give Isaac Robbens an order for 3–3 it being a Rate Put Into his hands against Nath[ll] Dickinson 2[d]

Voted to accept a Reporte of a Committee which is as follows (viz)

We the Subscriber being appointed as a Committee to Vew and appraise a Pice of Land at the frunt of Joseph Churches lot, begining at a Stake and Stones at the west Side of the County Roade Near the House of Joseph Church Jnr, then runing forty four Rods north to a Stake and Stones near Dav[d] Dickinsons Barn and in Weadth two Rods and a half, which Contains one Hundred and Ten Rods of ground, which we apprise at the Rate of Sixteen Dollars Sixtey Seven Cents Per Acre—

Moses Hastings
Elijah Dickinson } Com[tee]
Timothey Handerson

Attest Elisha Smith Moderator

April 21, 1796. Then Joseph Church Paid Into the Treasury Ten Dollars & Ninety Six Cents the Sum at which the land above was appraised by the Committee and accepted of by the Town—

Test Seth Coleman Town Clerk—

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst appointed on Tuesday the 3 day of May 1796

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon Esq Moderator—

Voted Unanimously to Prefer the Petition Inclosed with a Letter From the foreman of the Grand Jury Directed to the Selectmen of this Town —Which Petition Humbly Requests Congress to Make the Necessary Appropriations for Carying the Treaty with Grate Brittan Into Effect—

E. Mattoon jr Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden on Monday the Ninth day of May 1796 at three of the Clock in the afternoon: Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Coll Zebina Montague Moderator—

Voted to abate to the Hears of Baley Allin a rate of 3–8 in the hands of Noadiah Smith, also to the Hears of Amus Nash a Rate of 5–10 x & to Isaac Goodale 2[d] a rate of 4–0¾ x in Said Smith's Hands also 14–0 to Stephen Smith against Amus Nash—

Voted to Build a School-house in the South East District of the Same Dimen-

tions on the ground, of the one that was burnt, and of one Story high with two Chimneys

Voted to Build a School House in the North west District 18 by 25 feet on the Ground, one Story high, with one Chimney, Said house to be Set on the South East Corner of Elijah Elmers home lot,—

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to Build the above Disscribed School houses

Voted that John Dickinson, Stephen Smith, Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Deⁿ Elisha Smith, & Major Elijah Dickinson be the Committee above—and that Said Comᵗᵉᵉ get the Houses dun in the Cheapest manner they Can—

Voted to raise three Hundred Dollers to Build the South East School-house—

Voted to rise two Hundred Dollers to Build the North West School-house

Voted to Impower the above Committee to Set the North west District School house to the best advantage for the Town—

ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst Novʳ 7ᵗʰ 1796, their Votes for Elector for President and Vice President, and also For a Representative to Congress were as follows—(viz)—

For an Elector the Honoˡ Ebenezor Mattoon jr had 51, For Representative to Congress the Honoˡ Samuel Lyman had 55

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst appointed on Monday the Seventh day of Novem at two of the Clock afternoon A D 1796

Voted Deⁿ Elisha Smith Moderator—

Voted to Choose a Committee of Five to Vew the River on Each Side of Clarks mill and Reporte to Next December meeting, whare is the most advantagious Place, for Building a bridge over Said River

Voted Deⁿ John Billings, Capt Eli Parker, Deⁿ Eleazar Smith, Martin Kellogg, & Capt Jonathan Dickinson, be the Committee above—

Voted that the Distribution of the School Money in the Several Districts, be Left to the Discretion of the Selectmen.—

Attest ELISHA SMITH Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Monday the Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Six, at nine of the Clock in the Morning.

Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Inspect and Correct the bills.

Voted Stephen Smith, Majʳ Elijah Dickinson, & Capt Eli Parker, be the Committee above.

Voted to allow and grant the bills as they have been red and Corrected.

Voted to accept the Report of the Committee appointed on a Late Meeting, to vew the River on Each Side of Clarks mills & determin whare is the most advantagious Place, to Buld a bridge over Said River

Voted to buld a bridge over the River near Clarks mill, in or near the Place whare the old bridge now Stands—

Voted to Build Said Bridge with a Stone Butment at Each End, & a Pallow in the Center of the bridge—

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to Buld Said Bridge.

Voted Stephen Smith, Majr Elijah Dickinson, Samuel Hastings, Encine Eli Parker, & Noah Smith be the Committee above.

Voted to Raise two Hundred Dollers for the building of Said Bridge

Voted to Rais Thirtey three Dollars and thirtey four Cents for the Support of the Poor of the Town.

Voted to Raise twelve Dollers to Defray the Expence of Sundry guy Posts—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted monies; and Also Five Hundred Dollers Voted Laist may for the bulding of School Houses.—

Voted that the Assessors date their List from this day.—

Attest EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst, Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for Goviner Lt Goviner & Cenitors. Voted as follows—(viz) For Govennor

Hon, Increase Sumner—Ninety two.
Hon, Thomas Sullivan—Twenty,

Leutenant Govennor

Hon, Samuel Philips—Five.
Hon, Moses Gill—Seventy Eight,
Hon, Increase Sumner—two

For Senitors as Follows.

Charles Phelps Esq—Fiftey one
Ebenezar Hunt Esq—Eightey one
Thomas Dwight—Eightey four
John Hastings Esq. Eightey three
David Sexton Esq—Seventy—
William Billings Esq. Eigteen
John Williams Esq—Twelve
Samuel Fowler—Sixteen

April 3d 1798—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the Third day of April 1797 at nine of the Clock in the Morning—

Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon Esq Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman, Clerk, Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer.

Voted Zebina Montague Esq. Majr Medad Dickinson, Majr Elijah Dickinson Capt Ebenezar Boltwood & Capt Moses Hastings, Selectmen—

Voted Major Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, and Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Assessors—

Voted Olliver Cowls jr & Capt Joseph Pettes Constables—

Voted to adjourn for one hour and then meet at this Place—

Voted Samuel Smith, Chester Smith, Stephen Fish, Simeon Dickinson jr. Josiah Warner, & John Dickinson, Surveyers of Highways

Voted Giles Church, & Joseph Church, Surveyers and Measurers of bords, Plank, timber, Slitwork, Shingle, Clapbords, & Cullers of Staves & hoops—

Voted Capt Timothey Handerson, and Capt Jonathan Dickinson Fens Vewers—

Voted Chester Smith, Stephen Smith, Aaron Mearick, Samuel Hastings, & Israel Scot Teything men,

Voted Joseph Blayer, Capt George Williamson Sealer of Leather

Voted Calvin Merrill Pound Keeper—

Voted Samuel Holmes, Eliphalet Adams, Zebina Hawley, David Ingram, Stephen Smith, Stephen Fish Hog-reives

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollers and thirtey three Cents, for Reparing the Highway the year Ensuing.

Voted to allow Sixtey Seven Cents P^r^ day for worke at the Highway till the 1^st^ of September, and thirtey Four Cents the rest of the year,

Voted Capt Eli Parker, Joseph Dickinson, & Elijah Dickinson, a Committee to Vew and apprise Som Small Peices of Land to Ebenezar Mattoon Esq; or Joseph Balls and make report at next May Meeting.—

Voted that the Committee appointed to Build the Bridge near Clarks Mill be directed to Build Said Bridge, upon any different Construction, than was proposed by the Town, that may appear to them to be most For the Interest of the Town.—

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three dollers and thirtey four Cents for the Support of Schools the year Encuing

Voted that the Selectmen be Instructed to see that the Town does not take any Paupers only what may be real Inheabitants of the Town; and to see that the Town be Put to unnecessary Expence—

Voted to allow John Williams his Proportion of School money for three years laist paist—

Voted to raise the sum of Eightey Dollers for the support of the Poor of the Town—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted monies

Voted that the Assessors make the Highway rate by the laist List—

Voted that the Assessors (to Expedite the Taking of the list) Shall Set Ye advertisement in four publick Place, in Boath Parishes Specifiing the time & place where they will attend Said Business

EBENEZAR MATTOON JR Moderator—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Thirsday the Eleventh day of May 1797—

Voted as follows—(viz)

Voted Maj'r Elijah Dickinson Moderator—

Voted to abate to Raley Allins Estate his rate in the hands of Levi Cowls (viz) 37 Cents x—

Voted to accept the report of a Committee Chosen, to Stake out and apprise a Bit of Land, Petitioned For by Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esq. and graint the Same to Said Ebenezar, he paying thirteen Dollers for Said Land—wich report is as follows —(viz)—the Committee appointed upon the Petition of Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esq to apprise & Set of a pice of Land at the East End of the Lot upon which his Father now Lives, have attended the Service; and report that we have Staked out a pice of Land Petitioned for, in the following form—

Begining at the North End at a point in the fence then runing Southerly Sixteen rods to a Stake and Stones then Continuing Southerly nine rods two rods wide—

then the Same point thirteen rods and half, Seven rods and half wide to the South End of Bolles, house—Continuing Southerley Six Rods—Eight rods and

half wide—Continuing Southerly Twelve rods Eight rods wide--then Southwesterley Twelve rods to the fence at a point—Containing one Acre & one Hundred & twenty Eight rods of ground—

Which we have Apprised at the sum of Thirteen Dollers upon his Paying that sum the Committee recommend to the Town to graint him the Land.—all which is submitted

ELIJAH DICKINSON Moderator—

the above Report hath been Comply[d] with by Ebenezar Mattoon Esq—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Monday the Eleventh day of Decemb[r] 1797 at Nine of the Clock in the morning Voted as follows—(viz)—

Voted Zebina Montague Esq Moderator

Voted to allow the Bills as they have been red and Corrected.

Voted to Raise money Sufficient to Pay the above grainted Bills—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Assess the above grainted monies

Voted to accept the List of Jurors as the they have been Exhibited by the Selectmen—

Attest. ZEBINA MONTAGUE Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst, Qualified according to Constitution to Vote for Goviner Lt goviner & Cenitors, Voted as Follows (viz)—

For Govenner

his Excellency Increase Sumner 87.

For L.t Govenner—

Hon, Moses Gill—78

For Senitors as Follows—

Hon, John Hastings—75

Ebenezar Hunt—75

David Sexton—75

Thomas Dwight—75

Warham Parks—75

April 2[1] 1798—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Monday the 2[d] Day of April Seventeen Hund & Ninety Eight at nine of the Clock in ye morning Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk.

Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer.

Voted Jen[n] Zebina Montague, Maj[r] Medad Dickinson, Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Capt Moses Hastings, and Coll Elijah Dickinson, Selectmen.—

Voted Maj[r] Medad Dickinson, Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, and De[n] Elisha Smith Assessors.—

Voted to adjourn this meeting for one Hour and then Meet at this Place—

Voted Daniel Cooley Esq, and David Cowls jnr Constables.—

Voted Moses Billings, Jonathan Dickinson, Ins. Asa Smith, Samuel Hastings, L[t], John Ingram, John Eastman, Surveyers of Highways—

Voted Jiles Church, and William Fillmore, Surveyers and Measurers of Bords, Plank, Timber, Slitworke, Shingle, Clapbords and Cullers of Staves and Hoops.

Voted William Boltwood and Levi Cowls Fens Vewers.

Voted Levi Cowls, Seth Coleman jnr Jearub White Sworn Joseph Blayer and Chester Williams Teything men

Voted William Bowman & Joseph Blayer Sealer of Leather,

Voted Calvin Merrill Pound Keeper

Voted William Boltwood, Ralf Snow, L^t Joseph Robbens, Zachariah Hawley jr, Elijah Kellogg, Richard Carpender, and Silas Dickinson, Hogreives.—

Voted Jen^ll Zebina Montague, Sealer of waights and Measures,

Voted to Raise Two Hundred and Sixtey Six Dollars, and Sixtey Seven Cents For Schooling the Currant year.—

Voted to do the Highway worke this year by a Rate

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollars and thirtey four Cents to Repare the Highway the Currant year.—

Voted to make the Highway rate by the Laist List—

Voted to allow Sixtey Seven Cents per Day, for Highway worke till ye 1^st of September, & thirtey four Cents the rest of the year—

Voted to Choose a Committee of Seven, to Inspect the River on Pelham Rode, and make reporte to May Meeting, what mattril to a Dopt for the Erecting of a Bridge over Said River—

Voted Maj^r Medad Dickinson, Capt Eli Parker, Thomas Hastings, L^t John Ingram, Solomon Boltwood, Capt Moses Hastings and De^n Elisha Smith, be the Committee above—

Voted to Choose a Comttee to Confer with the Propriator of the Propriatory School-House (or their Committee) and See how they Can Purchase Said House for a Town School House, and Make Reporte to an adjurned Meeting—

Voted John Dickinson, De^n Elisha Smith, L^t Elijah Hastings, Samuel Hastings, and Capt Timothey Handerson, be the Committee above,—

Voted that the Selectmen Procure a Pall Clauth for the use of the Town—

Voted to Raise Eighteen Dollers to Purchase Said Pall Clauth.

Voted to abate to Amariah Done his Rate in the hands of William Boltwood x Paid x

Voted to abate to Timothey Allin his Rate in the hands of Ezekiel Dickinson (viz) thirtey Seven Cents. Paid x

Voted to abate to Simeon Elmur his tax in the Hands of William Boltwood. Paid x

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above grainted monies

Voted to allow 0-9 on thirteen Cents P^r Head for all the Crows that Shall be killed in the Town of Amherst from ye first of may to the twentyeth of June next.

Voted that the Crows so Killed Shall be Brought to one of the Selectmen or Assessors to have their heads Cut off, and Account taken of their Number—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to the first monday in May next and then meet at this Place.

may 7^th 1798 the meeting being met according to Adjurnment

Voted as Follows—(viz)

Voted to accept the Reporte of the Committee Chosen to View the Bridge over Fort River on Pelham Rode which is as follows (viz)—First that there is

Neade of Reparing that Bridge—2d that it is Best to widen the Cours for the water to run in by removeing the East Butment, 3d that in their opinion the Butment Should be removed So as to make the bridge Fortey five feet in Length and to Build one Pare of wooden Trussels in the Middle

Voted to Raise one Hundred Dollers to Build Said Bridg—

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to Build Said Bridge—

Voted Majer Medad Dickinson, Thomas Hastings, Lt William Fillmore, Elisha Dickinson, and William Boltwood, be the Committee above—

Voted to accept the Reporte of the Committee Chosen to Vew the Propriatary School-House and Confer with the Propriators (or their Committee) for the Purchas of their School-House for the West middle District, which is as follows (viz) that the Town give the Propriators three Hundred Dollars for their House—

Voted to Raise Three Hundred Dollers for the Purpus of Purchasing or Building a School House in the West middle District.

Voted that Steven Smith, Lt William Fillmore, and Lt Ebenezar Eastman, be a Committee to agree with the Propriators for their School-House;—and take a Deed in behalf of the Town, to be Lodgd in the Clerks office, Should Such Conveyance be made; and Also to give orders on the Treasurer for Said sum of three Hundred Dollers: or other wise to Build a House for Said District.—

Voted that the Assessors be Impowered to Asses the above grainted monies in the Next Town Rate—

Attest EBEN.R BOLTWOOD Moderator—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Monday the thirteyeth day of April 1798, at three of the Clock in the afternoon; Voted as follows (viz)

Voted Capt Moses Hastings Moderator—

Voted Silas Dickinson Constable for the South Part of the Town

Attest—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst, Holden at the First Parish Meeting-house on Friday the Eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Eight, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon

Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Den Medad Dickinson Moderator

Voted To Reconsider the Vote Passed on the Second day of April 1798, So Far as it relates to the mode of Building of a Bridge over the river on Pelham Rode.

Voted to Choose a Committee of Seven to Direct the Comtee Chosen at April Meeting 1798 for Building a Bridge over the River on Pelham Rode, whare & in what form they Shall Build Said Bridge.

Voted Capt Jonathan Dickinson, Capt Timothey Handerson, John Dickinson, Ebenezar Mattoon, Esq., Capt Joseph Pettes, Coll Elijah Dickinson, Lt Elijah Hastings, be the Comtee above

Voted to Build a School House, in the West middle District of the Following Dimentions—(viz) Said House to be one Storey high, with two Stacks of Chimneys, and of the Same Length on the ground of the Propriatory School-House that was Lateley burnt, and to be two feet wider

Voted to Choose a Committee of five, to Direct the Committee Chosen at

April Meeting 1798 For Building or Purchasing a Schoo-house for the West middle District whare Said House Shall be Sett

Voted Ebinezar Mattoon jr Daniel Kellogg jun Capt Eli Parker, L^t^ Ebenezar Eastman, and De^n^ Elisha Smith to be the Committee above.

Voted to make the addition of two, to the Committee Chosen at April Meeting 1798 for Purchasing or Bulding a School-House for the West midle District.

Voted that Coll. Elijah Dickinson. & Capt Jonathan Dickinson be the Committee aded to the School-house Committee refered to above.

Voted that the Surveyers of Highways be Directed to Put. and Keep the Rodes in Repare and that they bring in their Bills to the Anual Meeting in December Next —

Voted to allow fiftey Cents P^r^ Day for Highway worke, For two month from this time—

Attest MEDAD DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inheabitants of Amherst on Monday the 5^th^ of November 1798 at 2 the Clock in the afternoon for the Purpose of Chosing a Federal Representative for the Second Westen District—when the Hon^le^ Samuel Lyman had 43 Votes—Nov^r^ 5^th^ 1798—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meet-House on Monday ye third day of December Seventeen Hundred & Ninety Eight at nine of the Clock in the morning, Voted as follows—

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator

Voted to Allow for Highway worke in the Spring and Summer fiftey Cents P^r^ day —

Voted to allow for 1½ Inch Plank one Dollar P^r^ Hundred—

Voted to allow for 2 Inch Plank One Dollar and Thirtey three Cents P^r^ Hundred—

Voted to adjurn for one Houre & then to meet at this Place

The meeting being met at Time and Place according to adjurnment Voted as follows.—(viz)—

Voted to Allow the Bills as they have been red & Corrected—

Voted to Rais money to Pay the above Bills—

Voted to Raise Eightey Dollers to Replace the money Drawn out of the Treasurey for Sundrey Purpuses

Voted to Impower the Assessors to Asses the above granted Monies

Voted to Purchase the Spot of ground on which the Propriatory School-house Lateley Stood of the Propriators for the Purpose of Erecting a School-House for the West middle District—

Voted to give thirtey five Dollers for Said Spot of ground

Voted to Impower the Treasurer to Take Security of the Propriators for the above Described Spot of ground—

EBENEZAR BOLTWOOD Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitanis of the Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for Goviner, L^t^ Goviner & Senitors Voted as Follows—(viz) –

For Goviner, For his Excellency	Increase Sumner	107
For L^t^ Goviner,	Hon Moses Gill	104

For Senitors.	David Sexton	78
	John Hastings	80
	Ebener Hunt	79
	Samuel Fowler	60
	Thomas Dwight	79
	Charles Phelps	19
	John Williams	2

Aprii 1 : 1799.—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst, Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House, on Monday ye First day of April, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety nine, at nine of the Clock in the morning, Voted as follows

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esq moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk, Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer

Voted John Dickinson, Gideon Statsun, Majr Medad Dickinson, Samuel Hastings, Capt Jonathan Dickinson Selectmen—

Voted John Dickinson, Perez Dickinson, & Gideon Statson, Assessors

Voted to Adjurn this Meeting for the Space of one hour and then to Meet at this Place—

The Town being meet at time and Place according to the adjurnment above. Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted to Higher a Constable for the Currant year, to Collect all the Town Taxes, & do all the other Business Necessary for a Constable to do in Town—

Voted Jearub White Constable qualified and Said Jearub Ingadged in the Town Meeting, to do all the Business above Specified for the Consideration of Eighteen Dollars; and Said Jearub is To Procure two good Bondsmen to the acceptation of the Town Treasurer, to the Inheabitants of Said Town in the Sum of Two Thousand Dollers for his Faithfull Performance of Said Trust.—

Voted Solomon Boltwood, John Dickinson, Aaron Mearick, Capt Jonathan Dickinson, Josiah Theyer, & Elisha Dickinson, Surveyers of Highways—

Voted Jiles Church, Moses Smith, Surveyers and Measurers of Bords, Plank, Timber, Slitworke, Shingles, Clapbords and Cullers of Staves and Hoops.—

Voted Capt Timothey Handerson & John Lee Fens Vewers.—

Voted David Dickinson, Jonathan Smith 2d Aaron Merrick Philips Edwards, Benjamin Kimbal, & Luke Montague, Teything men,

Voted William Bowman Sealer of Leather.—

Voted Calvin Merrill, Pound Keeper—

Voted Chester Marshal, Stephen Smith, Zera Green, Ellihu Belding, & Benjamin Kimbal, Hog Reves.—

Voted Jenel Zebina Montague Sealer of waits and Measures—

Voted that Lt Elijah Hastings, Capt Timothey Handerson, Moses Smith & Martin Cook, be Taken from the North west District for Schooling, and annexed to the west Midle.—

Voted to Raise three Hundred and Thirtey three Dollers and Thirtey three Cents for the Repare of the Highway the Currant year

Voted to Allow Fiftey Cents Pr day, for Highway worke till the first of September; and thirtey three Cents ye rest of the year—

Voted to Direct the Assessors to Make the highway Tax by the Laist List—

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollars and thirtey three Cents for Schooling the Currant year.—

Voted that the School-House in the East Middle District be removed to Sum more Convenient Place than whare it now Stands; Provided it be dun free from Expence to the Town, and Put in as good repare as it now Stands, all Except the Chimney, and by the Direction of a Committee appointed for that Purpose.

Voted that Col. Elijah Dickinson, Noah Smith, & Gen^{l} Zebina Montague, be the Committee to give Directions respecting the removel of the School-House above

EBENEZAR MATTOON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Thirsday the 9th of May 1799 at Four of the Clock in ye afternoon—

Voted Gen Ebenezar Mattoon jun Moderator—

Voted to Remit to David Smith jr his Tax against Azariah Dickinson—(viz) one Dollar & Eleven Cents x Paid—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Friday y^{e} 24th of May 1799 at 4 of ye Clock in ye afternoon &c—

Voted Capt Jonathan Dickinson Moderator—

Voted to Instruct the Representative to use his Influence not to have a Turn Pike Rode Established from Hadley to Sheusbury—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Draw up a Remonstrance for the Representative to Lay before the Generel Court—

Voted De^{n} John Billings, John Dickinson, & Dean Elisha Smith be the Committee above—

Voted to Adjourn this Meeting for half an hour & then to Meet at this Place, to hear the Report of the Com^{tee} abve

the Meeting being opened—Voted to adjurn for one quarter of an hour and then Meet at Landlord Smiths.

the Meeting being opened at Landlord Smiths—

Voted to Accept of the Remonstrance as drafted by the Committee above—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting Hous on Monday y^{e} 9th day of Decemb^{r} 1799 at Nine of ye Clock A M, Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esq Moderator—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to Take Into Consideration the Petition of Aaron Billings Praying for Sum Compensation for the Loss he Custained in Building a School House in the west middle District—

Voted gen Zebina Montague, Coll, Elijah Dickinson, & Capt Ebenezar Boltwood be the Comittee above and that they Reporte to this meeting

Voted to adjurn this Meeting to one of the Clock P. M and then Meet at the School-House near Landlord Smiths—

the Town being met at time and Place according to y^{e} adjurnment above Voted as follows (viz)—

Voted to allow one Doller & thirty three Cents P^{r} Hundred for 2 Inch Plank—

Voted to allow the bills as they have been red and Corrected.

Voted to allow Thirty Dollers to Repare the loss of Aaron Billings in Bulding a School-House—

Voted to Impower the Assessors to asses the above granted monies—

[NOTE. From 1800 to 1865 only the important votes are printed.]

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the first Parish Meeting house on Monday y^e^ Seventh Day of April A D. 1800 at Nine of the Clock in Y^e^ morning Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Maj^r^ Medad Dickinson Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk—

Voted Seth Coleman Treasurer—

Voted Maj^r^ Medad Dickinson, Noar Smith, Samuel Hastings, Gideon Stutson, & John Dickinson, Selectmen—

Voted Gideon Stutson, Perez Dickinson, & Major Medad Dickinson, Assessors ; all Qualified—

Voted to Higher a Constable for the Currant year to Collect all the Taxes, & do all the other Business Necessary for a Constable to do in Town.

Voted Martin Kellogg jnr Constable, and Said Martin Ingadged to do all the Business above Specified for the Consideration of Eighteen Dollers & Fiftey Cents, Paid and Said Martin is to Procure two good Bondsmen to the acceptation of the Town Treasurer for the ap of the Inheabitants in the Penal Sum of Two Thousand Dollars for his faithfull Performance of Said Trust—

Voted to graint to Capt Ebenezer Boltwood, Sixteen Dollers & Eightey Eight Cents to Replace the Money he Disbursted for a Tax Committed to him against y^e^ Widow Eunice Parsons which he cold not Collect of Said Eunice (this Paid &c)

Attest MEDAD DICKINSON Moderator—

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of y^e^ Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for Goviner, Voted as follows (viz)

For y^e^ Hon,	Calub Strong	134
	Elbridg Gerry	4
	Moses Gill	23
	Reuben Cowls	1

April 7^th^ A D: 1800—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the 7^th^ day of May A. D. 1800 at two of the Clock. P. M. Voted as Follows (viz)

Voted De^n^ Medad Dickinson Moderator.

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollars & thirtey three Cents for Schooling the Currant year

Voted to Choose a Committee of three, to Inspect the rode from the East Meeting, house, to Pelham Line, & judge what method is best for the Town to take, to Put Said Rode in Repare, and make Reporte to Sum futer Meeting

Voted De^n^ John Billings, Samuel Hastings & Capt Eli Parker be the Com^tee^ above -

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollers & thirtey three Cents, to Repare the Highways the Currant year

Voted to allow Fiftey Cents P^r^ Day for highway worke till y^e^ first of September ; and thirtey three Cents ye rest of the year—

Attest MEDAD DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the 25th day of August A. D 1800 at 4 of the Clock P. M. Voted as follows, (viz)—

Voted Den Elisha Smith Moderator—

Voted to Remonstrate against the Establishment of a County Roade from Shutesbury near Asa Adams,s to this town through David Cowls Land and others on the Flat hills So Called—

Voted to Choose a Comtee of three to Draw up a Remonstrance against the Establishment of Said Rode, to be Forwarded to the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Northampton this week in and For this County—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst holden at the First Parish Meeting house on Monday the 3d day of Novembr A. D. 1800 Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted Den Medad Dickinson Moderator—

Voted to accept of the Reporte of the Comtee Chosen to Vew the Rode from the East Streat to Pelham Line in may Laist, and is as Follows—(viz)

Amherst August 25th 1800—the Subscribers have vewed the County Roade, leading from the East Meeting house in Said Town to Pelham Line; and Reporte.that the Following alterations appear to be Nessary (viz) Begining at a Stake and Stones in Decon Medad Dickinson Land, three rods South of Asiel Blotchet Shop, then Runing East 6° South to Olliver Claps Land two rods and half South of the North Line of Said Roade then East 9°, South 60 rods to a Stake and Stones three Roads South of the North Side of Said Rode then East 8°, South 45 Rods ½ to a Stake and Stones, the Laist Cours the roade to be three rods wide.

John Billings, Eli Parker, Samuel Hastings } Commtee

Damage Assest to Den Medad Dickinson	£7—00s
Wd Catherine Williams	1—40
Olliver Clap	15—25
Moses Nash	7—35
	£31—00

Voted to Raise $200 Dollers to Repare Said Rode

Attest Medad Dickinson Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Monday the 8th day of Decembr A. D. 1800 at Nine of ye Clock in ye morning—Voted as Follows—(viz)

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator—

Voted to allow one Dollar and thirtey three Cents Pr Hundred for 2 Inch oake Plank also Pine Ditto—

Voted to Choose a Comtee of three to buld a bridge over Forte river (So Call) near to John Morton.—

Voted Samuel Hastings, Coll Elijah Dickinson, and Aaron Billings be the Comtee above.—

Attest Ebenezar Boltwood Moderator

Hampshire Ss April 6th 1801. Then Dr Seth Coleman being Chosen to the Several Offices of Town Clerk and Town Treasurer for the year ensuing took the Oaths by Law required to be taken to qualify him to Serve in the Same Offices respectively before Simeon Strong Justice of the Peace.

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Monday y^e^ 6^th^ day of Aprill A. D. 1801 at Nine of the Clock A. M. Voted as Follows. (viz)

Voted Ebenezar Mattoon jr Esqr Moderator—

Voted Seth Coleman Town Clerk—

Voted Seth Coleman Town Treasurer—

Voted Maj^r^ Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, Gideon Stutson, Samuel Hastings, & Capt Moses Hastings, Selectmen,

Voted maj^r^ Medad Dickinson, Capt Ebenezar Boltwood & Perez Dickinson Assessors Qualified

Voted L^t^ Calvin Merrill Constable.

Voted to Rais Four Hundred Dollers to Repare the Highways the Currant year—

Voted to allow 50 Cents P^r^ day for Highway worke till the First of September & thirtey three Cents y^e^ rest of y^e^ year

Voted that Ceaser Prut a Town Pauper, be Set up at vendue, to the Lowest bidder For Victualling and Beding and was Struck of to Ins Asa Smith for one year for one Doller Per week

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollers and thirtey three Cents for Schooling the Currant year—

Voted to Raise Seventy five Dollers for the Support of the Poor the Currant year

EBENEZAR MATTOON JR

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of the Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for govener, Voted as Follows—(viz)—

For y^e^ Hon, Calub Strong	177
Elbrige Geery	6

April 6: 1801—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on thirsday the 7^th^ day of May A: D. 1801 at three of the Clock in the afternoon—Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Vew a Bit of ground Lying west of Clarks mills, and Determin how much Land if any Can be Sold, without discummodeing the Town & take a Measurment of, and apprise the Same, and Reporte to a Futer meeting—

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Vew a gore of Land whare David Hawley Lately Lived and Say how much Land if any Can be Sold and apprise Said Land and Reporte to Next Meeting—

Attest SAMUEL HASTINGS—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-house in Said Amherst on Friday the 22^d^ day of May A. D 1801, at four of the Clock in the afternoon Voted as Follows—

Voted that the Town are opposed to the Petition of Eleazar Clark and others For a Turnpike roade from western to Amherst and think it not onley Inexpedient but Prejudicial to the Community.—

Voted that gen^l^ Zebina Montague the Representative for the Town of Amherst be Requested to use his utmost Endeavour in the General Court to Prevent Said Petition being grainted

Attest MOSES HASTINGS—

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Wetnesday the Sixteenth Day of December Eighteen Hundred and one at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon Voted as Follows—(viz)

Voted to allow one Dollar and Thirtey three Cents P^r^ Hundred for 2 Inch oake Plank.--

Voted to accept a Reporte of a Committee Chosen at April Meeting Laist, to Vew, take a measurment, and apprise a bit of Land Laying westerly of Clarks mill (So Called) which is as follows—(viz)—

Amherst August 17^th^; 1801

Report of a Committee Consisting of E. Mattoon jr Esq. Coll Elijah Dickinson Stephen Smith Appointed at a Late meeting of the Town to vew, Assertain the Quantity, apprise the Value, and Set out by Meets and Bounds, a Peice of Land on the hill westerly and near Clarks mill (so Called); and also a Peice of Land northerly of Enos Bakers—have attended that Service, found in the Peice near Clarks mill one Hundred and Twenty Seven Rods of ground which the Committee are of opinion may be Disposed of without Inconvenience to the town; and also in the Peice North of Enos Bakers, Eight Acres and Ninety two Rods of ground which the Committee are of opinion may also be Sold or Disposed of adventagiously for the Town—the minits and Plan of Said Peice of Land are herewith Exhibited—the Committee have Apprised the peice of land near and Westerly of Clarks Mill within the bounds which are Erected, at the Sum of Thirtey five Dollers and Fiftey Cents and no More—also the land north of Enos Bakers at the Sum of Eight Dollers pr acre and no more—all which is Submitted pr order

E Mattoon
Stephen Smith
Elijah Dickinson

Voted to graint the above Disscribed bit of land, near to, and westerly of Clarks mill (So Called) to Jiles Church he paying the money on giveing good Security to the Town Treasury for the Sum at which it was apprised by the Committee Chosen to measure and apprise Said Land—

Voted that the above Disscribed bits of land Laying northerly of Enos Bakers, be granted to the Several Persons against whose Land they Happen to Fall, they Eithey Paying the money or giveing good Security to the Town Treasury, at the Proportion of the apprisement made by the Committee Chosen to measure & apprise said Land—

Voted to Raise Sixtey Dollars to Procure a Standard of weights and measures for the town.—

Voted to Chose a Committee of three, to vew and apprise a bit of Town way Laid out South of Simeon Cowls, toward Hadley and make reporte to a Futer meetin.

N. B. Joseph Church P^d^ for the Land adjoining him April 7, 1802 $12: 22½ Cents

Timothey Green jr gave obligation for Land adjoining him April 7: 1802—$24: 97.—

Town meeting, Feb. 8, 1802.

Voted to remonstrate against the Proposed Turnpike Rode, Leading from Hardwick Belcherstown being granted.

Voted to Choose a Committee of five to draw a Remonstrance, to be Laid

before the General Court, by the Representative of Amherst Praying that the above proposed Turnpike rode may not be Established—

MEDAD DICKINSON Moderator

At a Legal Meeting of the Inheabitants of Town of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for govener, Voted as Follows—(viz)—

For ye Hon Calub Strong	164
Elbridge Geery	19

Town meeting, April 5, 1802.

Voted Seth Coleman Clerk

Voted Seth Coleman Treasur.

Voted Capt Timothey Handerson, Den John Kellogg, Nathan Franklin, Gideon Stetson, Coll Elijah Dickinson, Selectmen

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood, Deⁿ John Kellogg, Nathan Franklin Assessors

Voted Lᵗ Calvin Merrill Constable,

Voted to Raise three Hundred and thirtey three Dollars and thirtey three Cents, to Repare the Highways yᵉ Currant year

Voted to allow Fiftey Cents Pʳ day, for Highway worke, till yᵉ First of September, and thirtey three Cents yᵉ rest of yᵉ year

Voted to Raise Four Hundred Dollers for Schooling the Currant year

Voted to allow Samuel Hastings, Fortey four Dollers For Victualing and Clothing Ceser Prut, for one year, and Said Samuel is to Leave Cesar Prut as well Clothed at the End of the year as he now finds him—

Voted to Raise Eleven Dollers to Pay ye Collector this year—

Voted to raise Fiftey Dollers for the support of the Poore of the Town this year

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD Moderator

Town meeting, May 5, 1802.

Voted to Discontinue a Town rode of Ten rods wide Laying between the Hears of Olliver Cowls Late of Amherst Deceased, and Simeon Cowls Land, and grant the Same to the Hears of Jonathan Cowls Late of Amherst Deceased, upon their Either Paying of Twenty Dollars to the Town Treasurer, or giveing good Security for the Same Sum for the use of the Inheabitors. N. B. Simeon Cowls gave Security for the above Land agreeable to ye vote above &c—

Town meeting, September 13, 1802.

Voted to Choose two Agents, to waite on the Committee, appointed by the General Court, to go on the ground of the Proposed turnpike rode, Leading from Northampton to Hardwick—

Voted Jeneˡ Zebina Montague, Coll Elijah Dickinson be the Committee above; and that Said Agents use their Influence with the Honerable Corts Committee that they reporte gainst the Establishment of Said Turn Pike.—

At a Legal Meeting of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting-House on Monday the first day of Novʳ A. D 1802 For the Purpus of bringing in their Vote for a Person to Represent the Hampshire North district in the Congress of the united States—Voted as Follows—(viz)—

Zebina Montague Esqr—36
Edward Upham Esqr—4
Solomon Smead—Esqr—3
Selah Voce—Esqr—33
John Williams - Esqr—6

Town meeting, December 6, 1802.

Voted to allow Forty two Cents p[r] day for Worke at Highways this Fall.

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to Buld a Pound in Amherst.

Voted that Said Committee provide materials to Buld Said Pound this Winter, and that Said Pound be bilt of Timber

Voted to allow Rebekah Hawley Six Dollers and Sixty Seven Cents for Tending his Father in his laist Sickness—

Voted to Buld a Hears to Convey dead Corpses to the Place of Enterment.

Voted that the Selectmen be the Committee to buld Said Hears

Voted to raise Fifty Dollers for the Purpose of Bulding Said Hears

At a Legal Meeting of the Town of Amherst Holden at the First Parish Meeting House on Mondy y[e] 24[th] day of January A. D. 1803 for the Purpose of bringing their Votes For a Person to Represent the Hampshire North District in the the Congress of the united States—Voted as Follows.

John Williams Esq—	67
Col. Hugh McClellen	10
Solomon Smeed Esq—	9
Jonathan Levett Esq—	9
Rv[d] Samuel Taggart—	1

Town meeting, January 24, 1803.

Voted to Buld a Bridge over the River in the North part of the Town near Ingrams Mill

Voted that it be Left Discresionary with this Committee to buld the bridge in such ways as Shall be thought best for the Interest of the Town.—

At a Legal Meeting of Inheabitants of Amherst Qualified according to the Constitution to Vote for goviner on the 4[th] day of April 1803. Voted as Follows—(viz)—

For y[e] Hon, Calub Strong—	174
Elbridge Geery	15

Town meeting, April 4, 1803.

Voted Seth Coleman Town Clerk——

Voted De[n] Samuel F Dickinson Treasurer

Voted Coll Elijah Dickinson, Gideon Stetson, Den Nathan Franklin, Timothey Handerson, and Den John Kellogg Selectmen

Voted Capt Ebenezar Boltwood De[n] Nathan Franklin, and De[n] John Kellogg Assessors—

Voted Jearub White Constable,

Voted to Raise Four Hundred Dollars, For Schooling y[e] Currant year

Voted to Raise three Hundred & Thirtey three Dollers, & thirtey three Cents to Repare the Highway the Currant year—

Voted to allow Fiftey Cents P^r^ day for Highway worke till y^e^ first of September & thirtey three Cents y^e^ rest of the year—

Voted that L^t^ John Ingram take Ceser Prut a Towns Pauper for one year, and Said John is to Vitual & lodge Said Ceser, and Leave him as well Clothed at the End of the year as he now finds him, for the Consideration of Twenty nine Dollers & Twenty five Cents

Voted to Chose a Committee of three, in Each School District Whose duty it Shall be, to hire School Masters, and Superintend the expendatures of the School money.—

Town meeting, December 5, 1803.

Voted to Choose a Committee of three to take advice and See if there be any way to get rid of the maintenance of Aaron Kellogg, an Insane Person.—

Voted to Instruct our Representative not to Vote to allow the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, more than Sixteen Hundred and Sixty Six Dollars and Sixty Seven Cents P^r^ year for their Sallery—

April-meeting AD 1804. For the choice of town Officers &c.

At a legal meeting of the free holders and other inhabitants of the town of Amherst qualified to vote in town-meeting, holden at the first Parish-meeting house in said town, on monday the second day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & four, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and continued, by adjournment, to the afternoon of the same day, in pursuance the Selectmen's warrant for that purpose, remaining on file.

Major Medad Dickinson was chosen Moderator; the meeting was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Doctor Parsons; and the following persons duly chosen to fill the several offices in town for the year insueing, hereafter annexed to their names respectively, that is to say: Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk. Samuel F. Dickinson Town Treasurer. Deacons Nathan Franklin & John Kellogg and Perez Dickinson Assessors who were, on the same day, qualified for said office, by taking the necessary oath before the Town Clerk.

Jarib White, Constable, who took the oath necessary to qualify him for said office, before me, on the same day.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, Capt. Timothy Henderson, Mr. Gideon Stetson D^n^ Nathan Franklin & D^n^ John Kellogg Selectmen

Voted to hire a Collector of taxes for the year insuing, by setting up the collectorship at vendue, to the lowest bidder, he procuring bonds with two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the town-treasurer, in the penal sum of two thousand Dollars, for the faithful performance of the said trust. And the same, being sett-up at vendue, as aforesaid, was struck off to Jarib White, under the conditions above expressed, for the sum of Eleven Dollars & Eighty nine cents; who was accordingly chosen Collector of Taxes for the year insuing, and took the necessary oath to qualify him for said office, on the same day, before me.

Voted. In pursuance of the third article in the warrant above mentioned, to raise, for the repairing of highways for the year insuing, three hundred & thirty three Dollars & thirty three cents; to be expended in the same manner, in which money was last year expended upon the road; to allow fifty cents, by the day for labor upon the highways, till the first day of September; & thirty three cents, by the day for the remaining part of the year and that the said sum voted for the repair of highways be assessed by the last List.

Voted. In pursuance of the fourth Article in said Warrant, to raise for the purpose of schooling, the insuing year, the sum of four hundred Dollars, to be expended, in each district, its proportion, under the direction of a school-Committee, consisting of three persons; and accordingly the following persons were chosen for said Committee, in each district, that is to say:

In the South West district, Stephen Fish, Asa Smith & Martin Kellogg.

In the South East district, Dea. Nathan Franklin, Elisha Smith & Justus Williams Jr.

In the East Middle district, Ins Dickinson, Joseph Watson & Maj. Medad Dickinson.

In the North East district, Enos Baker, Zechariah Hawley & Ebenezar Ingram.

In the North West district, Elijah Smith, Elijah Eastman & Richard Carpenter.

In the West Middle district, Sam. F. Dickinson, L[t] Calvin Merrill & Capt. Geo. Williamson.

Voted. that Cesar Prutt, a negro and Town's Pauper, be set-up, at vendue, to the lowest bidder, to be kept, the year insuing with suitable vituals and clothing, and to be returned at the end of the year, as well clothed as he now is. He was accordingly set-up, as aforesaid, and struck-off to Aaron Merrick, he being the lowest bidder, at the Sum of forty one Dollars & fifty Cents, on the conditions above expressed.

Also, that Aaron Kellogg, a deranged person, and a Town's Pauper, be left in the hands of the Selectmen, the Insuing year, that they may make such experiments with him, and provide for him in such a manner, as they may think condusive to his happiness, and the interests of the town.

Voted. To accept the report of the Committee, chosen at laist December meeting, to examine, take advice and see if there be any legal method to get rid of the maintainance of Aaron Kellogg, who is mentioned above; which report is in the words & figures following. that is to say:

"Amherst. April 2[d] 1804.

"A Report of the Committee appointed at the last December meeting, to inquire, whether the town, by any legal means, could avoid the expence of supporting Aaron Kellogg.

"Your Committee were duly impressed with the importance of their Commission, as it respected the Interest of the Town, as well as their own reputation; knowing the Town indignant at the attempt, made by Daniel Kellogg, while rolling in wealth and prosperity, to impose his deranged brother upon it. Your Committee have consulted the most eminent Attorneys in the government, upon the question: viz, Mr Parsons of Boston, Mr Williams of Deerfield: Mr Ashmun of Blanford: and Mr Hinckley of Northampton. The Committee have not settled with all of them; therefore, they can not report the precise sum of the expence; but it will not exceed fifteen Dollars.

"A question of so much consequence to the town, in which their feelings are so deeply interested, has not failed to excite very uneasy sensations in the minds of their Committee; that they cannot make a Report more consonant to their own, and the Town's wishes. But it is their duty, however disagreeable the task, to lay before the Town the Report of their inquiries.

"We are told, that Justice and Equity are upon the side of the town but that past transactions have precluded them from the benefit of Law. We are advised to submit to the injustice, rather than risque a doubtful decision.

"Our lawyers, upon an accurate statement of the case, could hardly persuade themselves, that such an instance of the want of brotherly affection could exist in the Community; and endeavored to convince your Committee, that upon mature deliberation, Daniel Kellogg could *not* risque his reputation in persisting in such a

mode of conduct: as he must well know, could not only render him and his family very obnoxious to every inhabitant of the Town, but contemptible in the eyes of all, who should come to the knowledge of the case. From the suggestions of those gentlemen, and from the wish of mankind in general, to stand well with their fellow-men, your Committee entertained a faint hope, that Daniel Kellogg, reflecting upon the palpable injustice of his conduct, and considering the abundance, with which he is surrounded, and knowing that a considerable sums of money must be wrung from the hard earnings and scanty pittance of the poor and indigent, every Cent of which is necessary for the support of their helpless offspring, to support a Brother of his—that it would have reduced his obdurate heart, and have excited some sensations of brotherly love & affection. But in this, they have been disappointed. Callous to the hard fate of a wretched and distressed brother, and devoid of all the natural and social feelings of humanity: wrapt-up in the barbarous garb of self-interest: abandoning all the tender ties of brotherly love and affection: deaf to loud calls of Justice, and the earnest intreaties, and humble supplications of a miserable deranged Brother, he stands a deplorable monument of human depravity!

"Your Committee recommend this Report to be entered on the Records of the town, as a rare instance of the want of brotherly affection; and that it remain there, until Daniel Kellogg, or some of his Posterity, shall indemnify the town for the expence of supporting his brother, Aaron Kellogg.—

E. Mattoon Jr.
Elijah Dickinson } Committee."
Zebina Montague

Attest, Samuel F. Dickinson, Town-Clerk.

April Meeting A D 1804. For the choice of Govenor &c.

At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst qualified to Vote for Govenor of the Commonwealth holden at the first Parish meeting in said Amherst, on the second day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & four, at three of the Clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of a legal warrant for that purpose

His Excellency Caleb Strong Esq^{r} had 140 votes.
Hon. James Sullivan Esq^{r} 15
Attest. Samuel F. Dickinson Town Clerk.

May-Meeting A D 1804. For Chusing Representative.

At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst, qualified by Law to vote for Representative in the General Court, holden at the first parish meeting in said Amherst, on the Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred & four pursuant to the warrant of the selectmen for that purpose; which meeting was holden for the purpose of chusing one person to represent this Town in the General Court, for the year insuing, of this Commonwealth: on counting the votes, it appeared, that,

Zebina Montague Esq^{r} had Thirty one votes.
Major Medad Dickinson Twelve
Capt. Timothy Henderson one
Col^{n} Elijah Dickinson one and
Samuel F. Dickinson fifteen votes.

Zebina Montague Esq^{r} was, therefore, declared duly elected, he having a majority of votes.

Attest. Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 3, 1804.

Voted. In pursuance of the third article in the warrant, to build a school-house in the East middle school-district, on the spot where the present school-house now stands, after the construction of the school houses in the West middle, or South East districts, and not to exceed either of them in size or expence; and to dispose of the present school house in s[d] first mentioned district,

Voted to Choose a Committee of three persons to build said school-house, and that they be authorized to dispose of the old school-house there, to the greatest advantage, toward building the new-one; Major Medad Dickinson, John Dickinson, and Joseph Watson were accordingly chosen said Committee.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 1, 1805.

The Hon. Ebenezer Mattoon Jr Esq. was chosen Moderator; The meeting was then opened, with Prayer, by the Rev. Doctor Parsons; and the following persons chosen to the several offices hereafter respectively annexed to their names, and the following Votes also passed: that is to say;

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk.

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Treasurer.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, Major Medad Dickinson, Capt Timothy Henderson, Deacons Nathan Franklin & John Kellogg, Selectmen.

Deacon Nathan Franklin, Capt. Calvin Merrill and Deacon John Kellogg Assessors, Sworn

Mr William D Williamson Constable & Collector of Taxes. In the choice of a Constable & collector of Taxes it was

Voted, that the same be set-up at vendue, to the lowest bidder, as it was the last year; the person bidding off the same, procuring bonds, * * * in the penal sum of Two thousand Dollars. * * * The same was accordingly set up, to the lowest bidder, and struck off the said William D. Williamson, * * * for the sum of Eleven Dollars & fifty cents, being the lowest sum offered.

Voted. In pursuance of the third article in the warrant, to raise for the repairing of the highways, the insuing year, four hundred Dollars; & that sixty seven cents for a days labor on the highways, until the first day of September, be allowed, & forty two cents, for the rest of the year.

Voted. In pursuance of the fourth article in the warrant, to raise for the support of the schools, the current year, four hundred Dollars; and the same be expended, under the direction of a school Committee of three persons, in each district.

Voted. In pursuance of the fifth article in the warrant, that Aaron Kellogg & Caesar Prutt, two of the Town's poor, be set up, to the lowest bidder, to be kept through the year, with suitable & sufficient victuals & clothing, to be kept as well clothed as they now are, & to be so returned at the end of the year; they were accordingly set-up & struck-off as follows, viz, on the conditions above written; Aaron Kellogg to Capt. Eli Parker jr, for the sum of one Dollar and twenty five cents, by the week: and

Caesar Prutt, to Daniel Moody, to be kept through the year, on the above conditions, for the sum of forty eight Dollars and twenty five cents.

Voted. Also under the same article that Salina Dickinson, one other of the town's poor, be left in the hands and care of Deacon Nathan Franklin for the present year: and that he bring in his bill to the town for the same.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town-Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 1, 1805, for the choice of Governor.
His Excellency Caleb Strong Esq[r] had 190 votes
Hon James Sullivan Esq[r] 34
Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting May 9, 1805, for chusing Representative.
The first time balloting,

General Zebina Montague had	49 votes
Major Medad Dickinson	24
Col. Elijah Dickinson	1
Capt. Timothy Henderson	5
Capt. Calvin Merrill	1
Samuel F. Dickinson	50 & no choice

The Second balloting. General Montague having declined being considered a candidate for the offlce, the votes were as follows, to wit:

For General Zebina Montague	10 votes
for Major Medad Dickinson	28
for Samuel F. Dickinson	97 who was accordingly chosen.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town-Clerk,

Town Meeting, December 16, 1805.

Voted. Under the third article in the warrant, to Chuse a Committee of three persons to examin the Northeast school-house, and report to the next April meeting, wheather, in their opinion, it is necessary to rebuild the same, the season insuing. Accordingly Elijah Eastman, Deacon Elisha Smith, & Zebina Montague Esq[r] were chosen for said Committee.

Voted. Under the sixth article in the warrant, to raise for the support of the poor, one hundred Dollars.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

At a Legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Amherst, qualified to vote in town affairs, holden at the first Parish Meeting house in said town, on monday, the sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & five, in pursuance of a legal warrant of the Selectmen. "To take into consideration the proposed division of the county, & pass any votes thereon the town may think proper"

Major Samuel Gamwell being chosen Moderator,

Voted unanimously, that this town are opposed to the proposed division. Voted also to chuse a Committee of five persons to draw a remonstrance against the said proposed division, addressed to the Hon. General Court, & to send the same by our Representative; and that General Zebina Montague, Daniel Cooley, Esq. Major Medad Dickinson, Mr Simeon Strong, & Capt Calvin Merrill be that Committee.

Attest, SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 7, 1806.

Samuel F. Dickinson Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Major Medad Dickinson, Col. Elijah Dickinson, Capt. Timothy Henderson. D[n] Nathan Franklin & D[n] John Kellogg, Selectmen.

Capt. Calvin Merrill, Dn Nathan Franklin: & Ensign Enos Baker, Assessors

Voted, that the Collectorship of taxes be set-up, at vendue, by the Moderator, in open town-meeting, to the lowest bidder, it being understood that the person bidding off the same procure bonds to the satisfaction of the treasurer of the town in the sum of two thousand Dollars for the faithful performance of the duty; & that the same person be chosen Constable— The Collectorship was accordingly set-up, & struck off to Capt. Calvin Merrill, he being the lowest bidder, on the conditions above expressed, for the sum of Sixteen Dollars—and he was accordingly chosen Constable.

Voted, In pursuance of Article 3d to set up to the lowest bidder, Caesar Prutt and Aaron Kellogg, two of the town's poor, to be kept through the year insuing, with sufficient & suitable provision & necessaries, excepting for Physician or medicine. & to be returned at the end of the year as well clothed as they are now; accordingly, they were set-up, & struck off, on the conditions above expressed, for the sum severally following, that is to say; Caesar Prutt to Joel Kellogg for fifty one Dollars: and Aaron Kellogg to Lt. John Ingram for Sixty one Dollars & fifty cents: And that Salina Dickinson, one other of the town's poor be left in the disposal of the Selectmen.

Voted. In pursuance of Art. 4th in the warrant, to repair the highways in the usual way, which has been practiced in town, & to raise four hundred Dollars therefor: allowing sixty seven cents, for one day's labor on the road till the first of September, & thirty three cents afterward.

Voted. In pursuance of Art. 7th in the warrant, to raise for the support of the schools the insuing year, four hundred dollars; & that the same be expended, under the direction and care of a Committee of three persons in each school-district, * * *

Voted. In pursuance of Art. 8th in the warrant, to give a bounty of twenty Dollars in addition to the states bounty, to any person killing a wolf in the bounds this town, during the current year.

Voted. In pursuance of Art 10th in the warrant, to give a bounty of twelve cents & an half to any person who shall kill any grown Crow, within the limits of this town, between this time & the fifth of July next.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 7, 1806, for choice of Governor.

His Excellency Caleb Strong Esq had two hundred & one votes.

The Hon James Sullivan had thirty one votes

Edward M Robbins Esq. had one vote.

MEDAD DICKINSON, ELIJAH DICKINSON, JOHN KELLOGG, TIMO HANDERSON, NATHAN FRANKLIN } Selectmen of the town of Amherst.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 12, 1806, for Representative.

For General Zebina Montague two

for Colonel Elijah Dickinson one

for Major Medad Dickinson fifty seven, & for Samuel F. Dickinson Sixty three, which being a majority, he is accordingly declared to be chosen.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 12, 1806.

Voted. in pursuance of Article 2d to accept the report of the Committee therein mentioned, which report was that a new school-house ought to be built in the North East school district, this present season. Accordingly voted to build the same of the dimensions of thirty six by twenty feet: that the Selectmen be a Committee for the purpose of building said school-house: that they dispose of the old house to the best advantage for the town: and be authorized to fix upon the place of setting the new one, only the inhabitants of the district shall themselves agree upon the same.

Voted In pursuance of Art. 5th That a new bridge over Fort river, west of Gad Dickinsons, be built, and that the same be built under the direction of a Committee of three persons: accordingly Col. Elijah Dickinson, Major Moses Hastings, and Gad Dickinson were chosen for said Committee.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 22, 1806.

Voted. In pursuance of the third article, in the warrant, to raise for the support of the poor of the town, one hundred and thirty dollars.

Voted. In addition to the bills allowed, to allow to Ebenezar Dickinson, the Second, & Josiah Warner, Jr. the sum of three hundred dollars for building a school house in the North East school district.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 6, 1807.

Samuel F. Dickinson Town Clerk & Treasurer. Sworn. Major Medad Dickinson, Col. Elijah Dickinson. Capt. Timothy Henderson, Dn Nathan Franklin & Dn John Kellogg Selectmen sworn.

Dn Nathan Franklin, Capt Calvin Merrill and Elijah Smith Assessors sworn.

Jarib White Constable & Collector of Taxes. Sworn.

In the choice of whom Voted: that the collector-ship of taxes be set-up at vendue, * * * to the lowest bidder; * * * The Collectorship was accordingly set-up as aforesaid, & struck off to said Jarib White, he being the lowest bidder, for the sum of twenty two dollars & seventy five cents: and he was therefore chosen Constable.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 6, 1807, for Governor.

His Excellency Caleb Strong Esqr had two hundred & twelve votes.

Hon. James Sullivan Esqr had thirty five votes.

SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

May meeting, 1807. (Representatives)

At a legal meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Amherst, qualified by Law, to vote for Representative to the General Court of this Commonwealth. holden at the first Parish meeting house in said Amherst, on the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seven, at 2 of the Clock in the afternoon in pursuance of a legal warrant of the Selectmen for that purpose.

For Zebina Montague Esquire, four votes
Major Medad Dickinson twenty seven Do
Samuel F. Dickinson seventy-nine Do who was accordingly declared to be chosen

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

April meeting, 1808. Town affairs.

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the town of Amherst, qualified by the Constitution, to vote in town-affairs, holden at the first parish meeting house in said town, on monday, the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & eight, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, & by adjournment, in the afternoon of the same day. Ebenezar Mattoon Esquire, being chosen Moderator, and a prayer being made by the Rev. Ichabod Draper, the following persons were chosen into the offices, to their names hereafter respectively affixed, and the following votes passed; Viz:

Samuel F. Dickinson Town Clerk & treasurer. Sworn.

Col Elijah Dickinson, Major Moses Hastings, Capt. Calvin Merrill, Ebenr Ingram & Aaron Merrick, Selectmen—all sworn before me.

Capt Calvin Merrill, Elijah Smith and Justus Williams Jr Assessors.

Joseph Watson, Constable & Collector of Taxes. To whom was voted, on the same condition as last year, the sum of twenty dollars for his services therein.

Voted to choose a Committee of three to audit accounts against the town; * * *

Voted, to raise for the support of schools, this current year, four hundred dollars; Also Voted, to raise in addition to the above, one hundred and fifty dollars. to be expended in Summer Schools. Voted, however, that each District be authorized to expend its proportion thereof, either for winter or summer schools, as they may think best—the whole to be expended under the care of a Committee in each District: * * *

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 4, 1808 for Governor
Hon. Christopher Gore, Two hundred & thirty votes—
His Excellency James Sullivan Esquire, thirty votes –

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 9. 1808.

Voted, to Chuse two persons to Represent the town in the General Court. the Current year;

Voted, to Chuse each by separate ballots: accordingly, the votes being given in, sorted & counted, were as follows, viz,

For Mr. Simeon Strong one
Zebina Montague Esquire twenty one.
Major Medad Dickinson forty nine.
Samuel F. Dickinson Eighty seven; who having a majority of votes was declared to be elected. And, the votes being given in, sorted & counted, for one other Representative, were as follows, viz:

For Dr Samuel Gamwell one vote
Mr. Simeon Strong one vote.

Major Medad Dickinson seventy one.

Zebina Montague, Esquire Eighty, and he having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared elected.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, August 29, 1808.

Voted. in pursuance of the second article in the warrant, to petition the President of the United States to take off the Embargo in part, or in all: And, to chuse a Committee of five persons to draw a petition for that purpose; and that said Committee consist of the following persons, viz, Messrs Simeon Strong, Moses Hastings, Medad Dickinson, Calvin Merrill & Elijah Dickinson.

Attest. MEDAD DICKINSON Clerk pro tempori

Town Meeting, August 30, 1808.

The Town met according to adjournment, and the Committee appointed yesterday, having reported a Petition for the objects above specified, the same was accepted, seven only dissenting. And the Selectmen directed to sign & forward the same to the President of the United States. Also, that a copy of said Petition be taken and left in the office of the town Clerk.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 12, 1808.

Voted. In pursuance of the fourth article in the warrant, to chuse a Committee of three persons, with discretion, impower to defend the suit brought against the Town by the town of Granby, and that the same Committee consist of Samuel F Dickinson, Col. Elijah Dickinson & Simeon Strong; the same suit being commenced to recover damages for supporting Eli Emmons, a Pauper.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

At a legal meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Amherst, qualified to vote in town affairs, holden at the first Parish meeting house in said Town, by adjournment at Elijah Boltwood's hall in said Amherst, on monday, the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & nine, at one of the clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming state of our public concerns, Major Samuel Gamwell was chosen Moderator: and certain Resolutions expressing the sense of the good people of this town, of the present state of the Country, and of the measure of the General Government of the United States. in relation thereto. Voted: which resolutions are on file and attested by the Town Clerk.

Also voted. that a Committee of three persons be chosen to forward a Copy of said Resolutions to the General Court of this Commonwealth & to the Printer of the *Hampshire Gazette*, at Northampton for publication. Accordingly, Samuel F. Dickinson Simeon Strong. & Col Elijah Dickinson were chosen to be said Committee.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1809.

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk & Treasurer, and sworn by the Moderator, no Justice of the Peace being present.

Major Moses Hastings, Capt Calvin Merrill, Aaron Merrick, Elijah Smith, & Chester Williams. Selectmen, and sworn by me.

Capt. Timothy Henderson, Capt. Calvin Merrill and Justus Williams Jr. Assessors. Sworn by T. Clerk.

Zacheus Crocker Ingram, Constable and Collector of Taxes. To whom was voted the sum of Twenty Dollars and twenty five cents for his services as collector on the same conditions as last year.

Elijah Eastman, Capt. Timothy Henderson and D[n] Nathan Franklin, Committee of Accounts.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1809, for Governor.

Hon. Christopher Gore Esq[r] had Two hundred & forty Votes.

His Honor Levi Lincoln Esquire had Twenty one Votes.

Town Meeting, May 8, 1809.

The Selectmen presiding at said meeting:

Voted To send two Representatives to the General Court, the present year; and that they be chosen by separate ballots; accordingly the votes being given in, sorted & counted, on the first balloting, were as follows: viz:

For Major Medad Dickinson five
Noah D. Mattoon forty five,
Samuel F. Dickinson Ninty seven.

On the second balloting, as follows; viz

For Major Medad Dickinson Seven
Noah D. Mattoon fifty eight
Simeon Strong Ninety two.

Accordingly. Samuel F. Dickinson and Simeon Strong, having, each, a majority of all the votes given in, are both declared to be elected to Represent this town in the General Court, for the present year.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting June 8, 1809.

Voted, to accept of Elijah Kellogg as a Collector of Taxes in the room of Joseph Watson, about removing out of the Commonwealth, * * *

Attest CALVIN MERRILL Clerk, Pro tem

Town Meeting December 7, 1809.

Voted, In pursuance of the third article, on the Petition of Eben[r] Mattoon Esq[r] & others, praying for an alteration in the highway near his dwelling-house, to chuse a Committee of three persons to view the ground where the alteration is prayed for, and report their opinion thereof, at a future meeting; and that John Dickinson, Major Moses Hastings, and Colonel Elijah Dickinson be the Same Committee.

Voted * * * that a Committee be chosen to rebuild the Bridge near Aaron Merrick's dwelling house, which Committee was filled with Aaron Merrick, Jarib White & Maj. Moses Hastings.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 2, 1810.

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk & Treasurer & sworn.

Col. Elijah Dickinson Maj. Moses Hastings Aaron Merrick L^t. Chester Williams and Elijah Smith, Selectmen & sworn.

Capt. Timothy Henderson, Capt. Calvin Merrill, and Justus Williams Jr. Assessors—who were sworn. Zacheus Crocker Ingram, Constable & Collector of taxes, he bidding off the Collectorship for the sum of twelve Dollars and twenty five cents, and thereupon being chosen Constable.

Voted In pursuance of Article eighth, to accept the Report of the Committee appointed at the last December meeting, on the Petition of Ebenezer Mattoon Esq^r and others, praying that the town would allow them the privelege of straightening their front fences, and of inclosing a strip of town land in front of their lands; which report is favorable to the Petitioners, and allows them, together with certain other persons therein named, for the sum therein severally expressed, to inclose each, a strip of town's land, in front of their possessions, particularly described and laid down in the same report; which report is on file, & is to be considered part of this record: and the lands therein described granted to the several persons therein named.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 2, 1810, for Governor.

His Excellency, Christopher Gore, Esquire, Two hundred & forty eight votes.
Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Esquire, twenty one,
His Honor, David Cobb, Esq^r one
Hon. W^m Gray, Esq^r one vote.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 7, 1810.

Voted to chuse two Representatives to the General Court the present year. And on balloting for the first, it appeared that Medad Dickinson, Esquire, had eighty four votes, which being a majority of all the votes given in he was declared to be chosen. And balloting for the second, it appeared that Deacon Elisha Smith had eighty five votes: which being a majority of all the votes given in, he was also declared to be elected.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 7, 1810.

The article in the warrant to see if the town are willing that Elias Smith with his estate should be taken from Hadley and annexed to Amherst, according to his petition to the General Court, being under consideration, it was Voted in the affirmative.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, December 3, 1810.

Voted in pursuance of the third article in said warrant, to chuse a Committee of three, to consider the propriety & expediency of suffering Hosea Goodell & others, belonging to the South East school district, & living South of D^r Nathan Franklins, to have their proportion of school money, the present year, to expend for schooling, in such manner as will best accommodate them: and also of suffer-

ing the same inhabitants to join with certain individuals of Hadley in forming a new school-district, and report at next April meeting—A committee was accordingly chosen, consisting of Deⁿ Elisha Smith, Col Elijah Dickinson, and Capt Timothy Henderson.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 1, 1811, for Governor.

His Excellency Elbridge Gerry Esq. twenty three votes
Hon. Christopher Gore Esq. Two hundred & fifteen votes
Hon. Caleb Strong Esquire, one vote
Chester Dickinson one vote.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, April 1, 1811, Town affairs.

Samuel F. Dickinson Clerk & Treasurer & Sworn.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, Major Moses Hastings, Lt. Chester Williams, Aaron Merrick & Elijah Smith, Selectmen & Sworn.

Capt. Timothy Handerson, Capt. Calvin Merrill and Justus Williams Jr. Assessors & Sworn.

Chauncey Hamilton, Constable & Collector of taxes * * * with bonds * * * at the sum of thirteen dollars. * * *

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, May 6, 1811.

Voted In pursuance of the 2ᵈ article in the warrant, that the town are opposed to the annexing of the Bay road, so called, to Amherst, on any terms whatever; and that our Representatives, be accordingly instructed to oppose the same in the General Court.

Voted In pursuance of the third article in the warrant, That the people of this town are opposed to a division of the county of Hampshire; & that our Representative in the General Court, the present year, be instructed to use their influence against any division thereof.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 6, 1811.

Voted to chuse two Representatives in the General Court the current year—& by separate ballotings. Whereupon, after sorting and counting the votes of the first balloting; it appeared, that Dⁿ Elisha Smith had a majority of all the votes given in: and that, after sorting & counting the votes of the second balloting, that Medad Dickinson Esqʳ had a majority of all the votes given—Those gentlemen were accordingly declared elected.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 9, 1811.

Voted. In pursuance of the fifth article: To chuse a Committee of three persons to Confer with the Committee of the town of Hadley chosen for that purpose, on the subject of setting Mount Hollick; so called, from Hadley to Amherst; & to report at an adjourned meeting; and Major Moses Hastings, Ensign Chester Smith, & Dⁿ Nathan Franklin were chosen to be said Committee.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 30, 1811.

Voted, in the negative, by the casting vote of the Moderator. The meaning of which is, that the town are willing that Mount Hollick, so called, should be annexed to Amherst, as prayed for by the Petition of Jn° Nutting & others to the General Court.

Voted Also to chuse two agents to meet at Belcherstown, on the first day of January next, with the Agents from other towns on the East side of Connecticut River in the county of Hampshire, to take into consideration what measures are necessary to be taken to prevent a further division of the county of Hampshire. Accordingly Hezekiah W. Strong & Samuel F. Dickinson were chosen.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 6, 1812. For Governor.

Hon. Caleb Strong Esquire had Two hundred & sixty seven votes

His Excellency, Elbridge Gerry, Esquire, had thirty votes.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 6, 1812.

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk & Treasurer, & Sworn.

Capt. Chester Williams, Aaron Merrick, Martin Baker, Chester Smith, & David Smith, Selectmen & Sworn.

D^n^ Elisha Smith, Eber Mattoon Jr, & Enoch Whiting Assessors.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 4, 1812.

For Representative Ebenr Mattoon Esqr—101 votes

Simeon Strong Esq—88 votes

Voted. In pursuance of the fourth article, which was to hear the request of Perez Dickinson & others; and their request was that a new school district may be established near Clark's mills, so called; to chuse a Committee of three persons to consider the same, & report at some future meeting. * * *

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, June 29, 1812.

Voted, unanimously, excepting three dissenting votes, that the people of this town are opposed to a war with Great Britain, under present circumstances, as declared on the 19th inst. by the Congress of the United States. And thereupon

Resolved, as the sense of this town, That Whereas it is the right of the Citizens of the United States, to assemble peacefully to cousult on the public affairs of the country, and in a respectful manner to express their sentiments of public men & public measures; & whereas at times of great public calamity & distress, this right becomes a high & commanding duty.

We, the people of this town, being firmly attached to our Constitution & to the institutions of our fathers, do consider the late declaration of war by the Government of the United States against Great Britain, unnecessary, impolite & unjust: and we deem it our bounden duty to ourselves, to our Government and to the American people, as well as to posterity by all constitutional measures in our power, to avert those calamities & judgments, which a war undertaken under present circumstances and for such reasons as are before the public, cannot fail to bring upon us as a people, upon posterity, & upon our common Country.

Voted That the Selectmen return a respectful answer to the letter rec[d] from the Selectmen of Boston.

Voted * * * delegates to convention at Northampton fourteenth day of July next to devise such further constitutional measures as may tend, at this momentus crisis of our affair to preserve blessings of peace to our beloved country." Accordingly the Hon Eben[r] Mattoon, Samuel Fowler Dickinson & Simeon Strong Esquire, were chosen for that purpose

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, September 14, 1812. To choose a Representative.

For Capt. Timothy Henderson one vote

Gideon Stetson Esquire two votes.

Major Moses Hastings—one vote

Samuel F. Dickinson forty nine votes, who was therefore declared elected.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, September 14, 1812.

The question being under consideration whether the town are willing that Andrew Hyde & others, inhabitants of Pelham, should be annexed to this town for parochial purposes; agreeably to their petition to the Gen. Court, it was Voted in the affirmative.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, January 28, 1813.

Voted. In pursuance of the third article; that the Representatives of this town in the General Court be instructed, to oppose in the General Court, the appropriations for building a Court house in this county; Unless the county should be obliged to build the county offices agreeably to the existing Laws.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 5, 1813.

For Governor, His Excellency, Caleb Strong, Esquire, had Two hundred & eighty eight votes—

Hon William Philips Esquire, had one vote—

Hon Joseph B. Varnum Esquire, had Seventy two votes.

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk & Treasurer, Sworn

Maj[r] Moses Hastings, Justus Williams Jr. Martin Baker, Capt. Calvin Merrill & Aaron Merrick, Selectmen, Sworn.

D[n] Elisha Smith, Perez Dickinson & Eben[r] Mattoon Jr Assessors.

Jarib White, Constable & Collector of Taxes.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, May 3, 1813. For the choice of Representatives.

On the first balloting it appeared, on sorting & counting the votes, that

Aaron Merrick had three votes

Simeon Strong, Esquire, seven votes—

Ebenezer Mattoon Jr forty nine votes &

Samuel F. Dickinson, one hundred & eight votes, which being a majority of all the votes given in, he was declared duly elected. On sorting & counting the votes, at the second balloting, they were, for

Capt. Calvin Merrill, one vote
Eben[r] Mattoon Jr sixty five votes, &
Simeon Strong Esquire ninety nine votes, which being a majority of all the votes given in, he was declared duly elected.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 7, 1813.

Voted In pursuance of the third article, to chuse an assessor in the room of Perez Dickinson Deceased; and accordingly chose Capt. Calvin Merrill.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

At a legal meeting of the qualified voters of the town of Amherst, holden at the school house in the West Middle district, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, at six o'clock P. M. Noah Webster, Esquire, was chosen Moderator, & under the several articles in the warrant, which was. "To see whether the town, in the present alarming state of our public concerns, will take any measures to obtain redress of the wrongs which we suffer, to ward off the greater evils, which impend over us, under the present system of embargo, taxation, & oppression of the General Government;" certain resolutions expressive of the abhorrence of the people of the town against the war, and their want of confidence in the Government of the United States, was unanimously voted, ordered to be signed by the moderator, attested by the Town-Clerk, & published in the Hampshire *Gazette*, which resolutions are on file, & to be considered part of this record.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 4, 1814.

For Governor, His Excellency, Caleb Strong Esquire, had Two hundred & eighty seven votes

Hon Samuel Dexter Esq[r] had twenty two votes

Samuel F. Dickinson Town-Clerk & Treasurer & Sworn.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams Jr. Martin Baker, & Leiut Enos Dickinson 2[d] Selectmen. Sworn.

Capt. Calvin Merrill, Capt. Timothy Handerson & Justus Williams Jr. Assessors, Sworn.

Elijah Clark, Constable & Collector of taxes, * * * for the sum of twelve Dollars; * * *

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 2, 1814. For Representatives.

On the first balloting,
Noah Webster Esq[r] had ninety nine votes, &
Simeon Strong Esq[r] one vote.

On the Second balloting,
Simeon Strong Esq[r] had ninety votes;
Noah Webster Esq[r] two votes
E. Mattoon Jr Esq[r] two votes
John Dickinson Esq[r] two votes, &
Samuel F. Dickinson five votes.

Accordingly Noah Webster & Simeon Strong Esquires, were declared to be elected Representatives, to the General Court for the current year; the meeting having voted to send two Representatives.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 3, 1815.

For Governor, His Excellency Caleb Strong Esq[r] had Two hundred & forty nine votes

Hon. Samuel Baxter Esq[r] had twenty votes

Samuel F. Dickinson, Town Clerk & Town Treasurer.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams Jr, Martin Baker, and Lt. Enos Dickinson 2[d] Selectmen.

Capt. Timothy Handerson, Capt. Calvin Merrill, & 'Justus Williams Jr Assessors—

Zacheus Crocker Ingram, Constable & Collector of taxes. * * * for the sum of ten dollars & seventy five. * * *

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 8, 1815. For Representatives.

For Aaron Merrick eighty two votes.
Noah Webster Esquire forty-five votes
Doctor Rufus Cowls twelve votes
Capt Chester Williams one vote &
Samuel F. Dickinson thirty five votes.

No person having a majority of all the votes, a second ballot was called for, & the votes were as follows: viz:

For Aaron Merrick eighty three votes.
Noah Webster Esquire, twenty nine votes
Doctor Rufus Cowls four votes &
Samuel F. Dickinson ten votes—And no choice.

Thereupon a third ballot was given in, & the votes were:

For Noah Webster Esquire Eighty nine votes
Aaron Merrick eighty four votes, &
Doctor Rufus Cowls one vote—

It therefore appearing, that Noah Webster Esquire had a majority of all the votes given in, he was accordingly declared to be elected.

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 2, 1816.

For Governor The Honorable John Brooks had two hundred and forty one votes

Hon Samuel Dexter Esq. twenty two votes

Samuel F. Dickinson Town-Clerk & Treasurer.

Col. Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams Jr. Martin Baker, & Enos Dickinson 2[d] Selectmen. Sworn.

Capt. Timo. Handerson, Capt. Calvin Merrill, & Justus Williams Jr. Assessors. Sworn.

Zacheus C. Ingram, Constable & Collector of Taxes.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 13, 1816. For Representative.
Noah Webster Esq[r] twenty nine;
D[r] Rufus Cowls, three.
Eben[r] Mattoon Jr seventeen.
Samuel F. Dickinson, Ninety one, which being a majority of all the votes given in, he was declared to be elected.

Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 7, 1817. For Governor.
His Excellency John Brooks: two hundred & forty three
Hon Henry Dearbourn eighteen
Hon. James Lloyd Esq[r] one
Samuel F. Dickinson Town-Clerk & town treasurer & sworn by Noah Webster Esq[r]
Calvin Merrill, Nathan Franklin, Eben[r] Mattoon Jr. Enos Dickinson 2[d] & Chester Dickinson, Selectmen & sworn.
D[r] Rufus Cowls, Nathaniel C. Dickinson & Eben[r] Ingram, Assessors, sworn.
Zacheus C. Ingram, Constable & Collector of taxes.
Attest SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 5, 1817. For Representative.
For Doctor Rufus Cowls one
Capt. Calvin Merrill one
Eben[r] Mattoon Jr. two
Noah Webster Esq[r] one
Samuel F. Dickinson Sixty one, who was accordingly declared elected.
Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 8, 1817.
Voted in pursuance of the third article to accept the Report of the Committee appointed at last May Meeting, to make provision for the poor, either by building or hiring a house for that purpose; which report was, that they had hired a house and garden of Elijah Mathers for one year from the first tuesday of April next, for the accommodation of the Poor, on the condition in their indenture expressed, which indenture is on file, & to be considered a part of the record.
Voted in pursuance of Art. 4[th] to chuse a Committee of five, to consider & report to the next annual meeting, their opinion of the expediency of establishing one or more new burying grounds in town; and also of enlarging and fencing the old burying ground.

SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 6, 1818. For Governor.
For His Excellency John Brooks, Esquire, Two hundred & eleven votes
Benjamin Crowninshield Esq[r] twenty one votes
Samuel F. Dickinson. Town-Clerk & Treasurer—Sworn
Capt. Calvin Merrill, Eben[r] Mattoon Jr. & Enos Dickinson 2[d] Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor—Sworn
Capt. Calvin Merrill, Gideon Stetson & Nathaniel C. Dickinson Assessors—sworn.
Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town-Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 13, 1818. For Representative.

Major Moses Hastings three votes

Dr Timothy J. Gridley fifty two votes

Samuel F. Dickinson fifty seven votes, which being a majority of the whole number, he was declared elected accordingly.

Voted To accept the Report of the Committee on establishing two new burying grounds; * * * one acre purchased of David Moody for eighty dollars reserving to him and his heirs the use of the same, for the purpose of pasturing sheep, etc. and also one acre of Martin Barker near his dwelling house at the same price, reserving the same privilege; is on file: * * * and the two places above discribed are accordingly established for that purpose. * * *

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 2, 1818. For Representative.

For the Hon. Samuel C. Allen Esquire, fifty eight,

Elihu Lyman Esquire, eight votes—

Thomas Longley Esqr one vote

Attest. SAMUEL F. DICKINSON, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 1, 1819.

Elijah Dwight, Town Clerk & Treasurer. Sworn

Enos Baker, Elijah Boltwood, Chester Dickinson, Aaron Merrick, & Timothy S Goodman, Selectmen, Sworn

Capt Calvin Merrill, Gideon Stetson, & Nathn C. Dickinson Assessors, sworn

Attest ELIJAH DWIGHT, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 5, 1819. For Governor.

His Excellency John Brooks had one hundred & ninety one Votes

Hon Benjamin Crowninshield had Twenty Six Votes

Attest ELIJAH DWIGHT, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 6, 1819. For Representative.

Gen Ebenezer Mattoon two votes

Doct Timothy J Gridley Sixty votes

Noah Webster Esq one hundred & nine votes such being a majority of the whole number he was declared elected accordingly.

Attest ELIJAH DWIGHT, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 6, 1819.

Voted In pursuance of the second article of the warrant, to proceed to fill the vacancies in the offices of Town Clerk and Treasurer—Elisha Smith jr was chosen Clerk, and Lt Ransom Dickinson Treasurer in the room of Elijah Dwight deceased; and both sworn in open meeting by the justices of the Peace then present—

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1820. For Governor.

His Exy John Brooks one hundred & Ninety nine votes

Hon William Eustis thirty three votes

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1820.

Elisha Smith Jr Clerk and sworn

Ransom Dickinson Treasurer and sworn

Chester Dickinson, Elijah Boltwood, Benoni Rust, George Nutting, Justus Williams Selectmen, sworn

Gideon Stetson, William Boltwood, Isaac Robins, Assessors, sworn

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

[The following meetings were held in the Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, May 15, 1820. For Representative.

For Samuel F. Dickinson Esq. one hundred and six votes

Noah Webster Esq. one vote—

Martin Baker one vote—

Dr Timothy J. Gridley one hundred and thirty one votes which being a majority of all the votes given in, he was accordingly declared elected—

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, August 1, 1820. For Convention.

"Is it expedient that Delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth; the votes being given in sorted, counted recorded and declaration thereof made, as by law is directed were found to be as follows Viz. For said measure there were thirteen votes, Against said measure there were eighty one votes

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, October 16, 1820. For choice of Delegates to Convention.

Voted. To choose two Delegates by Separate Ballots. On balloting for the first it appeared that the whole number of votes was one hundred and seventy two; of which Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon had one hundred and eighteen and was declared elected—

On balloting for the second it appeared that the whole number of votes was one hundred and eighty two; of which Mr Israel Scott had one hundred and seven and was also declared elected—

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, December 4, 1820.

In pursuance of the third article the Selectmen made the following report—

That in pursuance of the direction of the town, they have examined the ground and have laid out a Road two Rods wide on the north side of the following line, Viz,—Beginning two rods south of the southwest corner of Justus Williams farm

Thence East 8° 30′ South 154 Rods

Thence East —— 14 Rods

Thence East 8° 30′ South 284 Rods

Thence East 50°—South 96 Rods

Thence East 29° 45′ South 36 Rods to Belchertown line The Selectmen further report that Moses Williams has engaged with the assistance of the Labour subscribed on the East side of Lawrence's Swamp to make 279 rods of said Road beginning at the east end or Belchertown line—That their estimate of the expence

of making the remainder of said Road, exclusive of the subscriptions is 175 Dollars—

That they have also allowed the following Damages Viz To Enos Cowls 60 Dollars—

To Justus Williams 30 Dollars

Making a total of expence of 265 Dollars to be defrayed by the town—

All which is submitted

ELIJAH BOLTWOOD
GEORGE NUTTING
BENONI RUST
CHESTER DICKINSON
} Selectmen of Amherst

Voted to accept the above report—

In pursuance of the fourth article the Selectmen made the following report—Viz—Minutes and return of a Town or private way this day laid out for the use of the town of Amherst by us the Subscribers, Selectmen of Said town, as follows; that is to say, Beginning at a Stake and Stones in Daniel Kelloggs land near Solomon M. Dickinsons Store and directly opposite to where the Sunderland Road intersects the present highway leading from Elijah Boltwoods to Leverett, running thence South forty one degrees East thirty six rods and twelve links to the Widow Colemans land, thence continuing the same course five rods and twelve links to William Dickinsons land thence continuing the same course seventy nine Rods to a walnut tree, thence South twelve degrees and thirty minutes East thirty two rods to the present highway near the lower end of Samuel F Dickinson Esq[rs] Garden —said way to be two rods wide and to lie on the South side of said courses—

Dated at Amherst this second day of December A D, 1820

BENONI RUST
CHESTER DICKINSON
GEORGE NUTTING
JUSTUS WILLIAMS
} Selectmen of Amherst

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, December, 14, 1820.

Voted. To hear the agreement made by the Selectmen with the owners of the land occupied by the Road beginning near the dwelling house of Ebenezar Eames and ending near the dwelling house of Samuel F. Dickinson Esq.—

Voted to discontinue said Road—

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, April 2, 1821.

For Governor His Excy John Brooks two hundred and seven votes

Hon William Eustis forty five votes

Elisha Smith Jr. Clerk, Ransom Dickinson Treasurer both sworn by I. Conkey Esq

Chester Dickinson Josiah Warner Jr. Seth Nelson Nathaniel C. Dickinson & Hosea Goodale Selectmen Sworn

Gideon Stetson Isaac Robbins & Henry Weeks—Assessors sworn

Alden Cooley was chosen Constable of the town for the year, he agreeing to take the same with the Collectorship for the sum of two Dollars and fifty cents * * *

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 17, 1821. For Representative.

For Samuel F. Dickinson Esqr ninety four votes

For Noah Webster Esq. one vote

For Aaron Merrick one vote

For Dea. Nathan Franklin one hundred and twenty six votes who was accordingly declared elected—

Voted also—That the Selectmen be, and they hereby are, directed to clear the incumbrances out of the Road which was laid out by the Selectmen and accepted by the town on the fourth day of December A. D. 1820 leading from Solomon M. Dickinson's store across Daniel Kelloggs, Widow Colemans and William Dickinsons land to the highway near Samuel F. Dickinson Esqrs Garden and to keep the way clear of the same

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, March 4, 1822.

Elisha Smith Jr Clerk—Sworn by I. Conkey Esq

Ransom Dickinson Treasurer—Sworn by Town Clerk

Chester Dickinson Asahel Thayer Jonathan Bridgman Andrew Hyde and Rufus Cowls, Selectmen—Sworn—

Isaac Robbins Henry Weeks Elihu Belding Assessors—

Voted To set up at vendue to the lowest bidder the office of Constable and Collector. They were bid off to Alden Cooley who was thereupon chosen Constable and Collector, * * * for two Dollars—

[Held at First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, April 1, 1822.

For Governor His Excy John Brooks had one hundred and eighty votes

Hon William Eustis had thirty seven votes

Hon George Bliss one vote

Voted To excuse Alden Cooley from collecting the Taxes for the year 1821 and appoint Jay White in his place—

Voted To put up at vendue the office of Constable and Collector—They were bid off by Frederick A. Palmer * * * for seventeen dollars * * *

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR. Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 6, 1822.

Voted To choose one Representative for the year ensuing—The votes being given in, sorted, and counted were found to be as follows Viz—For Dr Rufus Cowls one vote—For Dea Nathan Franklin two votes For Samuel F. Dickinson Esq one hundred and thirty one votes—For Aaron Merrick one hundred and fifty five votes who was declared elected—

Attest ELISHA SMITH JR Town Clerk—

[Held at Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 3, 1823.

Ebenezer Mattoon Jr was Chosen Town Clerk & sworn by I. Conkey Esq[r]

Ransom Dickinson Treasurer sworn by I. Conkey Esq[r] Chester Dickinson

Andrew Hyde Martin Baker Ebenezer Williams Zebina Hawley Selectmen sworn
Elihue Belding Isaac Robbins Aaron M Chandler Assessors—
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 7, 1823. For Governor.
William Curtis one hundred and twenty seven votes
William Reed five votes
George Bliss one vote
Harrison Gray Otis one hundred and fourteen votes
Enos Baker one vote
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 5, 1823. For Representative.
Daniel Kellogg had eight votes Timothy J. Gridley had ninety eight votes Isaac Robbins had one hundred and ninety one votes which being a majority of the whole number he was declared elected accordingly.—
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, March 1, 1824.
Ebenezer Mattoon Jr Town Clerk Sworn—
Jay White Town Treasurer sworn—
Chester Dickinson Martin Baker Levi Jones Capt. Oliver Dickinson Rufus Kellogg, Selectmen sworn
Elihue Belding David Moody Ransom Dickinson—Assessors sworn
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 5, 1824. For Governor.
His excellency William Eustis had ninety eight votes--
The Honourable Samuel Lathrop had one hundred and seventy votes—
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 10, 1824. For Representative.
Chester Dickinson had two votes
Andrew Hyde had four votes
Benoni Rust had three votes
Daniel Kellogg had one vote
Reubin Roberts had one vote
Timothy J. Gridley had one vote
Ebenezer Mattoon Jr had ninety six votes
Isaac Robins had one hundred and fifty five votes which being a majority of the whole number he was declared elected accordingly—
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, December 6, 1824.
Voted that for the future warrants for calling town meetings be posted at the south Congregational Society in said Amherst
Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, March 1, 1825.

Ebenezer Mattoon Jr T. Clerk Sworn

Jay White Town Treasurer Sworn

Asahel Thayer Elijah Boltwood Jonathan Cowls 2d Oliver Dickinson Levi Jones Sworn Selectmen

Gideon Stetson Isaac Robbins William Boltwood Assessors

Voted to Chuse an agent to oppose the contemplated Road acrost Mount Holyoke to Granby line Decn Nathan Franklin be the above agent in that he imploy Counsil if he thinks proper—

Elisha Tilden was Chosen Constable for the ensuing year

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, April 3, 1825. For Governor.

Hon Levi Lincoln one hundred & eighty seven votes

Jonathan Eastman one vote

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, May 4, 1825. For Representative.

Voted to chuse one Representative to the General Court the present year the Votes being given in sorted and counted were as follows Viz John Leland Jnr had forty six votes—Ithamar Conkey Esqr had eleven votes—Chester Dickinson had twenty seven votes Timothy J. Gridley had twenty seven votes—Isaac Robins had six votes Benoni Rust had two votes Simeon Strong Esqr had one vote – Dn Nathan Franklin had one vote—H. W. Strong Esqr had one vote no person having a majority of the whole votes there was no choice made

Voted to reconsider the above vote and not send any Representative—the Vote was accordingly reconsidered—

In pursuance of the second article of the warrant Isaac G. Cutler was chosen Treasurer to fill the vacancy of Jay White deceased sworn by Samuel F. Dickinson.

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

[Held at First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 6, 1826.

Made choice of Ebenezer Mattoon Jr Town Clerk—Sworn

The Clerk being unable to perform the duties of the office made choice of Ithamar Conkey Town Clerk for this Meeting who is sworn by H. W. Strong Esqr

Made choice of Doctr Isaac G. Cutler Treasurer (Sworn) Made choice of the following other persons to the Several offices hereafter respectively annexed to their names and the following votes were passed, that is to say—

Elijah Boltwood, Jonathan Cowls, Oliver Dickinson 2d George Nutting and Zebina Dickinson, Selectmen who are all Sworn in open Town Meeting—

Gideon Stetson, Isaac Robins, and William Boltwood Assessors—who are all Sworn in open Town Meeting—

ITHAMAR CONKEY T. Clerk Pro. Tem.

[Held at Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, April 3, 1826. For Governor.

Samuel Hubbard had one hundred and four votes

His Excellency Levi Lincoln had fifty one Votes—Asahel Thayer had one Vote Martin Thayer had one vote.

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, May 15, 1826. For Representative.

(Two ballots were cast and at the last)

Timothy J Gridley had fifty six votes which being a Majority of all the votes he was accordingly declared elected—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

[Held at First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, September 14, 1826.

3d Article Voted that Samuel F. Dickinson Esqr be appointed an agent to superintend the suit Commenced against the Town of Amherst for not repairing the road between the North Meeting houst in Amherst and Sunderland and Settle the same—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, December 4, 1826.

Article 3d Voted to accept the report of the Selectmen which is in words and form as follows—Viz We the subscribers Selectmen of the town of Amherst have laid out for the use of said town, a townway as follows :

Beginning at a Stake on the South side of the road beginning at Hadley line running east thirty nine degrees and forty five minutes South one hundred and two rods through Lands of Joseph Cowls to intersect the County road leading from the north Meeting house in said Amherst to Hadley or school meadows. The above road is laid three rods wide, the above road to lay on the Northerly side of said Road we have agreed with Mr Joseph Cowls to allow him forty Dollars damages—with the priveledge of keeping one or more gates and at his own expence Elijah Boltwood Zebina Dickinson Jonathan Cowls Selectmen of Amherst.

Article 4 Voted to direct the Constable to post up warrants at the North Meeting house in future—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk—

[Held at South Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 7, 1827.

2d Made choice of Ebenezer Mattoon Jr. town Clerk Isaac G. Cutler Town Treasurer Jonathan Cowls Zebina Dickinson—Selectmen—Sworn in open town meeting

Ransom Dickinson Aaron M. Chandler, David Moody—Assessors

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Adjourned Town Meeting, March, 1827.

Voted in pursuance of the 1st Article of the warrant in obedience to a Law of this Commonwealth past at the last Session of the General Court of this Commonwealth aforesaid to chuse three persons as a general School Committee—to carry into effect the Law aforesaid—

Voted that Elisha Smith Ebenezer Mattoon Jr and Reuben Roberts be the above Committee—

Voted That the committee to be chosen to superintend the Schools shall not have any compensation for their services.

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 2, 1827. For Governor.

His Excel Levi Lincoln had one hundred twenty Seven votes

His Honr Thomas L Winthrop had an hundred and twenty seven votes

His Honor Marcus Morton had three votes.

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

[Held at the Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, May, 1827.

Voted to send two Representatives to the General Court this year. [After nine ballots the meeting adjourned to May 14 when the following were elected] Lt Chester Dickinson and Samuel F. Dickinson Esq.

Town Meeting, May 7, 1828.

Voted that the Selectmen be a Committee to examin into the expediency of straightening the line of the highway on the East side of the Common beginning at the South East corner of the Colledge yard to Graves & Fields Store and report at the next meeting—

Voted in pursuance of third article of the warrant to Chuse a Committee of three persons to examine into the claims of the petitioners as mentioned in the foregoing article and report at the next meeting Mr Gideon Stetson Lieutenant Enos Dickinson and Isaac Robins were accordingly Chosen—

Article 4 Voted to accept of the report of the Committee which is in words and form as follows (viz)

We the Subscribers Selectmen of the town of Amherst appointed to view the line on the East side of the Common from the south West corner of the college lot, to Graves & Fields store, & report on the expediency of straightening the same, having examined the same—Report, that said line in our opinion ought to be straightened as follows, viz: beginning at the South West corner of the College lot, thence running North 12° East to stake at the top of the hill: thence North 4° East, in a straight line to the North west Corner of Miss Merrill door yard fence; thence North 4° 15′ East to a popple tree in a line with the north side of Miss Jemima Montague dwelling house which alteration would in our opinion improve the appearance of the common, & be attended with no inconvenience to the public Elijah Boltwood Zebina Dickinson Jonathan Cowls Selectmen of Amherst—

Amherst May 14th 1827

Voted also in pursuance of the same Article that the Selectmen be a Committee to appraise and sel the land in front of the several persons land mentioned in the report and that they be allowed to purchase the same at their appraisal excepting that in front of the College buildings—

Attest EBENEZER MATTOON JR Town Clerk

Town Meeting, March 3, 1828.

1st Made choice of Ithamar Conkey Moderator

2d Made choice of Ithamar Conkey Town Clerk, Sworn and certificate on file

3d Made choice of Ithamar Conkey Town Treasurer Sworn

Elijah Boltwood, Jonathan Cowls, Zebina Dickinson Nathaniel C. Dickinson and Ebenezer Williams Selectmen who are all Sworn in open town meeting by myself—Gideon Stetson, Jonathan Cowls and George Nutting Assessors who are all Sworn in open Town Meeting by myself

Voted to choose ten fire wards for the year ensuing.

"The Selectmen were appointed a Committee to Straighten the line on the East side of the Common & dispose of the Land gained by the owners of lots fronting upon the road in consequence of the alteration in the line have performed the duties assigned them and now report,—

That they have established the line as follows; Beginning at a point two rods & four links West of the North west corner of Wid. Jemima Montagues house, thence S. 5° W. on land of Mrs Montague twelve rods to J. S. & C. Adam's land; thence East 14 links to the corner of Said Adam's shop; thence N. 5° East to a point 23 links E. of the first mentioned bound—thence W. to the first mentioned corner 23 links—the Said Boundaries include 89½ rods of Land which we have Sold to Edward Dickinson by consent of Mrs Montague for one Dollar and fifty cents per rod—Then begining at the North west corner of said Adam's land, and running S. 5° W. 5 rods on their Land, to Mrs Merrills land, which include 28 1-5 rods of Land and that we have Sold to Said J. S. & C. Adams for two Dollars and Seventy five cents—Thence S. 5° W. on Mrs Merrills Land 11 rods & 12 links to the S. W. corner of her dooryard fence – thence S 4° 30′ West on Mrs Merrills land 11 rods & 12 links to David Warner's land – on Mrs Merrills front the line is carried back about half the length of it into her garden and the quantity of Land gained in the other part is so small & the expense of removing an almost new fence so great, that the Committee have thought proper to off set the land gained against the expense of removing the fence—Thence running S 4° 30′ W. on David Warner land 21 rods to Lucius Boltwood land, including 70½ rods of land which we have Sold to David Warner for one Dollar per rod,—Thence running S 4° 30′ W. on Lucius Boltwood, land 21 rods to the S. W. corner of the College yard, including 21 rods of land, which we have Sold to Lucius Boltwood for one Dollar & twenty five cents per rod,—Thence S 4° 30′ W. on the College land to the top of the hill 12 rods—thence S 11° 30′ W. twenty rods 10 links to the S. W. corner of the College land—

The Selectmen were also appointed a Committee upon this Petition of Edward Dickinson praying that the Town would Sell him the Land appropriated for the Pound; and after hearing his proposals, and viewing a piece of Land Shown to wit on the "New road," so called, now offer the following report;—That they recd this proposition from him; "on condition that the Town will Sell him the land on which the Pound now Stands & the land attached to it, he offers to procure & convey to the Town a piece of Land on the "New road" aforesaid of Sufficient Size for the Pound, make a good bottom to it, remove the Pound & put it in as good repair as it is now in, & pay the Town the Sum of forty Dollars And we are of opinion that the place proposed is a Suitable one for the Pound & deeming it expedient to Sell the Land to Said Dickinson upon the terms proposed recommend to the Town to accept his offer & receive of him the Sum of forty Dollars for exchange of Lands—

Your Committee also were instructed to view the road leading from "Clarks Mills" so called to Hadley & see if any. & if any. what alterations were necessary to be made in the road as now travelled. They have attended to the business & report That the road was narrow, & at Some Seasons of the year dangerous to pass—And they have proceeded to widen it, and establish the line as follows (viz): Beginning at the S. E. corner of Simeon Clark's door yard; thence running S. 32° W. Six rods 12 links on said Clark's land to land lately owned by the heirs of Reuben Cowls deceased, thence S. 32° West Sixteen rods to a Stake and Stones—thence S. 41° 30′ W. 17 rods to a Stake and Stones—thence S. 33° W 33 rods and 11 links to a Stake and Stones thence S. 43° W. 13 rods & 4 links to a Stake & Stones—taking from Simeon Clark, land about 3 rods, for which we agree to give him five dollars, and from Lucius Boltwoods land, 90 rods which we appraised at the rate of one hundred Dollars per acre,—

All which is respectfully submitted

ELIJAH BOLTWOOD
ZEBINA DICKINSON
GEORGE NUTTING
JONATHAN COWLS
} Committee

March 3, 1828

ITHAMAR CONKEY Moderator

Town Meeting, April 7, 1828. For Governor.

His Excellence Levi Lincoln, had one hundred and twenty three votes—Charles Jackson had one vote Ithamar Conkey had one vote

Attest ITH'R CONKEY Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 12, 1828. For Representatives.

Samuel F. Dickinson had one hundred and three votes which being a majority of the whole, he was declared elected—

Enos Dickinson had Ninety nine votes which being a majority he was also declared elected—* * *

Attest ITHAMAR CONKEY Town Clerk

[Held at the First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, September 22, 1828.

4th Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to draw orders on the Treasurer to the amount of Six hundred and fifty Dollars, upon Interest after the first day of March next: to meet their contracts for building and repairing the bridges in Town—

Attest ITH'R CONKEY Town Clerk

DIVISION LINE, SHUTESBURY AND AMHERST

We the Subscribers Selectmen of the Town of Shutesbury and Amherst pursuant to a notice given to the Selectmen of Amherst by the Selectmen of Shutesbury, met and perambulated the line between Said Towns as follows (viz) Beginning at the S. W. corner of Shutesbury at a Stone marked on the N: S. and on the South, P. thence North to a Stake and Stones near the Isiah Adams house so called on a nole N. W. of said town, between said corners on Luther Henrys land

Marked tree with the initial letters of S[a] Towns opposite the Town, signify between S[a] tree and the North corner marked trees—
Shutesbury Nov. 22, 1828.

WM REED } Selectmen of
GIDEON STETSON JR } Shutesbury
JONATHAN COWLS Selectman of Amherst
JOSEPH L. SMALLEDGE Surveyor

DIVISION LINE, AMHERST AND GRANBY.

We the subscribers Selectmen of Amherst and Granby have this twenty fourth day of Nov. 1828 met agreable to notice given by the Selectmen of Amherst, that being the most ancient Town for the purpose of perambulating and running the line and renewing the marks between Said Towns, and having attended that Service make return as follows (viz)—Beginning at a mountain oak in the notch of the mountain so called, thence east 23°, North 22 rods to a black oak tree marked and stones, thence E. 32°, N. 46 rods to a heap of Stones on the top of round hill so called, thence E. 29°, S. 62 rods to a white pine tree marked and Stones, thence E. 16°, No. 204 rods to a heap of Stones on the top of Williards nob so called, thence westardly about 40 rods to a white oak staddle marked and Stones at the foot of the ledge, thence E. 12° N. 36 rods to a pine tree marked and Stones thence E. 35° S. 40 rods to a Stake and Stones, thence E. 12°, S. 64 rods to a black oak Staddle marked and Stones, thence E. 34°, N. 36 rods to a walnut Staddle marked and Stones, thence South eastward by about 40 rods to John Smith N. W. corner about 40 rods to a chestnut tree marked and Stones, thence E. 45°, S. 96 rods to a Staddle marked and Stones thence E. 22° N. 58 rods to a yellow tree marked and Stones, thence E. 30°, N. 46 rods to a yellow oak tree and Stones, thence E. 4°, S. 83 rods to a white oak tree marked and Stones, thence E. 19°, N. 60 rods to a walnut Staddle and Stones, thence E. 5°, N. 18 rods to a walnut Staddle and Stones thence E. 7°, S. 36 rods to a Stake and Stones, thence E. 116 rods to the County road near Mr Towers thence East to Belchertown line to a Stone monument.

NATHANIEL C. DICKINSON } Selectmen
EBENEZER WILLIAMS } of Amherst
CHESTER SMITH } Selectmen
SAMUEL TOWER } of Granby

Town Meeting, January 7, 1829.

Voted to choose an agent to oppose the laying a road mentioned in the Second Article in the warrant, from Hadley to Amherst, and made choice of Ithamar Conkey. Said Agent.

Attest, ITH'R CONKEY, Town Clerk.

[Held at First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 2, 1829.

Made choice of Ithamar Conkey Town Clerk, who is sworn before Isaac Robins Esq[r] and a certificate is filed.

Made choice of Ithamar Conkey Treasurer.

Voted to choose five Selectmen, and made choice of Elijah Boltwood Zebina Dickinson, Jonathan Cowls, Nathaniel C. Dickinson and Ebenezar Williams.

Voted to choose three Assessors, and made choice of Elijah Boltwood, Nathaniel C. Dickinson and Chester Dickinson.

Attest ITH'R CONKEY Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 6, 1829, for Governor.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln forty one votes
Hon. Marcus Morton Seventeen votes
Hon. Samuel C. Allen thirty four votes
Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop one vote

Attest ITHAMAR CONKEY Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 11, 1829, for Representative.

Samuel M. Worcester one hundred and fifteen votes
Zebina Dickinson sixty votes
Ithamar Conkey twenty three votes
Osmyn Baker thirteen votes

Attest ITHAMAR CONKEY, Town Clerk

[Held at Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, June 1, 1829.

Voted to release all the right title and Interest which the Town have in the land upon which the old road is laid between the Second Parish Meeting house, and the house of Elijah Boltwood in case a new road shall be laid out and established between those points, and on condition that the Town shall not in the event be compelled to pay expence of the new road, and on condition that good bonds be left with the Town Treasurer before the land is taken, to indemnify the Town against all the expences of making the new road;—And that the Selectmen be authorized to release Said Lands to those persons who own land in the rear for a fair consideration, if they will purchase it, if not, then to dispose of it to any one else, for the benefit of the new road—and provided also that the new road be made to the acceptance of the County Commissioners.

Attest ITHAMAR CONKEY Town Clerk

HADLEY AND AMHERST DIVISION LINE AND MONUMENTS—

Hadley Nov. 11, 1829. This certifies that the Selectmen of the Towns of Hadley and Amherst agreable to previous appointment met and erected a Stone Monument in Sunderland South line and for Hadley North east and Amherst North west corners; thence Southerly perambulating an old line ranging between 10° & 12° West of South to David Smith South west corner (as we supposed) where they erected a Stone Monument near a pine Stump, then easterly on David Smith South line to an angle in the Same near a Swamp, and about fifty rods from the road leading from Sunderland to Amherst where we erected a Stone Monument—thence Southerly about 11° West of South ranging with an old ditch to the North East corner of land of the late Elias Smith—where we erected a Stone monument, thence Westerly on Said Smith North line Sixteen rods and three links, where we erected a Stone Monument, thence Southerly passing 10 rods west of Smith buildings to the South line of the Lot where we erected a stone Monument thence easterly, on his South line 16 rods & 3 links to the Ancient Town line, where we erected

a Stone Monument, thence Southerly on the old line to the Middle road to a large oak upon the South Side thereof, thence continuing Same course across Mill river and the new road to a Stake and Stones, on the north side of the bay road where we erected a Stone Monument, thence upon the Same Side of the road to a Stone Monument which we erected in front of the Abbe house, thence Southerly 1° 30′ East of South to the top of the Mountain to a Tree Marked—

Attest NATHAN P. FLETCHER Surveyor—

[Held at Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 1, 1830.

Made choice of Lucius Boltwood Clerk—who was sworn before Ithamar Conkey Esqr & a certificate filed—Voted & chose Lucius Boltwood Treasurer, * * * Voted & chose Elijah Boltwood, Ebenezer Mattoon Jr. William Kellogg, Enos Dickinson & David Dexter Selectmen

Voted & chose Elijah Boltwood, Chester Dickinson & James Kellogg Assessors.

Voted To set up the Collectorship to the lowest bidder with the understanding that the person bidding it off be chosen Constable * * * It was accordingly set up & struck off to Horace Smith for twenty eight Dollars

Attest LUCIUS BOLTWOOD Town Clerk

Town Meeting, April 5, 1830. For Governor.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln had one hundred & five votes
Hon. Marcus Morton twenty eight votes
Hon Francis C. Bates three votes
Hon. Samuel C. Allen one vote
Asahel Thayer Esq one vote

Attest LUCIUS BOLTWOOD Town Clerk

Town Meeting, May 3, 1830. For Representive.

Zebina Dickinson had one hundred & sixty six votes
Isaac G. Cutler had one hundred & sixty four votes
Ithamar Conkey had one hundred & fifty four votes
Osmyn Baker had one hundred & thirty six votes

Zebina Dickinson & Isaac G. Cutler having a majority of all the votes were declared to be elected—

Attest L BOLTWOOD Town Clerk

Town Meeting, November 23, 1830.

Voted To instruct the Representatives of this town in the General Court to use their endeavors to obtain an explanation of the Laws imposing taxes on Students in the Colleges in this Commonwealth, in towns where Colleges are situated; & also of the Laws relating to their right of voting in such towns—

Attest L. BOLTWOOD, Town Clerk.

[Held at First Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 7, 1831.

Voted & chose Lucius Boltwood Clerk.

Voted & chose Elijah Boltwood, David Dexter Enos Dickinson Ebenezer Mattoon Jr. & William Kellogg Selectmen.

Voted & chose Elijah Boltwood, Chester Dickinson, & James Kellogg Assessors.

Voted Collector & Constable * * * to Horace Smith for thirty seven Dollars.

Attest L Boltwood, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 4, 1831, for Governor.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln had seventy five votes
——— Lincoln had thirty one votes
Marcus Morton had Sixteen votes
Henry Shaw had four votes
Charles D. Gale had three votes
Samuel Lathrop had seven votes
John S. Adams had one vote

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

[Held at Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, May 11, 1831, for Representative.

John Leland Esq^{r} had sixty four votes
Zebina Dickinson had sixty four votes
Ithamar Conkey Esq^{r} had thirty two votes
Abiatha Winter had eight votes
Enos Dickinson had eighteen votes
Eben^{r} Mattoon J^{r} had one vote
Asahel Thayer had one vote

Attest Lucius Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, November 14, 1831, for Governor.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln had one hundred and twenty six votes
Hon. Samuel Lathrop had forty seven votes
Hon. Marcus Morton had nine votes

For Representative.

Zebina Dickinson had ninety two votes
Oliver Dickinson the second had one hundred and fifty eight votes
John Leland had ninety seven votes
Timothy J. Gridley had three votes
Ithamar Conkey had six votes
Osmyn Baker had two votes
Solomon K Eastman had one vote
James Kellogg had two votes

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, December 5, 1831.

Voted To choose a Committee of three to examine & report at a future meeting whether the Town ought to allow the owners of the Mill Hollow-Mills, & if so on what terms to cut a canal across the highway so that they may erect their mill below the bridge.

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

[Held at the Vestry of the Brick Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 5, 1832.

1st made choice of Osmyn Baker Esq, Moderator. The meeting was then opened with prayer by the Rev Dr Humphrey—And the statutes against profane cursing & swearing were read by the Clerk

Voted & chose Lucius Boltwood Treasurer

Voted & chose Elijah Boltwood, Chester Dickinson, Solomon K. Eastman, Ebenezer Williams & Jonathan Bridgman Selectmen.

Voted & elected Elijah Boltwood, Zebina Dickinson & James Kellogg Assessors

Voted That the Selectmen draw on the Treasury for fifty Dollars, due Cutler & Gridley by contract, for vaccinating the Inhabitants of Amherst, when in their opinion said contract is fulfilled

Voted That Cutler & Gridleys Bill for attending persons sick with small pox be referred to the Committee on accounts—

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, November 12, 1832. For Governor.

His Excellency Levi Lincoln had one hundred & forty six votes

Hon. Samuel Lathrop had Seventy nine votes

Hon. Marcus Morton had forty three votes

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, November 12, 1832. For Representatives.

On the third ballot Daniel Dickinson had one hundred and twelve votes and was declared chosen—

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk—

Town Meeting, December 10, 1832.

Voted that the Selectmen be a Committee to consider the expediency of permitting the common North of the College Hill, to be enclosed, the best method of doing it, & report thereon at the next meeting—

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, March 4, 1833.

Voted & chose Lucius Boltwood Town Clerk

Voted & chose Lucius Boltwood Town Treasurer

Voted & chose Solomon K. Eastman, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, Jonathan Cowls, Luke Sweetzer & Asahel Thayer, Selectmen.

Voted & chose Daniel Dickinson, Rufus Kellogg & Oliver Dickinson 2d Assessors.

Voted Collector & Constable Horace Smith for thirty seven Dollars.

Voted to raise seven hundred and seventy Dollars, to purchase land to be added to the Center Burying Ground and fencing the same.

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

[Held at the Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, April 1, 1833.

Voted To refer to the Gen. School Committee the power of retaining or excluding Webster spelling Book, as they shall deem expedient

Voted Therefore that the Selectmen be authorized to contract with such individuals to inclose said Common as will do it in the most favorable Terms, and in such manner as they, the Selectmen, shall deem expedient, such improvements to be made thereon as the Selectmen shall approve.

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

Town Meeting, August 29, 1833.

Voted To authorize the Selectmen to put up to the lowest bidder the making of the road, over Mount Holyoke to Granby line, recently established.

Attest L Boltwood Town Clerk

[Held at the Vestry of the Brick Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, November 11, 1833. For Governor.

Hon. John Davis had one hundred and twenty three votes.

Hon. Samuel C. Allen had one hundred & seven votes.

Hon. Marcus Morton had thirty eight votes.

Hon. John Quincy Adams had thirty seven votes.

Hon. Samuel Lathrop had two votes.

Voted To elect three Representatives. The whole number of votes were two hundred & twenty three of which Elijah Boltwood had one hundred & seventy votes, and Osmyn Baker Esqr. had one hundred & eighty nine votes, which being a majority of the whole number, said Gentlemen were declared to be elected.

Attest. L. Boltwood, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 3, 1834.

Voted & elected Lucius Boltwood Town Clerk.

Voted & elected Lucius Boltwood Treasurer.

Voted & chose Thomas Hastings, Chester Dickinson, Lucius Dickinson, Jonathan Rice and Aaron M. Chandler, Selectmen.

Voted & chose Ebenezer Williams, Alfred Baker & Martin Baker assessors

Voted Collector & Constable to Seth Nims for forty eight Dollars.

Attest. L. Boltwood, Town Clerk.

[Held at the Second Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, May 19, 1834.

Voted to appoint two agents to appear before the County Commissioners & oppose the location of a new road, commencing near the late dwelling house of Theodore Lyman deceast & running to Hadley line.

Attest. L. Boltwood, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 10, 1834. For Governor.

His Excellency John Davis had two hundred & eight votes.

Hon. Marcus Morton had fifteen votes.

Hon. Samuel C. Allen had thirty eight votes.

Hon. John Bailey had thirty votes.

Voted to elect three Representatives, Ebenezer Williams & Reuben Roberts having the requisite number of votes were declared elected. A second ballot being

called for Elijah Boltwood had a majority of all the votes & was declared elected.

Attest. L. BOLTWOOD, Town Clerk.

[Held at East Parish Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, December 1, 1834.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to lay out a Town road from the North West corner of David Parsons, garden south by the dwelling house of Aaron Belding to Mrs. Shephards & thence East to the County road, agreeably to the wish of the petitioners.

Attest. JOHN S. ADAMS, Clerk Pro. Tem.

[Held at the Vestry of the Brick Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 2, 1835.

Voted & chose John S. Adams Town Clerk

Voted & chose John S. Adams Treasurer.

Voted. That it be a standing rule for the Treasurer to give bonds to the acceptance of the Town for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Voted & chose Zebina Hawley, W. S. Howland, Lucius Dickinson, Daniel Dickinson, Eleazer Gaylord, as Selectmen.

Voted & chose, Elijah Boltwood, Oliver Dickinson 2d and Jonathan Cowls, assessors.

Voted Collector & Constable Seth Nims, for Forty five Dollars seventy-five cents.

Voted To recommit the Report of the Selectmen in reference to the road running from David Parsons to Mrs. Shephards to the Selectmen, with instructions to lay the same straight through, to the road leading from Amherst to Hadley viz. through Prof. Peck's land.

Attest. JOHN S. ADAMS, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, September 2, 1835.

Voted That the report of the Selectmen in reference to laying the road from David Parson's to the road leading from the brick meeting house in Amherst to Hadley, through the land of Prof. Peck, be accepted, (which see on file).

Attest. JOHN S. ADAMS, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 9, 1835. For Governor.

For Hon. Edward Everett Two hundred and nine.
Marcus Morton Sixty nine.
Samuel T. Armstrong Five
John T. Armstrong one.

Voted to Elect three Representatives for the present year—George Nutting had one hundred and forty four and was declared elected. A second ballott was called for Osmyn Baker & Martin Baker having a majority of all the votes were declared elected.

Attest. JOHN S. ADAMS, Town Clerk.

[Held at the Vestry of the Brick Meeting House.]

Town Meeting, March 5, 1836.

Voted & Chose Russell T. Wheelock Town Clerk.

Voted & Chose Russell T. Wheelock Town Treasurer.

Voted & Chose Alfred Baker, Enos Dickinson 2d, Salvador Andrews, Leonard M. Hills, & Ezra Ingram, Selectmen.

Voted & Chose Elijah Boltwood, James Kellogg, and Solomon K. Eastman, Assessors.

Voted & Chose Seth Nims Collector & Constable for forty nine dollars.

R. T. WHEELOCK, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 14, 1836. For Governor.

His Excellency Edward Everett had two hundred and eighty three.

Hon. Marcus Morton had seventy five votes.

For Representatives, Ebenezer Mattoon Jr. had two hundred & ninety two votes Enos Dickinson 2d had two hundred and twenty five votes, Osmyn Baker Esq. had two hundred & twenty three votes.

To see what order the town will take on this petition for a road leading from Sunderland line to Dr. Rufus Cowls Store

Voted To appoint an Agent to appear before the County Commissioners and oppose the location of the above petitioned for road.

Voted & Chose Ithamar Conkey Esq. Agent.

Attest. R. T. WHEELOCK, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 6, 1837.

Voted & Chose Samuel C. Carter Town Clerk

Voted & Chose, Samuel C. Carter Town, Treasurer.

Voted & Chose, Alfred Baker, Leonard M. Hills, Ezra Ingram, Enos Dickinson 2d, Salvador Andrews, Selectmen.

Voted & Chose, James Kellogg, Chester Dickinson and Robert Cutler, Assessors.

Voted & Chose Frederick A. Palmer Constable.

Voted To set up Collectorship, struck off to Albin P. Howe at fifty seven dollars.

Voted to accept the report of the Selectmen on the road laid by Doct. Sellon.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 8, 1837.

Voted that this town agrees to recover from the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, it proportions the Surplus and Revenue of the United States, on deposite and will comply with the terms and provisions of the several Acts, passed by the Legislature of said Commonwealth, concerning the deposite of the Surplus Revenue.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 13, 1837. For Governor.

His Excellency Edward Everett had Three hundred and fifty nine votes.

Hon. Marcus Morton had fifty one votes

Samuel Hubbard had one vote.

Voted. To elect two Representatives for the present year, Eleazer Kellogg and Edward Dickinson having the requisite number of votes, were declared elected.

Voted That the subject of a Poor House be recommitted to the committee on that subject & report at a future meeting, the probable expence of a farm &c

that will answer for the poor of this town, and whether one can be obtained, & also the expence of this town if united with the other towns, and also to report whether it will be expedient to unite with other towns.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, February 29, 1838.

On hearing the report of the Committee, appointed at the last meeting, for to purchase a farm, for the Town it was Voted Not to accept the Report of the Committee.

Voted That the whole subject on the Poor Farm be recommitted to the Selectmen, with all the Authority contained in the vote at the last meeting, and they are further authorized to consider the subject in reference to the Vinton Farm, and take counsel, as to the contract made by the Committee, and if they are satisfied that the town is holden by the contract, so to report to the town at the next annual meeting.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 5, 1838.

Voted and Chose Samuel C. Carter Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter Town Treasurer.

Voted to choose five Selectmen and made choice of Alfred Baker, Ezra Ingram, Oliver Dickinson 2d, Nelson Rust and Frederick A. Palmer.

Voted and made choice of James Kellogg, Chester Dickinson and Charles Adams as Assessors.

Voted and chose Frederick A. Palmer Constable.

Voted and chose Albin P. Howe, Collector, for Fifty Dollars.

The Selectmen submitted their report upon the Vinton farm (so called) after the reading of which it was

Voted To accept the farm and pay for it, according to the report of the Committee.

Voted That the whole subject for the support of the poor for the year ensuing, and the farm, be referred to the Selectmen, and to report at the meeting on the first Monday of April next.

Voted To purchase an Engine, 87 in favor 41 against.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to repair the two old Engines, provided the proprietors of them will give them to the town.

Voted To raise Twelve Hundred Dollars for the purchase of an Engine and apparatus and for the repairs of the old engine, 53 in favor 24 Nays.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 2, 1838.

Voted To rescind the vote passed at the March Meeting, in reference to the purchasing of an Engine, so far as that Eight hundred dollars, instead of twelve hundred dollars, be raised and appropriated for that purpose.

Town Meeting, April 19, 1838.

Voted not to accept the report of the Selectmen respecting the farm and the support of the Poor the year ensuing.

Voted That Simeon Clark, I. Robbins, A. Merrick, I. Conkey, George Nut-

ting, Daniel Dickinson, Enoch Cowles and S. C. Carter act as a committee to define the several school Districts in this town.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to pay for the farm from the fund of the Surplus Revenue.

Voted to support the Poor on the farm system after present year.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

No. 1. *West Centre District.* Commencing at the stone bridge, South of Prof. Snell's house, thence northerly to the stone bridge, south of S. K. Eastmans on the Leverett road, and the Sunderland road to Oliver Coles South line, Also from Hadley line on the west, running East to the east corner of the cross road near the town pound and including said road and also to the east line of Mr. Joseph Dickinson's farm.

No. 2. *East Centre District.* Commencing at Morton's bridge so called on the east street, thence northerly on said street, to the north line of Deacon Hawley farm, including the Pelham road, to Pelham line, and the log town road, to the Belchertown line,—also from the East street, west to the east corner of the cross road near the town pound and also Joseph Dickinsons lane so called to the east line of said Dickinson's farm.

No. 3. *South Centre District.* Commencing at Oliver Nash's south line on the east road and the bridge south of Lucius Dickinson's house on the middle road, thence northerly to Morton's bridge on the east road to the bridge and to the bridge at the foot of Coy's hill on the middle road, thence from the middle road, on the two roads running to Plum brook. Also the new road from the South Parish Meeting House to Belchertown line, thence on the Mill lane to a bridge nearly equidistant from East to West Street.

No. 4. *North East District.* Commencing at the North line of Deacon Hawley farm on the east street thence northerly to Leverett line by Daniel Dickinson's including all of the territory east of said road to Shutesbury line, also commencing south on the middle road at the Stone bridge south of S. K. Eastman's thence northerly to the Guide Board north of Martin Bakers thence Westerly to the hill east of Alexander's. Also from the said Guide Board by Jones' Factory to an oak tree, where it intersects the road leading from Ephraim Cushman's to the west Street. Also from said oak tree east to said Cushman's. Also from the aforesaid Guide Board northerly to Lewis L. Draper's.

No. 5. *North West District.* Commencing at Sunderland line North and running south to Oliver Coles South line including the new and old road. Thence commencing on the Hadley line on the West and running east on the Shutesbury road to the hill east of Alexander's house, and from the oak tree north of the factory to the West Street.

No. 6. *South West District.* Commencing at the middle road on the bay road and running on the bay road to Hadley line. Thence on the west street north to the north line of the Gilbert farm and including all the road from Plum Brook to Hadley line.

No. 7. *Mill Valley District.* Commencing at the North line of the Gilbert farm, and at the bridge at the foot of Coy's hill and running north to the Stone bridge south of Prof. Snell's, including the road from the bridge equidistant from the east and west street on Mill lane to Hadley line.

No. 8. *South East District.* Commencing at the Belchertown line and running to the road which passes by Lucius Dickinson's, thence on the County road by Isaac Robbins to Oliver Nash's south line, including Mr. Hammond and Mr. Hunt.

Dec. 12, 1842. Voted. That A. P. Merrick be sett off Dist. No. 6 to District No. 7.

At a Town Meeting June 5. 1843. It was voted that District No. 7 should run north to Prof. Hitchcock's north line and also to the north line of Widow Jerusha Dickinsons.

Dec. 2d, 1844. Voted that Joshua Roberts be sett off from District No. 2 to District No. 4.

May 7, 1845. Voted to establish the line between No. 4 and No. 5.

Town Meeting, November 12, 1838. For Governor.

Edward Everett had three hundred and thirty seven votes.

Marcus Morton had one hundred and five votes.

For Representatives. Edward Dickinson and Oliver Dickinson 2d, having the requisite number of votes were declared elected.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 4, 1839.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter Treasurer.

Voted to Choose five Selectmen, Enos Dickinson Simeon Clark, Charles Adams, Charles Roberts and Thomas Hastings.

Voted and made choice of James Kellogg, Chester Dickinson and Charles Adams as Assessors.

Voted and chose Wright D. Kellogg Constable.

Voted and chose A. P. Howe Collector—for Forty Dollars.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Twelve Hundred Dollars from Surplus Revenue Fund, for the purpose of placing the Buildings on the town farm in repair and for the purpose of Stock and farm utensils, and the Poor be placed on the farm under the direction of the Overseers of the Poor.

Voted that the balance of the Surplus Revenue Fund be appropriated and applied to the payment of the debts of the town.

Voted to allow the fire department their Poll taxes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 11, 1839. For Governor

Edward Everett had three hundred and seven votes.

Marcus Morton had one hundred and seventeen votes.

Lucius Boltwood had one vote.

For Representatives, Ebenezer Mattoon Jr. had two hundred and four votes, Charles Adams had one hundred and ninety eight votes, were declared elected.

S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 2, 1840.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter Town Clerk.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter Treasurer.

Voted to choose five Selectmen and made choice of Luther Nash, Eleazer Kellogg, Cotton Smith, Seth Nims and Willard M. Kellogg.

Voted, and made choice of James Kellogg, Chester Dickinson and Ebenezer Williams as Assessors.

Voted and chose Z. Crocker Ingram collector, for fifty seven Dollars.

Voted That all future town meetings be warned by posting an attested copy of the warrant on the four Congregational and Baptist Meeting houses in this town seven days before the time of holding said meetings, and that all former votes on this subject be rescinded.

Attest. S. C. CARTER. Town Clerk.

June 15, 1840. The whole number of inhabitants, taken by Census May 1, 1840 was Twenty Five Hundred and Fifteen.

The whole number of inhabitants of the town of Amherst as taken for the U. S. Marshall was 2551.

True value of real and personal estate in 1840 was $885.033.

No. Polls, ratable, 16 years and upwards 577
" " not taxed nor supported by town 35
" " supported by the town 3

Length of the roads in the town of Amherst as surveyed by Capt. Simeon Clark Sept., 1840.

	miles	rods	
West Street	9	---	from top of Mountain
East Street	7	160	" Bay road
Bay road	4	---	
Road by Tower's		160	
by Lucius Dickinson	2	160	
Potwines Lane	1	20	
from South Parish to Hadley	1	200	
Do. to Logtown	2	---	
by T. Hastings to Do.	1	240	
East Street to Hills	1	40	
" " to Pelham	1	60	
" " to Shutesbury		240	
Mill Valley to Hadley		260	
West Meeting House to Hadley	1	---	
Old road to Hadley		240	
North Parish to Hadley	1	20	
" " to Leverett	1	120	
P. Ingrams to Do.		280	
" to City	1	---	
" to Shutesbury	1	80	
N. Parish to City	1	80	
to Factory road		280	
City to West Street N. R.	1	80	
from Wheelocks to the City	2	40	
O. Cowls lane		200	
J. Strongs lane		280	
West to East Street	1	---	
Eames road—triangle		160	
Billings lane		280	
Mill lane		280	Total 51½ miles of road
	39	3960	covering 340 acres of land

Town Meeting, November 9, 1840. For Representative.

Samuel C. Carter having received the required number of votes was declared to be elected.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 7, 1840.

Voted. That the Selectmen be authorized to convey to the Trustees of Amherst College, by quit claim deed so much of the common in front of the College lot, as is not wanted for the purposes of a highway, upon the terms and conditions specified in this petition of the prudential Committee of said trustees.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, T. Clerk.

Copy of the petition of the prudential committee of Amherst College, presented and acted upon at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Amherst held on the seventh of Dec. 1840.

The undersigned in behalf of the College would respectfully present to the town of Amherst a petition for license to use the Hill in front of the College for College purposes.

The Hill in its present condition is well known to be deformed and inconvenient. Being a conspicuous object it has been supposed by strangers to furnish evidence of a want of taste and enterprise on the part of the college and of the town and is thus a standing reproach to both. The students who pass over it, to and from their meals six times a day, the Faculty, the Trustees in their annual visits, the benefactors and friends of the Institution and the inhabitants of the place, all unite in viewing it with a common feeling of dissatisfation. The parents of the young men who join the Institution and the young men themselves in their first impressions are disgusted with its deformed appearance and thus in some degree at the outset are disgusted with the College and the town. They regard it as the index of the character of each.

What is thus now useless and worse than useless and a deformity and a reproach to the College and the Town, may be made usefull and ornamental and creditable to both. It is needed by the College as the best place for an observatory to be erected for Astronomical and philosophical purposes. In the want of such a building some of the apparatus now in possession can not be used. Instead of being inconvenient and awkward, it will if put into shape be easy of access, convenient and gracefull. By being smothed in all part of it, and planted with trees and protected by a fence and covered with green-sward and fitted up with walks it may be made a pleasant spot attractive to transient travellers, to visitors and to students about to enter College. It cannot reasonably be expected by anyone that the College, in its poverty, will employ the expense and the labor necessary for accomplishing these desirable improvements, unless it can be secured in the peaceable possession of the Hill when thus improved. This security the town we think will cheerfully grant on condition that only so much of the eastern side of the common as is not needed for a highway shall be occupied by the college and that the part thus relinquished by the town, shall be used only for College purposes. Your petitioners would therefore respectfully request that the Inhabitants of the town of Amherst at their present meeting would authorize the Selectmen to relinquish to the Trustees of Amherst College, their rights in the common in front of the College lot,

excepting so much as is needed for a highway, with permission to improve, enclose ornament and use the same for College purposes and no other.

Amherst, Dec. 7th 1840 — H. Humphrey, Luke Sweetzer, David Mack Jr } Prudential Committee

A true copy, S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Selectmen of the town of Amherst held on Monday the twenty first day of December A. D. 1840 Newton Fitch was appointed by said selectmen Town Clerk and Treasurer during the absence of S. C. Carter in pursuance of the statue in such cases made and provided.

Attest. Newton Fitch, Town Clerk, Pro Tem.

Town Meeting, March 1, 1841.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter, Treasurer.

Voted Simeon Clark, Oliver Watson, Seth Nims, Eleazer Kellogg and William Merrick, Selectmen.

Voted and made choice of R. T. Wheelock, Rufus Kellogg and Lucius Dickinson as Assessors.

Voted and chose F. A. Palmer, Constable.

Voted That the Treasurer act as Collector of taxes.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

SUNDERLAND AND AMHERST DIVISION LINES 1841.

The line between the towns of Sunderland and Amherst was run June 14th 1841. A majority of the Selectmen of each town was present and is as follows viz. commencing at a stone at the South East corner of the town of Sunderland, run West 1° 45′ South 219 rods to a stone which is the North West corner of the town of Amherst.

Charles Cooley, Surveyor.

Town Meeting, November 8, 1841. For Representative.

Samuel C. Carter having received the required number of votes was declared to be elected.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Selectmen of the town of Amherst held on Monday the twenty seventh day of December A. D. 1841 Newton Fitch was appointed by said selectmen Town Clerk and Treasurer during the absence of S. C. Carter in pursuance of the statue in such cases made and provided.

Attest. Newton Fitch, Town Clerk, Pro Tem.

Town Meeting, March 7, 1842.

Voted and Chose S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter, Treasurer.

Voted. Simeon Clark, Alfred Baker and Enos Dickinson 1st selectmen.

Voted and made choice of Ezra Ingram, Ebenezer Williams and James Kellogg as Assessors.

Voted and chose Owen Johnson, Constable.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 14, 1842. For Representative.

Ezra Ingram had two hundred and forty seven votes.

Ezra Ingram having received the required number of votes was declared to be elected.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 19, 1842.

Voted. That Daniel Dickinson, Lucius Dickinson, and Oliver Watson be a committee, for to procure a place, in which future town meetings, can be held and are authorized to confer with the Committee of the 1st Parish in regard to their vestry, and also with other committees or individuals and report at the future meeting.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 6, 1843.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter Town Clerk.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter Treasurer.

Voted Ebenezer Williams, Eleazer Kellogg and F. A. Palmer, Selectmen.

Voted and chose James Kellogg, Ebenezer Williams and Ezra Ingram as Assessors.

Voted and chose Frederick A. Palmer, Constable.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1843.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to procure a place for to hold town meetings, made a report and it was

Voted, That Mr. Sweetser's Hall be procured for to hold town meetings on the terms offered by him.

Voted, To allow the first Parish fifteen dollars for the use of the vestry up to this time.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

[Held in Mr. Sweetzer's Hall.]

Town Meeting, June 5, 1843.

Voted That the town will renew their vote passed in 1833 in relation to the enclosing of the common north of the College Hill with the following amendment viz. Provided that the town may at any time, take the control and receive the income of the enclosure, by paying the expense which has been incurred and which remains unpaid. And also Provided, that the excess of the avails, if any, shall be appropriated to the support of the Engines.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 13, 1843. For Representative.

Timothy J. Gridley had two hundred and sixty seven votes, and was declared elected.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 4, 1844.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter, Treasurer.

Voted. F. A. Palmer, Salem Hammond and Ezra Ingram, Selectmen.

Voted and chose James Kellogg, Ezra Ingram and Enos Dickinson 1st as Assessors.

Voted and chose F. A. Palmer as Constable.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Report of the Selectmen on the new road from Jones Factory to North Parish meeting House, presented and accepted by the town Jan. 1, 1844.

We the undersigned Selectmen of the town of Amherst, having on the petition of Thomas Jones and others proceeded to locate a highway. The following are the minutes of said location. Beginning on the highway leading from the factory bridge, Northerly to Albert Balls, near a dwelling house, standing on the West side of said road and owned by Thomas Jones, thence running South 59¼ West—62 rods and 20 links, 37 rods on land of Thomas Jones and 25 rods on land of Lyscum Spear,—thence West 3 North, 78 rods; 49 rods on land Wm. H. Smith and Eleazer Cowls,—15 rods on land of Horace Cutler and Eleazer Cowls, 14 rods of land of Jonathan Cowls and Eleazer Cowls. The above line is to be the North side of said highway and is to be three rods wide. We have appraised Eleazer Cowls sixty five dollars damages and Lyscum Spear agreed to accept of twelve dollars and the others agreed to give their land and make the fences.

Amherst, Dec. 25, 1843 — Frederick A. Palmer, Ebenezer Williams, Eleazer Kellogg } Selectmen of Amherst

A true copy of the Report.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

We the undersigned hereby certify that we were Selectmen of the town of Amherst for the year commencing March, 1843, that in the month of October of that year a petition signed by Thomas Jones and others was presented to us, praying us as Selectmen to lay out a town way, between the Factory village and the West Street near Jonathan Cowls; that on the 13th day of said November, we gave written notice of our intention, to lay out a town way, between the termini stated in said petition, to Thomas Jones, Lyscum Spear, William A. Smith, Eleazer Cowls, Horace Cutler and Jonathan Cowls, who were all and the only owners of land, across which, said way was proposed to be located, and on the 20th day of the same November, we proceeded to locate the way, according to the report of the same, signed by us and dated Dec. 25, 1843, and accepted by the town on the first day of January, 1844 and recorded in the records of the town in April, 1844.

Frederick A. Palmer, Eleazer Kellogg } Selectmen for the year ending on the first of March, 1844.

A true copy of Certificate on file.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 11, 1844. For Representative.

Thomas Jones had two hundred and eighty seven votes and was declared elected.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 31, 1844.

Voted That the Selectmen in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of

Amherst, be instructed to petition the General Court to grant the petition of T. J. Gridley and others for a charter for a railroad from Hockanum in Hadley to Grout's in Montague.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to purchase 200 ft. of hose for the Cataract Engine.

Voted To appropriate thirty dollars to furnish a Engine house in Mill Valley.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 3, 1845.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter Town Clerk.

Voted and chose S. C. Carter Town Treasurer.

Voted. Russell T. Wheelock, Lyman Gunn and Waitstill Dickinson, Selectmen.

Voted and chose James Kellogg, Daniel Dickinson and Simeon Clarke for Assessors.

Voted and chose Seth Nims as Constable.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

SOUTH HADLEY AND AMHERST.

Agreeable to the laws of the Commonwealth the Selectmen of So. Hadley sent a notice (said town being the most ancient) to the Selectmen of Amherst appointing Monday 31st day of March, 1845, for the purpose, to perambulate, run and renew the lines between said towns.

We, the subscribers, the Selectmen of So. Hadley and Amherst respectively met at the oak tree in the notch of the mountain close to the road; said tree being the corner between South Hadley and Granby and the line betwixt Amherst and the said towns, Daniel Paine Surveyer present.

Beginning at said tree and running north 42° West seventy eight rods to two walnut trees, which we marked and piled stones around; thence North 34° West twenty eight rods to a white pine tree, which we marked; thence N. 84° West forty two rods to a black oak tree the corner between Hadley and Amherst, and the line betwixt said towns and South Hadley.

South Hadley and Amherst line March 31, 1845.

LORENZO GAYLORD } Selectmen of South
IRA HYDE } Hadley.

R. T. WHEELOCK } Selectmen of
LYMAN GUNN } Amherst.

A true copy.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 7, 1845.

Voted. To accept the report of the Committee appointed to establish the line between the School Districts No. 4, and No. 5, which is as follows.

Commencing at an oak tree, standing in the corner of the road leading from Ephraim Cushman's to the West Street, thence running South 16° E. from said tree to the hill east of Mr. Alexander's house, passing North of Mr. Jones West factory and on the west side of said factory.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 10, 1845. For Representative.

Timothy J. Gridley had two hundred and fifty one votes and was declared Elected.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk, pro tem.

Town Meeting, December 8, 1845.

Voted and Chose Newton Fitch Town Clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of of S. C. Carter, Esq.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 2, 1846.

Voted and Chose Newton Fitch, Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose Newton Fitch, Town Treasurer.

Voted and Chose Russell T. Wheelock, Lyman Gunn and Waitstill Dickinson, Selectmen.

Voted and Chose Simeon Clark, Daniel Dickinson and Frederick A. Palmer, Assessors.

Voted and Chose Isaac Gridley Constable.

Voted To raise the sum of Two Hundred dollars, to pay the expenses of setting out Shade and ornamental trees in the Center and North and South Burying grounds, that an equal sum be expended upon the south and north burying grounds and an amount equal to both, upon the Center one. * * *

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 9, 1846. For Representative.

John Leland had one Hundred and ninety one votes and was declared elected.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 30, 1846.

Voted That the Selectmen be required to publish the warrants for all the future Town Meetings in the *Hampshire and Franklin Express.*

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 1, 1847.

Voted and Chose Newton Fitch, Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose Newton Fitch, Town Treasurer.

Voted and Chose John Dickinson Jr., Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson, Selectmen.

Voted and Chose Frederick A. Palmer, Horace Kellogg, Ezra Ingram, Assessors.

Voted and Chose Isaac Gridley Constable.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, August 30, 1847.

Voted to accept of the provisions made for this town in the will of the late Oliver Smith, Esq.

Voted to choose an Elector of Trustee under said will.

Voted and chose Dr. Timothy J. Gridley, said Elector.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 8, 1847. For Representative.

Balloted twice, Alfred Baker had one hundred and fifty eight votes and was declared elected.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 13, 1847.

Voted That a Committee of three be appointed to ascertain what amount of money would be necessary to purchase a suitable Engine and fire apparatus to be located at the north part of the town, and report at the next town meeting together with condition on which such engine etc. should be purchased and located.

Voted To appropriate a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for the repairs of Ladders and Carriage, etc. and that the same be expended under the direction of the Selectmen.

Attest. NEWTON FITCH, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 13, 1848.

James W. Boyden was chosen Town Clerk by Ballot, and upon counting votes cast for Town Treasurer, the same person was found to be chosen Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Voted and chose R. T. Wheelock, Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson, Selectmen.

Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson and Frederick A. Palmer, Assessors.

Voted and Chose Isaac Gridley Constable.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

LEVERETT AND AMHERST TOWN LINES, APRIL 22, 1848.

This certifies that we the subscribers Selectmen of the Town of Amherst and Selectmen of the Town of Leverett, pursuant to a notice given by the Selectmen of s^d^ Amherst, that being the most ancient town, met at the stone monument at the N. E. corner of said town for the purpose of perambulating and running the lines between said Towns, have attended that service, as follows.

Beginning at the stone monument, north of W^m^. Henry Smith's House at the north east corner of said Amherst, thence running west 1^C^ 30′ South 679 rods and 15 links to a stone monument at the South west corner of the Burying Ground, with stakes set in at intermediate distances of sixty rods each, and marked with the initials of the aforesald towns, and, also, two chestnut trees, marked on opposite sides with initials of the aforesaid Towns about 220 west from the first mentioned monument.

R. T. WHEELOCK, ANSEL C. MARSHALL } Selectmen of Amherst.

ASA L. FIELD, SILAS BALL } Selectmen of Leverett.

A true copy of certificate.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 13, 1848. For Representative.

Luke Sweetser had Two Hundred Fifteen votes, was declared elected.

Attest, JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 5, 1849.

Voted and Chose by ballot James W. Boyden, Town Clerk.

Voted and Chose by ballot James W. Boyden Treasurer.

Voted and Chose by ballot, Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson, Willard M. Kellogg, Selectmen.

Voted and Chose by ballot, Frederic A. Palmer, Waitstill Dickinson, Marquis F. Dickinson, Assessors.

Voted and Chose Isaac Gridley, Constable.

Voted that in the opinion of the Town, the Smith Charity Funds should be taxed in and by the several beneficiary Towns, according to their respective population, forever.

Voted that Luke Sweetser, Esquire, be requested to present these votes to the General Court, now sitting at Boston, or to any Committee thereof, having the Subject of the Smith Charity under consideration.

Voted that the Selectmen petition the Legislature to authorize the line between Amherst and Hadley, or any part thereof, to be straightened.

Attest. JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, June 23, 1849.

Voted That the Town purchase an Engine and Apparatus, to be stationed at North Amherst, at a cost not exceeding Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Voted That the Report of the Selectmen in reference to a new Town Way, be accepted, placed on file and recorded, and that the Selectmen construct the road, on terms most favorable to the Town, if in their judgment, the public convenience requires its construction.

The following is a true copy of the Report, referred to in the above vote, and ordered to be recorded.

"We the subscribers, Selectmen of Amherst, have laid out for the use of the said Town, a Town Way, as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the Highway leading to East Street, near W^m. Kellogg's store, and thence South about Fifty One rods, to a stake near the land of Phinehas Warner, and thence Westwardly about sixteen rods, intersecting the Highway, near the Brick Meeting House, leading to Hadley, said Town Way to be three rods wide.

"Which said road is hereby reported to the Town for their acceptance, and when accepted and recorded, is forever after to be known, as a public Town Way.

Dated at Amherst, June 13^th, 1849.

WILLARD M. KELLOGG, WAITSTILL DICKINSON, A. C. MARSHALL } Selectmen of Amherst.

"The above Report was received at the Clerk's Office June 13^th 1849, and placed on file.

Attest. JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk."

Town Meeting, November 12, 1849. For Representative.

Waitstill Dickinson had Two Hundred and Forty Four Votes, was declared elected.

Attest. JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 3, 1849.

Voted that the Report of the Selectmen in relation to a new Town Way, commencing at a stake near the dwelling house of James and Henry Hastings and thence South fifty two rods to a stake near Oliver Watson's dwelling house, thence East about Five Rods intersecting with the road leading to Belchertown, be accepted and Recorded.

The following is a true copy of the Report, referred to, in the foregoing vote, and now on file.

"We the subscribers, Selectmen of Amherst, have laid out for the use of said Town, a Town Way, as follows:

"Beginning, at a stake near the dwelling house of James and Henry Hastings and thence South Fifty Two Rods to a stake near Oliver Watson's dwelling house, thence East about five rods intersecting with the road leading to Belchertown—said Town Way to be two rods wide.

"Which said road is hereby reported to the town for their acceptance and when accepted and recorded, is forever after to be known as a public Town Way.

Dated at Amherst, November 22d 1849.

WILLARD M. KELLOGG, WAITSTILL DICKINSON, ANSEL C. MARSHALL } Selectmen of Amherst.

"Recd at the Clerk's office in Amherst, Nov. 22d 1849 and placed on file.

Attest. JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Voted to reconsider so much of the Vote passed at the last June Meeting, as relates to the acceptance of a new road as laid out by the Selectmen, from a stake near Phineas Warner's House, thence West to the Highway, near the Brick Meeting House.

Voted that the Report of the Selectmen, laying out a new Town Way, as follows, be accepted and recorded.

"We, the subscribers, Selectmen of Amherst, have laid out for the use of the Town a Town Way as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Town Way, leading from William Kellogg Jr's store, South thence from said stake South to a stake in front of Lucius Boltwood's House, thence West to the Highway, opposite A. M. Colton's house, or near there,—said Town Way to be three rods wide, which said road is hereby reported to the town for their acceptance, and when accepted and recorded, is forever after to be known as a public town way. Dated at Amherst, Nov. 22d, 1849."

WILLARD M. KELLOGG, WAITSTILL DICKINSON, ANSEL C. MARSHALL } Selectmen of Amherst.

The above was received at the Clerk's Office in Amherst Nov. 22d, 1849 and filed.

Attest. JAMES W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 4, 1850.

Balloted and Chose James W. Boyden, Town Clerk.

Balloted and Chose James W. Boyden, Town Treasurer.

Balloted and Chose Alfred Baker, L. M. Hills, Simeon Clark, Truman Nutting, A. C. Marshall, Selectmen.

Balloted and Chose, Simeon Clark, F. A. Palmer, Marquis F. Dickinson, Assessors.

Voted and Chose, by nomination, Isaac Gridley Constable.

Attest. J. W. Boyden, Town Clerk.

Voted that it is the sense of this meeting that this town establish a High School. Yes 117, Nay 95.

Voted that it is the desire of the town that there should not be places kept open in the town where intoxicating liquors can be procured.

Voted that the town instruct the Selectmen to erect a Receiving Tomb of suitable size in the Centre Burying Ground for the free use of the town, and authorize them to appropriate such sum of money as may be necessary to erect it.

Town Meeting, April 1, 1850.

Voted that the Report of the Committee on High Schools be recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to lay the same, together with the votes of the Town on the subject, before the several Districts for their acceptance; and when the Districts shall have assented thereto and notified the said Committee of such assent, and made provision for a place of keeping the School, within the several parts of the town, the said Committee in connection with the General School Committee, shall establish a School, as contemplated. And that the sum of Six Hundred Dollars be and hereby is appropriated to defray the expenses of such High School, or Schools, the present year.

Voted that the Fifth Article—"To see if the Town will take any measures to widen the road against Mrs. Sellons premises,"—be referred to the consideration of the Selectmen, to view the road and make such alterations, as they may think necessary.

Voted that the town accept the road, laid out by the Selectmen and described in their Report, and that the Selectmen be authorized to construct the same.

Report of the Selectmen laying out a Town Way, near Truman Nuttings, accepted by vote of the Town.

"We the subscribers, Selectmen of Amherst, have laid out for the use of the said town, a town way, as follows, Beginning at a stake and stones on the Bay road near Truman Nutting's House and running thence North twenty eight degrees east, on land of Z. W. Robbins, eighty six rods, to land of Wheaton Lovett, then continuing the same course through land of said Lovett three and half rods to a stake and stones on the Highway near said Lovett's House, the said road is two and half rods wide, and to lie on the easterly side of said course. And we have assessed the damages over which said way passes, as follows: to the said Z. W. Robbins, One Hundred and Forty Dollars and to the said Lovett the sum of eight dollars, to be paid by the said town of Amherst, before said road is opened.

Amherst, March 22d, 1850.

Alfred Baker
Simeon Clark
A. C. Marshall
L. M. Hills
} Selectmen of Amherst.

Clerk's Office, Amherst, March 22d, 1850. The above was this day received and filed..

Attest. James W. Boyden, Town Clerk.

September 1, 1850. Whole number of votes, 645. Number of polls not taxed or supported by the town, 15. Polls supported by the town 3, total Polls 663.

Town Meeting, November 11, 1850. For Representative.

William C. Fowler had two hundred thirty five votes. Necessary for a choice Two hundred fifteen. William C. Fowler has the requisite number and is chosen.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 2d, 1850.

Voted to accept the Report of the Committee on High Schools: and that this Committee be requested to make further examination of the subject and report a plan for a High School, at the March Meeting.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

ANNEXATION OF PART OF PELHAM.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Amherst qualified to vote in Town Affairs, at Sweetser's Hall, on Monday, the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1851, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Alfred Baker was chosen Moderator.

Voted, that the Town of Amherst, as at present advised, will make no objections to the annexation of that portion of Pelham described in the Petition to the Legislature, now in session, of certain inhabitants of Pelham.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 3, 1851.

Balloted and Chose James W. Boyden Town Treasurer.

Balloted and Chose Alfred Baker, Leonard M. Hills, Simeon Clark, A. C. Marshall, Truman Nutting, Selectman.

Voted and Chose by nomination, Isaac Gridley, Constable.

Voted That the Town establish a High School to be kept in three locations, according to the Report of the Committee, for a time, amounting in the whole to twelve months, in a year.

That in case the several Union Districts fail to provide a suitable place for the keeping of each school, as aforesaid, the General School Committee shall report the same to the Selectmen, in order that such place, or places, may be provided under their order, and the expense of providing such place be taken out of the money appropriated to said District.

That the sum of Eight hundred dollars be and hereby is raised and appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing plan, under the direction of the General School Committee, in the proportion recommended in the Report of the Committee.

Voted that the foregoing votes be carried into effect forthwith.

Voted That the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of a new Town Hall, be received and filed.

Voted to accept the report of the committee on the discontinuance of the Billings lane so called.

Voted That it is the desire of the Town, that there should not be places kept open in the town, where intoxicating liquors can be procured. Nays 1 only.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized and instructed to take all reasonable and lawful measures to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks and to prosecute all persons, whom they may know or suspect of selling intoxicating drinks, without license. Nays 1 only.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 5, 1851.

Voted not to rescind so much of the vote of the town, passed March 3d, 1851, whereby a High School in three branches was established, as relates to the establishment of a High School in the South Union District; and not to instruct the Selectmen to divide their appropriation to the same, among the three South School Districts, in the same proportion and manner, as the money raised for District Schools is now divided.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 10, 1851. For Representative.

Oliver Watson had Three Hundred and Twenty Seven.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 9, 1851.

Voted To allow the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Corporation to construct their road across the Town Pauper Farm, without compensation for the land damage; also, to relieve said Corporation from any expense of fencing said road, within the limits of said farm, at the outset; and, that, if the South Parish wish for a Depot on said Farm, the Town will permit said Corporation, to occupy half an acre of said Farm, for such Depot.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 1, 1852.

J. W. Boyden was chosen Town Treasurer.

Voted and Chose Ezra Ingram, Enos D. Williams and Albin P. Howe, Selectmen.

Voted and Chose F. A. Palmer, Salem Hammond, Baxter Eastman, Assessors.

Voted and Chose Isaac Gridley, Constable.

Voted That the Town authorise the Selectmen to sell the Cataract Engine, on the best terms they can: and that they appropriate the avails thereof, and the additional sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the purchase of a new and powerful engine, provided that the balance of the purchase money be raised by subscription, within two years.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 22, 1852. For Representative.

[There were three meetings held, Nov. 8, 9 and 22 before a choice was made.]

Moses B. Green had a majority and was chosen.

J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, January 3, 1853.

Voted That the Selectmen be a Committee to favor the location of a Highway, from a point near Joseph Adams and Sons' Saw Mill in North Hadley to a point in Amherst, in the road leading from the Center of Amherst to Sunderland, agreeably to the Petition of said Adamses and others, now pending before the County Commissioners.

Voted That the time for holding the Annual Meeting, shall hereafter be the First Monday in April.

J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 4. 1853.

A. P. Howe was Chosen Town Clerk.

A. P. Howe was Chosen Town Treasurer.

Voted and Chose Josiah Ayres, Ezra Ingram and E. D. Williams, Selectmen.

Voted and Chose Daniel Paine, Charles Adams and Baxter Eastman, Assessors.

A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 2, 1853.

Voted and Chose Edward Dickinson, Henry A. Bridgman, Enos Dickinson, Daniel Dickinson, Lyman Gunn, L. M. Hills, Daniel Converse and Oliver Dickinson, a Committee to procure suitable places for the high schools for the present year, and also further consider the subject of building one, or three Houses, also procure plans of buildings, with estimates of their cost and not to exceed when completed, including the land, three thousand dollars, and report to a future meeting. Dec. 5, 1853, Voted on motion of Daniel Dickinson to lay the above report on the table.

A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 14, 1853. For Representative.

I. F. Conkey had a Majority and was Chosen.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, February 27, 1854.

Hon. Edward Dickinson submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of the Town of Amherst, that, as at present advised, and in the present state of the proceedings before the Legislature on the petition of the town of Pelham for leave to surrender its Charter, and to be annexed to the adjoining towns, we are opposed to the surrender of its Charter, and to the annexation of any portion of its territory to the town of Amherst.

On Motion of Horace Kellogg the yeas and nays were ordered on the above resolution. Each voters name was then called and two hundred and fifty two votes answered to their names,—as follows: One hundred sixty eight yeas, Eighty four Nays.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 3, 1854.

J. W. Boyden was chosen Town Clerk.

J. W. Boyden was chosen Town Treasurer.

Balloted and chose Edward A. Stanley, Austin Eastman and Enos D. Williams, Selectmen.

Balloted and chose Russell T. Wheelock, Daniel Dickinson and A. P. Howe, Assessors.

Balloted and Chose M. N. Spear and S. W. Whitney, Constables.

Voted To establish High Schools in four locations, to be called North, East, West and South High Schools in manner following viz.:

The *North* to embrace the present school districts Nos. 4 and 5.

The *East* to embrace the present school district No. 2.

The *West* to embrace the present school districts No. 1 and 7.

The *South* to embrace school districts No. 3, 6 and 8.

Voted That money raised for the support of High Schools be divided between the several High Schools, by the same rule that money raised for the support of Primary Schools is divided, and be applied to the support of a school in the respective High School Districts, provided the districts composing the High School district shall provide a suitable place, where the School can be kept and notify the General School Committee thereof by the first of August next. And if any High School District shall fail to provide a place where the school can be kept, as aforesaid, then the money assigned to the District or Districts, neglecting to provide a place as afore said, shall be applied to the support and maintenance of a school in those districts, where provision has been made for keeping the school, in the same proportion as at first divided.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 13, 1854. For Representative.

Benjamin F. Smith had a majority and is chosen.

Attest. J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 4, 1854.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to lay out a rode in the Centre Burying Ground according to the plan presented by them, in conformity with Baxter Eastman's survey, and to remove bodies so far as may be necessary.

Voted that this town is in favor of building a Town Hall and that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and report plans and estimates of the expense and a suitable locality at an adjourned meeting.

[The above committee made an elaborate report at a meeting held Jan. 1, 1855, when the whole subject was dismissed by 130 yes, 120 nays. On Feb. 23, 1855 it was voted to postpone indefinitely the subject of a town hall.]

Town Meeting, February 23, 1855.

Voted That after the present year the time of holding the annual meeting be changed from the first Monday in April to the first Monday in March.

J. W. BOYDEN, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, April 2, 1855.

Balloted and Chose A. P. Howe, Town Treasurer.

Balloted and Chose Josiah Ayres, Austin Eastman, William Dickinson, James Hastings and Robert Cutler, Selectmen.

Balloted and Chose George W. Hobart, M. F. Dickinson and Flavel Gaylord, Assessors.

Balloted and Chose M. N. Spear, Sam[l] Warner and Henry Clark, Constables.

Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to rent the common on commencement days.

Attest. A. P. HOWE, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, June 28, 1855.

Voted that the town accept the act of the Legislature in relation to "Sidewalks and the control of the same."

A. P. HOWE, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 6, 1855. For Representative.

Baxter Eastman had two hundred thirty Eight votes.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Amherst, July 27, 1855.

On petition of Horace Smith and others in relation to a side walk from the Post office North to the house of F. A. Pierce, we establish said walk, to be three feet outside of the trees in front of D. S. Field's, Cook, H. Smith, Cutler's, and Hallock's to the Needham place so called, thence to the north line of F. A. Pierce to be Seven feet wide.

On Petition of J. W. Boyden and others in relation to a sidewalk from the Post office South, we Establish Said Walk to extend three feet outside of the trees in front of Post office, Sweetser's store, Fowler's, Smith's extending south to the College Library—and

On Petition of I. F. Conkey and others in relation to a side walk commencing at Mack's store, so called, running East to Sweetser's line said walk to extend three feet outside of the trees in front of Phenix Row and the American House, so called, thence East to Sweetser's land, thence to the Cross Road near the Depot to be twelve feet wide, thence East to Hill's Store to be Eight feet wide.

We the undersigned Selectmen of Amherst do Establish the above Sidewalks.

Josiah Ayres
James Hastings
Wm. Dickinson
Austin Eastman
} Selectmen of Amherst.

A true Copy.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 3, 1856.

Balloted and chose J. M. Emerson, Esq., Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Balloted and chose John R. Cushman, M. Adams Allen, Bela U. Dickinson, Daniel Converse, Ezra Ingram, Selectmen.

Balloted and chose, Frederick A. Palmer, George W. Hobart, James E. Merrick, Assessors.

Balloted and chose, M. N. Spear, Sam[l] N. Warren, Henry Clark, Constable.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to rent the Common on Commence-day.

Attest. J. M. Emerson, Town Clerk.

Town Representative, November 4, 1856.

Enos D. Williams having a plurality was elected.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk Pro Tem.

Town Meeting, December 8, 1856.

Voted That the town assent to such change in the south line of the land occupied by the pound as will make it a continuation of the line as the fence now runs, from the North East corner of Edward Dickinson's Barn Shed, to the South East corner of the pound land, on the road leading by J. P. Gray's house; and that the Selectmen be and are hereby authorized to make conveyence to said Dickinson of the triangular piece of land lying South of said line containing half a square rod, more or less—(120 ft.) upon such terms as may be agreed on by them and the said Dickinson.

Attest. A. P. Howe, Town Clerk Pro. Tem.

Annual Meeting, March 2, 1857.

Balloted and chose S. C. Carter, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Balloted and chose Baxter Eastman, R. T. Wheelock and David Pomroy, Selectmen.

Balloted and chose F. A. Palmer, Willard M. Kellogg and Salem Hammond, Assessors.

Balloted and chose M. N. Spear, S. M. Warren and Henry Clark, Constables.

Voted That the Town will allow the Hampshire Agricultural Society to use the Common for the purpose of Cattle Show on the days of their Annual Fair, and also the use of the highway so far as will not interfere with public travel.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative, November 3, 1857.

George Warner had two hundred and thirty eight votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 3, 1857. Held at Agricultural Hall.

Voted That the town grant to the "Amherst Ornamental Tree Association" the use and control of the public common in the center of the town, subject to the approval of the Selectmen of the town.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 24, 1857, held at Agricultural Hall.

On the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad. James W. Boyden was chosen Moderator.

A motion "that the town petition the Legislature, at its coming session, in connection with the town of Belchertown, for leave to afford material aid to the Amherst and Belchertown Rail Road Company, for any sum for the town of Amherst; not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars, to enable said company to keep their road in operation; the Company paying the expenses attending the petition," was discussed and rejected by a Vote of 138 nays and 86 yeas.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 1, 1858. Agricultural Hall.

S. C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose R. T. Wheelock, Alfred Baker and Austin Eastman, Selectmen.

Voted and chose F. A. Palmer, Ebenezer P. Spear, James E. Merrick, Assessors.

Voted and chose M. N. Spear, Marquis F. Dickinson, Henry A. Howe, Constables.

Voted that Treasurer be appointed Collector of taxes and that he allow a discount of ten per cent on all taxes voluntarily paid to him on or before the first of September next and of five per cent on all taxes voluntarily paid him between the first day of September and the first day of January next, and he make no farther discount, and that the Collector receive seventy five dollars for his services.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative, November 2, 1858.

Lorenzo S. Nash had two hundred and twenty-three votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 6, 1858. Agricultural Hall.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to contract for a place, for holding town Meetings, for the term of five years.

Voted That the Selectmen be instructed to procure a place for confining disorderly persons, at a reasonable expense.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 7, 1859. Agricultural Hall.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Town Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Willard M. Kellogg and Daniel Converse as Selectmen.

Voted and chose Asa Adams, A. P. Howe and Daniel Paine as Assessors.

Voted and chose M. N. Spear, Henry A. Howe and Marquis F. Dickinson, for Constables.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative to the General Court, November 8, 1859.

Josiah Ayres had two hundred and sixty seven votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 5, 1860. Agricultural Hall.

S. C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Daniel Converse and Bela U. Dickinson as Selectmen.

Voted and chose Albin P. Howe, Ebenezer P. Spear and James E. Merrick as Assessors.

Voted and chose Henry A. Howe, M. N. Spear and A. R. Cushman as Constables.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Adjourned Town Meeting, March 26, 1860.

The Committee on High and Grammar Schools made their Report and it was Voted to accept the same.

Voted To adopt the Committees Report by Sections.

Voted To adopt Section first as follows, "That one High School be established in some central location where it will accommodate the greatest number of persons and also one Grammar School, each to be kept 10 months in each year, and that two Grammar schools be established, one at North Amherst and the other at South Amherst to be kept six months in each year, Fall and Winter terms.

Voted. To adopt Section second as follows, "That three union districts be formed for the above contemplated schools, one in the centre of the town composed of districts No. 1, 2 and 7, one at North Amherst composed of districts No. 4 and 5 and one at South Amherst composed of districts No. 3, 6 and 8; the scholars of the North and South union districts having the privilege of going to the High School at any time if properly qualified, and to the Centre grammar school whenever their schools are not in session.

Voted, That the same committee make a report at an adjourned meeting, on locations, plans of buildings, an estimates, of land and School houses.

Voted To adjourn to Tuesday April 10th at two o'clock P. M.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, Continued, April 10, 1860.

Met according to adjournment April 10, 1860, at two o'clock P. M. I. F. Conkey as Moderator, called the meeting to order, when the Committee appointed at the last meeting made a report and the following votes were passed, viz.

Voted That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to purchase lands, select locations, secure proposals and erect buildings, for the schools, voted by the town; in the most economical manner, at an expense not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and that the Selectmen of the town are hereby directed to issue from time to time (as the said committee may need for the same), orders of the town, for such sums, not exceeding five hundred dollars on each, as shall not exceed in the whole $10,000, said orders payable, one in each year for the twenty years following, with interest annually.

Voted That M. B. Green, J. R. Cushman, L. M. Hills, H. B. Prince and A. P. Howe constitute that Committee.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

High School Building Meeting, held at Agricultural Hall, June 15, 1860.

Voted That the sum of Two Thousand Dollars in addition to the sum already appropriated be now appropriated, to enable the Committee to fulfil the contract, already made, by them, and that the committee erect a building, after such plan as they shall approve, for the High and Grammar schools in the centre of the town, provided, that the whole expense of finishing, and furnishing the house and grounds and lands shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars, and that the Selectmen are hereby directed to issue new bonds for the additional two thousand dollars payable five hundred a year in 21, 22, 23 and 24 years with interest annually from the first day of September next.

Voted. That the Selectmen be authorized to purchase or rent and fit up a building for the Engine and Hook and Ladder companies at a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Representative, Hampshire District No. 5, November 7, 1860.

Marcus C. Grout of Pelham had three hundred and thirty votes in Amherst.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 4, 1861, at Agricultural Hall.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg and Harlan L. Pomeroy as Selectmen.

Voted and chose Frederick A. Palmer, James E. Merrick and George W. Hobart as Assessors.

Voted and chose Henry A. Howe, A. R. Cushman and Enos Baker as Constables.

Attest. S. C. Carter, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 1, 1861, for the Military. Agricultural Hall.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for the following purposes, to wit,

In case any of our citizens shall enlist into the military service, and shall actually be called out and mustered into the service of the United States Govern-

ment, the Selectmen may apply any portion of such money, which they may think necessary for to provide an outfit and for the support or the comfort of such soldiers while actually engaged in such service and such sums as may be thought proper and necessary for the support of their families in their absence, so long as they continue in the Public Service.

Voted. That the Selectmen be authorized at their discretion, to expend a portion of the above sum in paying expenses of the Soldiers, for drilling, etc. before called in to actual service.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 23, 1861. Agricultural Hall.

Voted To instruct the Selectmen to reimburse the town of Belchertown for what they have expended for soldiers belonging to this town.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to pay the families of the volunteers in the Army the amount contemplated by the law now before the Legislature.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to borrow money to pay town debts, and the Assessors be instructed not to assess the $4,500 voted in March 11 for Town Debts.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Soldiers Meeting, Sept. 23, 1861. Agricultural Hall.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, John Cushman, Henry F. Hills, R. B. Bridgman and Jairus Skinner to act as a Committee to ascertain the wants of the Volunteers from this town in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and supply them by voluntary subscriptions.

Voted That the Selectmen be instructed to pay to the families of Volunteers the amount not exceeding twelve dollars per month, according to the tenor of the law.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Statistics of the Town of Amherst in 1861 by Assessors.

Polls 757. No. of Houses 534, Horses 510, Cows 832, Sheep 1,122 Acres of Land 16,090, Valuation Personal Property $585,348.00, Real Estate $1,079,750.00, Total $1,665,098.00.

Representative to the General Court.

John R. Cushman had two hundred and forty six votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 3, 1862. Agricultural Hall.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg and Daniel Converse as Selectmen.

Voted and chose Frederick A. Palmer, A. P. Howe and George W. Hobart, Assessors.

Voted and chose Henry A. Howe, Enos Baker, and Ephraim Cushman Jr. as Constables.

Voted That the Treasurer act as Collector of Taxes, * * * and that he be allowed one per cent on all tax collections for his services.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, July 21, 1862. For Soldiers.

George Cutler was chosen Clerk pro tempore.

Voted. That the town offer and pay to each volunteer from this town, called for under the General order of the Governor, No. 26, One Hundred Dollars to be paid to him or his order upon being mustered into the service of the U. States provided such enlistment shall be made within twenty days from this date.

Voted. That the Selectmen be instructed to pay to any person who is a foreigner and enlists to fill up the quota from Amherst, and is mustered into the U. States service the bounty offered to citizens who volunteer.

Voted. That the Selectmen be requested to borrow upon town orders the money necessary to pay the bounty this day voted.

Voted. That it is the wish of this town, that the volunteers of this town, associate with the volunteers from Hadley, Hatfield, Leverett, Pelham, Sunderland and Granby in forming a company.

Voted. That the town express their thanks to Mr. William Stearns for the generous assistance which he has offered to all volunteers from Amherst.

GEORGE CUTLER, Town Clerk Pro Tem.

Town Meeting on Soldiers' Bounty, August 25, 1862. Agricultural Hall.

Voted That the Town offer and pay to each volunteer from this "town, under the last call of the Government for 300,000 men for the Military service of the United States," One hundred dollars to be paid to him or his order upon his being mustered into the service aforesaid. Provided however that the whole number required from this town shall be enlisted on or before the first day of September next.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to borrow upon Town orders the money necessary to pay the bounty this day voted.

The enlisting Committee reported that 43 persons had been examined and enlisted and seventeen more were ready for examination.

Voted That the thanks of the town be presented to the enlisting committee for their energy and promptness.

Voted That the first names on the enlisting rolls shall have the first preference to go into the army.

S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting on Soldiers' Bounty, October 11, 1862.

Voted That the Selectmen of Amherst be authorized to borrow the money and pay one hundred dollars bounty, to each of those who have enlisted and have been or may be mustered into the U. S. Service, from this town, under the last call for 300,000 nine months men.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to make an arrangement, with any other town or city, for our surplus of enlisted men which they may think for the interest of the town, reserving to the town, the benefit of such surplus men in a future call of the Government.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative to the General Court, November 4, 1862.

Samuel Smith Jr. of Granby, had thee hundred and eleven votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, December 30, 1862.

Voted To refer the subject of the Draft and the quota of 29 men to the Selectmen, to investigate the subject act according to their discretion and if necessary call another town meeting.

Voted To authorize the Selectmen to act upon the supplies to our Soldiers, as they think it will require and if necessary act in concert with other towns in appointing an agent.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 2, 1863.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg and Daniel Converse as Selectmen.

Voted and chose Albin P. Howe, Ebenezer P. Spear and Enos D. Williams as Assessors.

Voted and chose Henry A. Howe, A. R. Cushman and Noah Dickinson as Constables.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized and directed to issue town bonds to the amount of eleven hundred dollars, payable five hundred dollars a year and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent per annum payable semi-annually if required.

Voted. Not to abolish the School Districts.

Voted. To raise and allow the Clerk and Treasurer one hundred dollars for the past year's services and one hundred dollars for the present year.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

On Bounties and Town Way by High School, June 29, 1863.

Voted That the Treasurer of the town, notify the State Treasurer, that the town desires to be credited with the amount paid for bounties to Soldiers and to be charged with the amount of her proportion, and in case the charges exceeds the credits the Selectmen are authorized to borrow and liquidate the same.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to build the road by the High School House South to G. Cutler's road if it will not exceed five hundred dollars, and also to borrow the money to pay the same and if it cannot be substantial done for that sum, to report at a future meeting what will be the actual expense and cost.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative to the General Court, November 3, 1863.

William S. Clark had two hundred and eighteen votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Meeting on School House Road, November 18, 1863.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to build the road forthwith.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Meeting, December 9, 1863. On Enlistment of Soldiers.

Voted That the town appoint an Agent to represent them, before the Legislative Committee on the Petition of the Trustees of Amherst Academy.

Voted by ballot and chose I. F. Conkey as their Agent.

Voted and chose I. F. Conkey, Enos F. Cook and Edward Dickinson to act with the Selectmen as a committee to make a bargain with Mr. Marsh or any other person to aid in filling our quota.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Meeting, January 25, 1864, on the Agricultural College.

Voted That the town appropriate the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars as a donation to the State Agricultural College, provided the same shall be located in this town.

Voted That the Selectmen be instructed to offer the Trustees of the State Agricultural College the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, provided they will locate the College within this town.

Voted That the Selectmen be a committee of the town instructed to forthwith petition the present Legislature for leave to raise said sum of Fifty thousand dollars and donate the same to the State Agricultural College, said sum to be raised either by an issue of bonds or by direct taxation, as the Town shall hereafter determine.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 7, 1864. Agricultural Hall.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Town Treasurer.

Voted and Chose Ezra Ingram, Daniel Converse and Avery R. Cushman as Selectmen.

Voted and Chose F. A. Palmer, Guy C. Munsell and Asa Adams as Assessors.

Voted and Chose Noah Dickinson, George A. Whipple and Enos Baker as Constables.

Voted To abolish the School Districts of this town.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, May 24, 1864. Soldiers and School Houses.

Voted That the town raise by tax in the next annual assessment and appropriate two thousand Dollars to refund the sums paid by individuals of the town to the volunteer fund, raised under the call of Oct. 17, 1863 and that any excess there may be, shall be paid into the Town Treasury. Yeas 60, Nays 43.

Voted To raise and appropriate one hundred and twenty five dollars to be paid to Edwin H. Pierce who has re-enlisted for this town.

Voted That the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars be assessed at the next annual assessment and appropriated for the purpose of procuring ten men to fill the deficiency in the quota of the town.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to expend the Twelve Hundred and fifty dollars with the State Bounty, to fill our present quota.

Voted That sixty two hundred and fifty dollars be raised for the purpose of raising fifty men to apply on the quota of this town under future calls during the year ending March 1, 1865.

Voted and chose by nomination one from each School District, * * * to appraise the School House Lands and property belonging to the various School Districts.

Voted That the town appoint Oliver Watson and twenty other petitioners as a committee to carry out their views in regard to the fencing and ornamenting the Common in East Street.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, July 22, 1864. Agricultural College.

The Selectmen made a verbal report on the subscription for the Agricultural College, which report was accepted by vote.

Prof. W. S. Clark offered some resolutions which after discussion, was voted to be laid upon the table.

Voted That the Moderator appoint a Committee of three persons to report the time and places of holding District Meetings for the purpose of raising contributions for the Agricultural College.

L. M. Hills, L. Sweetser and A. Dutton were appointed the Committee who subsequently reported to hold the meetings as follows viz.

North Amherst Hall on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

South Amherst Vestry on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

East Amherst Vestry on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Voted to accept the Report.

Voted That the Selectmen give public notice of these meetings by having printed handbills circulated, and that the resolutions offered by Prof. Clark be read at each meeting, and public Speakers be provided.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Adjourned Town Meeting, July 28, 1864.

Col. Wm. S. Clark made a verbal report on the progress made by the committee since last meeting, and submitted the following resolves viz.

Whereas at a town meeting held January 25, 1864, it was voted to appropriate as a donation to the Massachusetts Agricultural College the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the Selectmen were instructed to offer the same, to the Trustees of said College, on condition it be located in Amherst, and

Whereas by a unanimous vote the said Trustees have decided to locate in Amherst, provided the sum of seventy five thousand dollars be secured to them, for the erection of buildings, and the sum of $25,000 has been offered the town provided the additional Fifty thousand dollars be raised by subscription or otherwise, and

Whereas it is believed the valuation of the town will be greatly increased by the establishment of said College, within its limits and that a large majority of the tax payers prefer, that the entire amount of Fifty Thousand be assessed upon their property in annual instalments, for a series of years, rather than to pay the same at once by subscription, therefore,

Voted That a Committee of two be appointed, for each school district to circulate the following pledge, among the tax payers of the town for their signatures.

"We the Undersigned tax payers of Amherst desiring that the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars be paid by the town to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to secure its location in Amherst, and being willing to pay our proportion of said sum, provided the town issue bonds for the amount extending through a series of years, hereby solemnly promise that our influence and votes shall be given in favor of all efforts, to obtain from the Legislature of the Commonwealth authority

to raise said sum by taxation in the town of Amherst; and we do further promise that if the money required to secure the location of the College in town be subscribed so that the Trustees actually locate here, we will in good faith use all our influence to have the Town assume the entire sum of Fifty Thousand dollars, and refund to all subscribers the amount which they may have paid for the above named object, as well, as to pay the sums, which they may have subscribed but not paid.

Voted That the above named Committee solicit subscriptions from every tax payer in their respective districts, for the full amount of his or her assessment and return the books to the Chairman of the Selectmen on Saturday the 30 instant."

Voted To accept the first resolve above.

Voted To accept the second resolve.

Voted That the Moderator appoint a Committee of three to nominate District Committees.

The Moderator appointed Wm. A. Dickinson, Simeon Clark and E. D. Williams as a nominating Committee.

The committee reported the following as District Committees, viz. No. 1, L. Sweetser and G. A. Whipple. No. 2, Henry Hills and J. T. Westcott. No. 3, E. P. Pomroy and R. B. Bridgman. No. 4, G. W. Hobart and Asa Adams. No. 5, Harrison Ingram and A. C. Marshall. No. 6, E. D. Williams and Orin Johnson. No. 7, F. Gaylord and S. Clark. No. 8, H. Pomroy and Chas. F. Hayward.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Adjourned Meeting, August 1, 1864.

The committee reported that 428 names had been obtained to the Pledge and that the subscription amounted to $25,802.90.

On motion of Mr. Hills it was

Voted That a new subscription in addition to what has already been subscribed be now opened and subscriptions received.

Between nine and ten thousand dollars was immediately subscribed when it was

Voted That the District Committees should circulate the books and receive additional subscriptions to-morrow.

Voted That Mr. G. Burnham, E. Lovett and Edmund Hobart take the place of Mr. Hills, Mr. Westcott and Mr. Marshall on the committee and that Mr. Charles Adams be added to Dist. No. one.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Representative for Hampshire District No. 5, November 8, 1864.

Wm. S. Clark had five hundred and fifteen votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 19, 1864.

Voted That the town assume the payment of the $1,250, as now in the State Treasury, deposited there by the Military Committee, and advise the said Committee not to withdraw it at present.

Voted To accept and adopt the Report of the Committee on the valuation of the District School Houses.

Voted That the Selectmen be a committee of the town and instructed to petition the Legislature for leave to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars and donate the same to the State Agricultural College, said sum to be raised either by an issue of bonds or by direct taxation as the town shall hereafter determine.

Voted That our Representative be requested to see that every effort is made to carry through the Legislature an Act for the above petition and that the Selectmen may employ help to further the object.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Soldiers Meeting, December 13, 1864.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to pay One hundred and twenty five dollars for each volunteer, that shall enlist on the quota of this town, under any call of the President of the United States before March 1, 1865.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, March 6, 1865.

Samuel C. Carter was chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Voted and chose Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg and Porter Dickinson as Selectmen.

Voted and chose F. A. Palmer, E. D. Williams and Hiram C. Howard as Assessors.

Voted and chose George A. Whipple, Noah Dickinson and John C. White as Constables.

Voted To authorize the School Committee to employ a Superintendent at a salary not exceeding six Hundred Dollars.

Voted To raise and appropriate Ten Hundred and forty dollars for Military Bonds.

Voted To raise and appropriate Ten Thousand and seven hundred and fifty dollars for military expenses for Bounties and for refunding for 1865.

Voted To authorize the Assessors to assess Nine thousand six hundred and fifty four dollars the valuation of the school houses, and all monies raised this day, by a tax on the Polls and estates and property of each individual liable to taxation and likewise add the towns proportion of state and county Taxes, and that they add ten per cent to the whole amount except the School Houses tax of $9,654, which they are to remit to each tax payer his proportion.

Voted To authorize the Selectmen to sell the Pound and land to L. Sweetzer for $100 for the land.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Agricultural College Meeting, May 15, 1865.

Voted That when the vote is taken, it be taken by Yeas or Nays and that each man's answer be checked on the check list.

Voted That the Town avail itself of the authority granted, by an Act of the Legislature Approved May 5, 1865, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Amherst to raise Fifty Thousand dollars for the Massachusetts Agricultural College" and the same is hereby raised and appropriated for that purpose. Yeas 359, Nays 104; two-third vote 308.

Voted That the Town authorize and direct its Selectmen and Treasurer to borrow on the Credit of the Town by the issue of its bonds, Fifty Thousand

dollars and that the same be appropriated and paid to the Massachusetts Agricultural College out of the Treasury of the town, and applied in the erection of suitable buildings, upon the farm of such College in said town.

Voted That said Bonds date on the fifteenth day of May, 1865, and be on interest thereafter at a rate, not exceeding six per cent per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually.

Voted That the interest only shall be paid on said Bonds, for five years from this date; and that at the end of each year after said five years, Two thousand dollars of the Principal of said Bonds, shall be paid, and the time of payment of each bond so issued, shall be expressed thereon. Said principal and interest to be paid out of the Town Treasury.

Voted That the Assessors, for the time being, be directed, to assess upon the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the town, all sums necessary to pay the interest and principal of said bonds as the same become due, agreeable to the foregoing vote, and that the town cause to be collected and paid out to the holders of such bonds the amount of principal and interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof.

Voted That three men be appointed by the Moderator to advise with the Selectmen as to the issue and sale of said Bonds.

Voted To accept the Committee nominated by the Moderator, viz. Edward Dickinson, L. M. Hills and Avery R. Cushman.

Voted That the thanks of the town be presented to Col. Wm. S. Clark for his efforts in procuring the passage of this Act.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Census of Amherst, taken May 1, 1865.

No of inhabitants,	3413
Houses,	645
Families,	749
Churches,	7
School Houses,	11
Males,	1585
Females,	1828
No. of children,	635
Polls,	914
Legal Voters,	728
Naturalized Voters.	23
Colored Persons,	91
Persons over 20 not able to read or write,	64
Widowers,	37
Widows,	141
Males over 30 unmarried,	38
Females over 30 unmarried,	110
Persons over 80 years,	19
Persons between 70 and 80,	90

Representative for Hampshire District No. 5, November 7, 1865.

John Jones of Pelham had two hundred and twenty four votes.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Town Meeting, November 7, 1865.

Voted That the Treasurer pay John D. and Nelson Ball one hundred and twenty five each a military bounty due them for re-enlisting on this towns quota.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to procure five hundred feet of Hose for the Engine, and that one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Voted That the Selectmen be authorized to sell and convey the Town Farm and exchange or buy a small farm.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

Adjourned Meeting, April 22, 1867. Amherst Academy.

The Committee (previously appointed) reported that the Trustees of Academy had voted "That we are ready to sell the real estate belonging to the academy and to appropriate the income of the avails of the same towards the support of a Classical Department in the Town High School under the direction of the said Trustees, and hereby offer the said real estate to the town (reserving six feet across the south side of it) for the sum of Five thousand dollars.

Voted That the town accept the proposition of the Trustees of Amherst Academy on the terms they have proposed.

Voted. That the General School committee be authorized to sell the old School House and Lot and convey the same and to purchase the Academy property for the town; and to erect at the earliest possible time a new School House sufficient to accommodate all the schools of the old centre district upon said Academy lot.

Attest. S. C. CARTER, Town Clerk.

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ERRATA.—On page 74 the word *of* after records in first line should be omitted.
On page 144, fifteenth line from bottom, Southeast should be *Southwest*.